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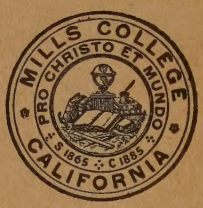

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EDITED BY

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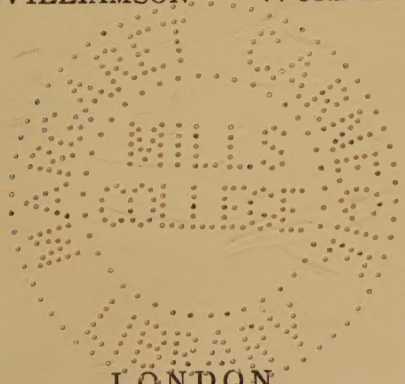

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*** *An Index to each of the Volumes* 1 *to* 14 *(which were issued without Indexes) will be presented to Subscribers with the concluding Volume of the Dictionary which will be published in June next.*

[illegible] 31 August 1759 he was wounded at Montmorency at the siege of Quebec (*London Gazette*, 19 Oct. 1759). On 21 April 1760 he was promoted to be captain in the 40th foot; in August he distinguished himself in the repulse of the French, who were besieging Quebec, at Fort Levis, L'Isle Royale, and at the end of the year he accompanied his father to England on leave of absence.

Williamson returned to North America in 1761, and went with the expedition to the West Indies, where he took a gallant part in the capture of Martinique and Guadeloupe in February 1762. He returned to England in 1763. On 16 Aug. 1770 he was promoted to be major in the 16th foot, and on 4 Dec. to be engineer in ordinary. He was transferred to the 61st foot as major, and on

ceived discretionary powers from the home government in 1793 to take over those parts of the island of which the inhabitants might desire British protection, detaching from Jamaica a force sufficient to maintain and defend them. Williamson made a descent on St. Domingo in September with all the troops which could be spared, and established a protectorate. On 19 March 1794 he was transferred to the colonelcy of the 72nd highlanders, and on 24 Oct. of the same year he relinquished the government of Jamaica, and was appointed governor of St. Domingo, Port au Prince, the capital, having capitulated to the British conjoint expedition under Commodore Ford and Colonel John Whitelocke [q. v.] on the previous 5 June. Williamson was made a knight of the order of the Bath

on 18 Nov. He was promoted to be lieutenant-general on 26 Jan. 1797. Yellow fever and much desultory fighting made such terrible havoc among the British troops that, in spite of all Williamson's enthusiasm and energy, the island had to be evacuated in 1798, and Williamson, who had sacrificed his private fortune and health in this enterprise, returned to England. He died from the immediate effects of a fall at Avesbury House, Wiltshire, on 21 Oct. 1798.

[Royal Engineers' Records; Conolly Papers; Despatches; British Military Library, 1798; Bryan Edwards's Hist. of the British Colonies in the West Indies; Gent. Mag. 1798; Knox's Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America, 1757–60, 2 vols. 4to, 1769.] R. H. V.

WILLIAMSON, ALEXANDER (1829–1890), missionary to China, was born on 5 Dec. 1829, at Falkirk, studied at Glasgow, and was appointed missionary to China under the London Missionary Society. He was ordained at Glasgow in April 1855, and sailed in the following month for Shanghai, having previously married Miss Isabel Dougall. For two years he took part in missionary work at Shanghai and Pringhu; but, his health failing, he left China on sick leave, and arrived in England on 16 April 1858. His connection with the London Missionary Society terminated soon after his arrival in England. After some years spent in Scotland he returned to China as agent of the National Bible Society of Scotland, and arrived at Shanghai in December 1863. He died at Chefoo on 28 Aug. 1890.

In 1879 he published a most interesting work on 'Journeys in North China,' in which he described the home of Confucius, and the district which is consecrated by associations with the sage. In addition he published a 'Treatise on Botany' in Chinese, entitled 'Chih wu hsio,' 1859.

[Personal knowledge; and Memorials of Protestant Missionaries to the Chinese, Shanghai, 1867.] R. K. D.

WILLIAMSON, JOHN SUTHER (1775?–1836) colonel royal artillery, was born about 1775. He entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich on 8 Aug. 1791, and received a commission as second lieutenant in the royal artillery on 1 Jan. 1794. The dates of his further commissions were: lieutenant, 11 March 1794; captain-lieutenant, 12 Oct. 1799; captain, 12 Sept. 1803; brevet major, 4 June 1811; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 13 Oct. 1814; regimental major, 20 Dec. 1814; regimental lieutenant-colonel, 24 March 1817; colonel, 29 July 1825.

In June 1795 Williamson served on the coast of France in the expedition to Quiberon Bay, to assist the French royalists. In 1799 he went to the Cape of Good Hope and served in the Hottentot and Kaffir war of that year, thence to Egypt and the Mediterranean, was at the siege of Ischia in June 1809, commanded the artillery at the capture of four of the Ionian islands in October of that year, and at the siege and capture of Santa Maura in April 1810. He subsequently went to Spain and commanded the artillery at the battle of Castalla, under Sir John Murray (1768?–1827) [q. v.], on 12 April 1813; at the siege of Tarragona in June; at the disastrous engagement of Ordal on 12 Sept., and at the combat on the following day at Villa Franca. He was frequently mentioned in despatches.

He returned to England in 1814, and in the following year went to the Netherlands and commanded the artillery of the third division at the battle of Waterloo. He received the Waterloo medal and was made a companion of the order of the Bath, military division, in 1815. He served with the army of occupation in France until his promotion to be regimental lieutenant-colonel, when he returned to England. He was for some time superintendent of the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich, and prepared a new and extensive course of instruction in artillery, which formed the basis of the exercise of heavy ordnance and of all the miscellaneous instructions of the gunner for many years, and will always remain a model for professional works of the kind. Williamson died at Woolwich on 26 April 1836.

[War Office Records; Royal Artillery Records; Despatches; Royal Military Calendar, 1820; Bunbury's Narrative of Military Transactions in the Mediterranean 1805–1810; Napier's History of the Peninsular War; Siborne's History of the Waterloo Campaign; Kane's List of Officers of the Royal Artillery.] R. H. V.

WILLIAMSON, SIR JOSEPH (1633–1701), statesman and diplomatist, was baptised on 4 Aug. 1633 at Bridekirk, a village three miles north of Cockermouth. He was the youngest son of Joseph Williamson, who was instituted to the vicarage of Bridekirk in 1625 and died while his son was an infant. His mother married as a second husband the Rev. John Ardery (*Fam. Minorum Gentium*, p. 424).

After a good grounding at the grammar school of St. Bees, Joseph seems to have gone to London as clerk to Richard Tolson, the member of parliament for Cockermouth,

through whose influence he was admitted as a town-boy to Westminster school, then under Dr. Busby. Busby recommended him to Gerard Langbaine the elder [q.v.] as a deserving northern youth, and in September 1650 he entered as a bateller of Queen's College, Oxford, whence he graduated B.A. on 2 Feb. 1653–4. His college tutors were Dr. Lamplugh and Dr. Thomas Smith. After graduating he went into France and the Low Countries as tutor to a young man of quality, possibly one of the sons of the Marquis of Ormonde (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. App. p. 546; cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1651–2, p. 300). In November 1657 he was elected a fellow of Queen's (graduating M.A. in the same month), and he held his fellowship until his marriage. Soon after the Restoration he quitted Oxford for political life upon obtaining a place in the office of Sir Edward Nicholas [q. v.], an old Queen's man, at that time secretary of state. In July 1660 Charles II sent to the provost and fellows of Queen's a special request that they would grant Williamson a dispensation for absence from college; his loss was regretted both by the parents of his pupils and by his colleagues. Henry Denton, the successor to his rooms in college, alluded to his musical tastes when he wrote in October 1660 'Your couple of viols still hang in their places as a monument that a genuine son of Jubal has been here.'

His position in the secretary's office was not at first lucrative; but his status was improved on 30 Dec. 1661 by his appointment as keeper of the king's library at Whitehall and at the paper office at a salary of 160*l.* per annum. The paper office work was performed by four or five clerks under Henry Ball, Williamson's subordinate. They issued news-letters once a week to numerous subscribers and to a smaller number of correspondents, the correspondents in turn furnishing materials which were subsequently embodied in the 'Gazette' (see below; cf. Ball's curious report of 23 Oct. 1674 appended to Christie's *Williamson Correspondence* and Mrs. Everett Green's preface to *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1665–6).

Meanwhile in October 1662 Nicholas was succeeded as secretary by Sir Henry Bennett (afterwards Lord Arlington), and Williamson was transferred to him as secretary. Facilities for making money now became abundant, and he showed himself no backward pupil in the generally practised art of exacting gratifications from all kinds of suitors and petitioners. Pepys met him at dinner on 6 Feb. 1663, and describes him: 'Latin Secretary . . . a pretty knowing man and a scholar, but it may be he thinks himself to be too much so.' On the 28th of the following month he became one of the five commissioners for seizing prohibited goods, and in November 1664 he was one of the five contractors for the Royal Oak lottery, which became a source of considerable profit to him (the right of conducting and managing lotteries was restricted exclusively to the five 'commissioners' in June 1665). In this same year (1664) Williamson seems to have been called to the bar from the Middle Temple.

When, in the autumn of 1665, Charles II sought refuge in Oxford from the great plague, the lack of a regular news-sheet was strongly felt by the court. The ravages of the pestilence seem to have disorganised L'Estrange's 'Intelligencer' and 'News.' Under these circumstances Leonard Lichfield [q.v.], the university printer, was authorised to bring out a local paper. On Tuesday 14 Nov. the first number of the 'Oxford Gazette' appeared, and was thenceforth continued regularly on Mondays and Thursdays. The Oxford pioneer of the paper was Henry Muddiman; but, after a few numbers, Williamson procured for himself the privileges of editor, employing Charles Perrot of Oriel College as his chief assistant. When the court was back at Whitehall, Muddiman made vain endeavours to injure Williamson's efforts as a disseminator of news, and L'Estrange put forth a claim, which was rejected, to a monopoly in publishing official intelligence. Williamson's paper became the 'London Gazette,' the first issue so named being that of 5 Feb. 1666 (No. 24); it soon outdistanced its rivals, and survives to this day as the official register of the transactions of the government.

As secretary to Arlington, who was at the head of the post office, Williamson took an active part in its management. The amount of official work of all kinds that he got through during the next fifteen years from 1665 to 1680 is enormous, and his correspondence at the Record Office is extraordinarily voluminous. Evelyn wrote that Arlington, 'loving his ease more than businesse (tho' sufficiently able had he applied himselfe to it), remitted all to his man Williamson, and in a short time let him go into the secret of affaires, that (as his lordship himself told me) there was a kind of necessity to advance him, and so by his subtlety, dexterity, and insinuation he got to be principal Secretary . . .' Williamson found some compensation for his labours in the opportunities afforded him of rapidly making money. Two instances of his generosity are afforded

in August 1666: he sent down money by a private hand to be applied to the relief of sick and wounded seamen, and also presented to his old college two pairs of banners wrought with silver thread, and a massive silver trumpet which was long used to summon the college to dinner (the summons has always been made by 'a clarion,' as ordained by the college statutes). The motive of the gift to the college appears to have been Williamson's anxiety, though he was a non-resident, to retain and sublet his rooms in college, and he menaced the fellows with 'inconveniences' if they did not accede to his wish; the college in reply diplomatically evaded the demand. In small matters, and especially in his management of the 'Gazette,' Williamson showed a decidedly grasping and penurious spirit.

With the warm concurrence of his chief, Williamson made various efforts to get into parliament, without meeting at first with success. His candidature failed at Morpeth (October 1666), Preston (May 1667), Dartmouth, and at Appleby, where in December 1667 his hopes were crushed by the intervention of Anne Clifford, the famous countess of Pembroke [for the laconic letter said by Horace Walpole to have been written on the subject by the countess, see CLIFFORD, ANNE; that there is some truth in Walpole's story is rendered very probable by *State Papers*, Dom. Charles II, xxxi. 170]. On 22 Oct. 1669 Williamson eventually succeeded in getting elected for Thetford, and he was re-elected in February 1678–9, August 1679, February 1680–1, and March 1685. He did not sit in the Convention, but he was returned for Rochester in March 1690, while in October 1695, July 1698, and January 1700–1, being elected both for this city and for his old borough, he preferred to sit for the former. He seems to have voted steadily as a courtier, but, except in his official capacity as secretary, rarely opened his mouth in parliament.

In January 1671–2 Williamson became a clerk of the council in ordinary and was knighted. The post of clerk, which had been held by Sir Richard Browne, John Evelyn's father-in-law, had been promised to Evelyn by the king, 'but,' explains the diarist, 'in consideration of the renewal of our lease and other reasons I chose to part with it to Sir Joseph Williamson, who gave us and the rest of his brother clerks a handsome supper at his house, and after supper a concert of music.' He mentions elsewhere that Williamson himself was an expert performer at *jeu des gobelets*. On 17 May 1673 Williamson started, in company with Sir Leoline Jenkins [q. v.] and the Earl of Sunderland, as joint British plenipotentiary to the congress at Cologne. There he remained until 15 April 1674 (the letters written to him during his absence were printed for the Camden Society in two volumes, under the editorship of W. D. Christie, in 1874); but although the negotiations, which are detailed in Wynne's 'Life of Jenkins,' were tediously prolonged, nothing in reality was effected, and the separate peace between England and Holland (which was suddenly proclaimed in April 1674) was made not at Cologne, but in London.

Before he left England on his embassy it had been arranged between Williamson and his patron Arlington that upon his return Arlington should resign his office as secretary of state, and that Williamson, if possible, should be offered the reversion of the post upon paying a sum of 6,000*l*. This arrangement was provisionally sanctioned by the king. Meanwhile, in March 1674, Arlington offered to secure the office for Sir William Temple, another of his protégés, and to provide otherwise for Williamson; but Temple refused the offer, remarking to his friends that he considered it no great honour to be preferred before Sir Joseph Williamson.

Williamson returned in June 1674, and was at once appointed secretary of state, being then not quite forty-one; Arlington obtained the more lucrative post of chamberlain. A few days after his appointment Williamson was on 27 June 1674 admitted LL.D. at Oxford, and on 11 Sept. he was sworn of the privy council. Except for the great industry that characterised all Williamson's departmental work, there is little to distinguish his tenure of office as secretary. In September 1674 the new secretary officially announced to Temple as English ambassador at The Hague that the affairs of the United Provinces would henceforth come under his special care. The announcement cannot have been especially agreeable to Temple, and it seems to have been no less distasteful to the Prince of Orange, who saw in Williamson even more than in Arlington an instrument of complete subservience to the French sympathies of Charles II. With respect to another despatch Temple writes, on 24 Feb. 1677: 'The prince could hardly hear it out with any patience. Sir Joseph Williamson's style was always so disagreeable to him, and he thought the whole cast of this so artificial, that he received it with indignation and scorn.' He said on another occasion, as on this, that Williamson treated him 'like a child who was to be fed on whipt cream.' Temple

speaks elsewhere with compassion of Sir Leoline Jenkins lying under the lash of Secretary Williamson, who, upon old grudges between them at Cologne, never failed to lay hold of any occasion he could to censure his conduct, nor did Temple himself altogether succeed in escaping the lash.

During 1675, at the instigation of Charles II, Williamson tried to induce the master of the rolls to remove Burnet from his place as preacher to the master of the rolls, but he encountered a determined opposition from Sir Harbottle Grimston [q. v.], and the outspoken Burnet was enabled to retain his foothold in London. In 1676 Milton's friend, Daniel Skinner, wished to print the deceased poet's 'Latin State Letters' and treatise 'De Doctrina Christiana,' and applied to Williamson for the necessary license (that of the official licenser being apparently insufficient). The secretary refused, saying that he could countenance nothing of Milton's writing, and he went so far as to write of Skinner (to a likely patron) as a suspect 'until he very well cured himself from such infectious commerce as Milton's friendship.' Williamson managed eventually to lay his hands upon the original manuscripts, and locked them up for security among the state archives. The 'State Letters' were surreptitiously printed from a transcript in 1676, but the treatise was not published until 1823 (see Lemon, Robert; for the full complicated story of the manuscripts, see Masson, *Milton*, iv. 158, vi. 331, 603, 616, 721, 729, 774, 805).

Dry and formal though Williamson may have been in his usual manner, it seems fair to infer that he was by no means deficient as a courtier, and his letters to several of the royal concubines show that he did not share Clarendon's scruples about paying court to the ladies whom the king delighted to honour. Upon the whole, however, he confined himself very closely to his official and administrative business and to the direction of foreign affairs. His fellow secretary, Sir Henry Coventry, undertook the parliamentary work. He had to take a decided line upon the subject of the Duke of York's exclusion, and on 4 Nov. 1678, in answer to Lord Russell's motion to remove the Duke of York from the king's presence and councils, in a succinct and not ineffective speech he declared that this would drive the heir to the throne to join the French and the catholics. Almost immediately after this he fell a victim to the panic excited by the supposed discovery of a 'popish plot,' and on 18 Nov. he was committed to the Tower by the lower house on the charge of 'subsigning commissions for officers and money for papists,' in other words of passing commissions drawn up by the king's order in favour of certain recusants. He remained in the Tower but a few hours, for Charles with unusual energy and decision lost no time in apprising the commons that he had ordered his secretary's release. At the same time the offensive commissions were recalled. Williamson's continuance in office, however, was not considered altogether desirable (cf. Wood, *Life and Times*, ii. 438). The newsletters on 10 Feb. announced 'Sir Joseph Williamson is turned out, but is to be repaid what his secretaryship cost him.' As a matter of fact he received from his successor, Sunderland, 6,000*l.* and five hundred guineas.

In 1676 Williamson was elected master of the Clothworkers' Company (presenting a silver-gilt cup bearing his arms); he was succeeded as master by Samuel Pepys.

Williamson had been declared a member of the Royal Society by nomination of the original council on 20 May 1663, and on the resignation of Lord Brouncker on 30 Nov. 1677 he was elected second president of the society, a post which he held until 30 Nov. 1680, when he was succeeded by Sir Christopher Wren. The secretaries under him were Thomas Henshaw and Nehemiah Grew. On 4 Dec. 1677, being 'the first day of his taking the chair, he gave a magnificent supper' at which Evelyn was present. Immersed in multifarious business though he was at the time, Williamson presided at every meeting of the council during his term of office, and generally managed in addition to preside at the ordinary meetings. He presented several curiosities to the museum, and a large screw press for stamping diplomas, as well as his portrait by Kneller, now in the Society's meeting-room. Oldenburgh dedicated to him the ninth volume of the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

Though he evidently took much interest in the society's work, researches of a legal, historical, and genealogical nature seem to have been more really congenial to him. He collected many valuable manuscripts relating to heraldry and history, and he purchased the rich collections of Sir Thomas Shirley, which contained visitations of many counties of England written by the heralds or their clerks during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Shortly before his removal from office in December 1678, Sir Joseph married Catharine, eldest and only surviving daughter of George Stuart, lord D'Aubigny (fourth, but second surviving son of Esmè, third duke of

Lennox), by Lady Catharine, eldest daughter of Theophilus Howard, second earl of Suffolk. She was baptised at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, on 5 Dec. 1640, and married, first, Henry O'Brien, lord Ibrackan, who was buried in Westminster Abbey on 9 Sept. 1678. As heiress to Charles Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lennox [q. v.], his wife brought Williamson a noble fortune. ''Twas thought,' says Evelyn, 'that they lived not so kindly after marriage as they did before. She was much censured for marrying so meanly, being herself allied to the royal family.' The alliance offended Danby, who coveted the Richmond estates for one of his own sons, and it may have had something to do with the secretary's fall from office. When the Duke of Richmond died in 1672, Lady O'Brien succeeded to the bulk of his property, but his debts were so heavy that it was found necessary to sell some of the estates to defray them. Under these circumstances the Cobham estates, together with the fine old hall, were bought in by Williamson for 45,000*l.* In 1679 with his wife's money he purchased for 8,000*l.* Winchester House in St. James's Square (No. 21), which he tenanted until 1684.

In 1682 he became recorder of Thetford, and on his acquisition of the Cobham estates interested himself not only in Rochester, but also in Gravesend, for which in 1687 he procured a new charter (CRUDEN'S *Hist. of Gravesend*, 1843, pp. 376 sq.) In May 1690 he was appointed upon the committee to take account of public moneys since William's accession, and in February 1691–2 a false rumour was spread abroad that he was to be lord privy seal. On 21 Nov. 1696, however, Williamson was sworn of the privy council, and on 12 Dec. he was, together with the Earl of Pembroke and Lord Villiers, accredited a plenipotentiary at the congress of Nimeguen. Owing to indisposition he did not arrive in Holland until 8 June. The peace of Ryswick was signed somewhat more than three months later, on 20 Sept. 1697. Williamson stayed on at The Hague in the capacity of 'veteran diplomatist' (as he is termed by Macaulay), and on 11 Oct. 1698 the first partition treaty was signed by him at Loo as joint commissioner with Portland. The secrecy with which the treaty had been negotiated excited the wrath of the commons in April 1699, but their full fury fell not upon Williamson but upon Portland and Somers. Williamson returned from Holland in November 1698, and next month it was reported that he would be sent as plenipotentiary to Versailles. He returned, however, to The Hague until the middle of March 1699, when he finally retired from his diplomatic post. He received several visits from the king at Cobham Hall, and in the Rochester Corporation accounts are two heavy bills (May 1697 and 1701) for expenses in connection therewith.

He died at Cobham, Kent, on 3 Oct. 1701, and was buried on 14 Oct. in the Duke of Richmond's vault in King Henry VII's chapel in Westminster Abbey (CHESTER, *Reg. of Burials*, pp. 249, 251). Williamson's widow was buried in Westminster Abbey on 11 Nov. 1702, leaving no issue by her second husband.

Rather a man of affairs than a statesman, Williamson appears to have been dry and formal in his manner; he was strictly methodical, scrupulous and exact in the transaction of business, subservient in all things to his chiefs, and severe and exacting towards his subordinates. Music and historical antiquities were his chief relaxations, but his multifarious correspondence can have left him but little time to indulge them. Like most of the statesmen of the day, he turned his industry to good account and managed to accumulate a large fortune during his tenure of office. Some of his early stiffness of manner seems to have worn off, and a gradual rise in Pepys's estimation of him is to be traced through the pages of the 'Diary.' Anthony à Wood had no love for the secretary, who on 23 May 1675 ignored Wood's application for the post of keeper of records in the Tower. But he was 'a great friend,' Wood admits, to Queen's College and to Queen's College men. Williamson befriended Dr. Lancelot Addison [q. v.], a contemporary with the secretary at Queen's, who dedicated to Sir Joseph, in his capacity of curator of the Sheldonian press, his interesting 'Present State of the Jews in Barbary.' The famous essayist was named Joseph after his father's benefactor. Williamson also sent Dr. William Lancaster and Bishop Nicolson (both Queen's men) abroad at the crown's expense, in accordance with a plan of his own for training young men of promise for diplomatic work. Nicolson, when a young taberdar of Queen's, dedicated to the secretary his 'Iter Hollandicum' in 1678 (still in manuscript in Queen's Library).

Evelyn's charge of ingratitude is refuted by the dispositions of Williamson's will, in which all institutions and individuals who by blood, affection, or service had any claims upon him were mentioned. To Bridekirk, in addition to a present of silver flagons and chalices for the church, he left 500*l.* to be distributed among the poor. To the library

at St. Bees he gave his portrait; he had already, in September 1671, given two exhibitions for scholars of Dovenby in his native parish. To the provost and scholars of Queen's College he left 6,000*l.* 'to be laid out in further new buildings to the colledge and otherwise beautifying the said colledge,' as well as his 'library of printed books and books of heraldry and genaligy, as well manuscripts as printed;' to Christ's Church Hospital, London, he gave 300*l.*; to St. Bartholomew's (of which he had been a governor) 300*l.*; and to the Royal Society at Gresham College 200*l.* To Thetford, in addition to munificent gifts during his lifetime (see BLOMEFIELD, *Norfolk*, i. 463 sq.), he bequeathed 2,000*l.*, and the income is now devoted partly to a school and hospital foundation at Thetford, and partly in binding out apprentices and in local charities. To Rochester, besides 20*l.* for the poor, some gilt communion plate, and a portrait of William III to hang in the town-hall, he left 5,000*l.* for the purchasing of lands and tenements to support a free 'mathematical school.' This was opened in 1708 under the mastership of John Colson [q.v.], and rebuilt under a new scheme in 1892–4. As a mark of his loyalty to his old college, Williamson chose for his crest one of the Queen's eagles, and for his motto 'Sub umbra tuarum alarum' (his arms are still to be seen in a window at Clothworkers' Hall). Among Wood's pamphlets was a now rare 'Impressio secunda Carminis heroici in honorem Jo. Williamson' [by Payne Fisher].

An interesting portrait (erroneously attributed to Lely) was acquired by the National Portrait Gallery, London, in 1895. Besides the portrait at St. Bees, and the half-length by Kneller at Burlington House, there are portraits of Williamson in Queen's College Hall, in the town-hall, Rochester, and in Clothworkers' Hall.

[A full Life of Williamson would involve an almost exhaustive survey of political and social England from 1665 to 1680. His local connections have been commemorated in a series of brief but useful summaries of his career: that with Cobham Hall by Canon Scott Robertson in the Archæologia Cantiana (xi. 274–84); that with Cumberland in Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumberland, ii. 244 sq., in Nicholson and Burn's Westmorland, and in Peile's Annals of the Peiles of Strathclyde (chap. iii.); that with Rochester in Mr. Charles Bird's Sir J. Williamson, founder of the Mathematical School (Rochester, 1894), and in Mr. A. Rhodes's very careful notice of Williamson in the Chatham and Rochester News, 26 Nov. 1898; that with Thetford in Martin's Hist. of Thetford, 1779, pp. 220 sq., and in Millington's Page in the Hist. of Thetford; that with the Royal Society in Weld's Hist. of the Royal Society, i. 262 sq.; and that with Gravesend in Cruden's Hist. of Gravesend, 1843, pp. 377 sq. The Cal. of State Papers, Dom. from 1660 to 1671, contains frequent references to Williamson. The state papers relating to the years 1672–9 (as yet uncalendared) embody a vast number of Williamson papers, diaries, and letters; extracts from his official journal are printed as an appendix to the Calendars from 1671 onwards. For the enormous bulk of Williamson Papers previous to their dispersion and rearrangement, see Thomas's Departmental Hist. 1846, folio; and 30th Annual Report of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records. A few letters, papers, and transcripts from his official diaries are among the Additional manuscripts (see especially Addit. MSS. 5488 ff. 1379, 5831 f. 87, 28040 f. 35, 28093 f. 214, 28945 f. 197, 34727 f. 130), and Stowe MSS. (see especially 200, 201, 203–10 passim, and 549, f. 12) at the British Museum. See also Christie's Williamson Corresp. (Camden Soc.), 1874; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Cole's Athenæ Cantabr. (Addit. MS. 5883, f. 83); Welch's Alumni Westmon. p. 171 *n.*; Jackson's Cumberland and Westmorland Papers, 1892, ii. 203, 230; Lonsdale's Worthies of Cumberland, vi. 228; Life and Times of Anthony à Wood, vols. ii. and iii. passim; Hasted's Kent, ii. 63; Evelyn's Diary, 1895, i. 409, ii. 22, 42, 57, 73, 101, 111, 124, 180, Pepys's Diary, ed. Wheatley, iv. 290, 383, v. passim, vi. 33–4, vii. and viii. passim; Luttrell's Brief Hist. Relation, i. 8, 9, ii. 44, 156, 353, iii. 566, iv. passim, v. 84, 94, 96; Lexington Papers, ed. Sutton, 1851; Anne Greene's Newes from the Dead, 1650, p. 6; Official Returns of Members of Parl.; Parl. Hist. v. 1014, 1038; Eachard's Hist. of England, 1718, iii. 368, 479, 498; Rapin's Hist. of England, vol. ii.; Ralph's Hist. of England, vol. i.; Boyer's William III, pp. 76 sq.; Ranke's Hist. of England, iv. 65; Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Rep. p. 546, 7th Rep. p. 495, 8th Rep. p. 390, 15th Rep. pp. 171, 177; Courtenay's Life of Sir W. Temple; Christie's Life of Shaftesbury; Masson's Life of Milton, vi. passim; Ashton's Hist. of Lotteries; Evelyn's Numismata, p. 27; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iv. 58–9; Daseut's St. James's Square, pp. 6, 30, 107; Weld's Cat. of Royal Society Portraits, 1860, p. 70; National Portrait Gallery Cat. 1898; Flassan's Diplomatie Française, 1811, iv. passim; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. vii. passim; notes from Queen's College Registers, most kindly furnished by the Provost.] T. S.

WILLIAMSON, PETER (1730–1799), author and publisher, son of James Williamson, crofter, was born in the parish of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, in 1730. When about ten years of age he fell a victim to a barbarous traffic which then disgraced Aberdeen, being kidnapped and transported to the American plantations, where he was sold for a period of seven years to a fellow countryman in

Pennsylvania. Becoming his own master about 1747, he acquired a tract of land on the frontiers of the same province, which in 1754 was overrun by Indians, into whose hands Williamson fell. Escaping, he enlisted in his majesty's forces, and after many romantic adventures was in 1757 discharged at Plymouth as incapable of further service in consequence of a wound in one of his hands. With the sum of six shillings with which he had been furnished to carry him home, he set out on his journey, and reached York, where in the same year he published a tract entitled 'French and Indian Cruelty exemplified in the Life and Various Vicissitudes of Peter Williamson . . . with a Curious Discourse on Kidnapping.' Arriving in Aberdeen in 1758, he was accused by the magistrates of having issued a scurrilous and infamous libel on the corporation of the city and whole members thereof. He was at once convicted, fined, and banished from the city, while his tract, which had passed through several editions in Glasgow, London, and Edinburgh, was ordered to be publicly burnt at the Market Cross. Williamson brought an action against the corporation for these proceedings, and in 1762 was awarded 100*l.* damages by the court of session. He was also successful in a second suit brought in 1765 against the parties engaged in the trade of kidnapping.

Williamson settled in Edinburgh, where he combined the occupations of bookseller, printer, publisher, and keeper of a tavern, 'Indian Peter's coffee room' (Fergusson, *Rising of the Session*). In 1773 he issued the first street directory for Edinburgh. In 1776 he engaged in a periodical work after the manner of the 'Spectator,' called the 'Scots Spy, or Critical Observer,' published every Friday. This periodical, which is valuable for its local information, ran from 8 March to 30 Aug., and a second series, the 'New Scots Spy,' from 29 Aug. to 14 Nov. 1777.

About the same time Williamson set on foot in Edinburgh a penny post, which became so profitable in his hands that when in 1793 the government took over the management, it was thought necessary to allow him a pension of 25*l.* per annum.

Williamson died in Edinburgh on 19 Dec. 1799. He married, in November 1777, Jean, daughter of John Wilson, bookseller in Edinburgh, whom he divorced in 1788. A portrait of Williamson is given by Kay (*Original Portraits*, i. 128), and another 'in the dress of a Delaware Indian' is prefixed to various editions of his 'Life.'

In addition to 'French and Indian Cruelty' and the 'Scots Spy,' Williamson was author of: 1. 'Some Considerations on the Present State of Affairs. Wherein the Defenceless State of Great Britain is pointed out,' York, 1758. 2. 'A brief Account of the War in North America,' Edinburgh, 1760. 3. 'Travels of Peter Williamson amongst the different Nations and Tribes of savage Indians in America,' Edinburgh, 1768 (new edit. 1786). 4. 'A Nominal Encomium on the City of Edinburgh,' Edinburgh, 1769. 5. 'A General View of the whole World,' Edinburgh, n.d. 6. 'A Curious Collection of Moral Maxims and Wise Sayings,' Edinburgh, n.d. 7. 'The Royal Abdication of Peter Williamson, King of the Mohawks,' Edinburgh, n.d. 8. 'Proposals for establishing a Penny Post,' Edinburgh, n.d.

Among the works issued from his press were editions of the Psalms in metre (1779), of Sir David Lindsay's poems (1776), and of William Meston's 'Mob contra Mob.' The 'Life and Curious Adventures of Peter Williamson' (a reprint with additions of his 'French and Indian Cruelty') was published at Aberdeen in 1801, and proved very popular, running through many editions, and appearing also in an abbreviated form as a chapbook.

[Printed papers in Peter Williamson v. Cushnie and others, 1761–2, v. Fordyce and others, 1765–1768, v. Jean Wilson, 1789; Robertson's Book of Bonaccord, pp. 91–3; Kay's Original Portraits, i. 131–9; Blackwood's Magazine, lxiii. 612–27; Chambers's Miscellany, vol. ii.; Lang's Historical Summary of Post Office in Scotland, p. 15; Scottish Notes and Queries, iv. 39, v. 87, ix. 29, 47.] P. J. A.

WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL (1792–1840), landscape-painter, was the younger son of John Williamson of Liverpool, in which town he was born in 1792.

His father, John Williamson (1751–1818), painter, was born at Ripon in 1751. He was apprenticed to an 'ornamental' painter in Birmingham, married in 1781, settled in Liverpool in 1783, and continued to reside there, practising as a portrait-painter, till his death, on 27 May 1818. Among his best known works are portraits of William Roscoe, Sir William Beechy, R.A., H. Fuseli, R.A., the Rev. John Clowes, and Nathan Litherland, the inventor of the patent lever watch. He was a member of the Liverpool Academy, and a constant exhibitor at the local exhibitions. In 1783 he exhibited a portrait at the Royal Academy. His portraits are correct likenesses and fairly executed. He also painted miniatures, but they were not in the best style of that art.

In 1811 Samuel had three landscapes hung

in the first exhibition of the Liverpool Academy, of which body he was a member. In the subsequent exhibitions of that body, as well as at the first exhibition of the Royal Manchester Institution in 1827 and the annual exhibitions that followed each year, he was represented by a large number of landscapes and seascapes. His only exhibit on the walls of the Royal Academy was a landscape in 1811. He earned a considerable reputation as a painter of seapieces and landscapes, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. On his death, which took place on 7 June 1840, an obelisk to his memory was erected in the St. James's cemetery, a lithograph of which, by W. Collingwood, was published. His pictures are well composed, and are painted with an attractive charm of light and colour. There are three works by him at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, and many more in private collections in the district.

[Graves's Dict. of Artists; Exhibition Catalogues; information from Robert Williamson of Ripon; note in Manchester City News, 7 Sept. 1878, by the present writer.] A. N.

WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM CRAWFORD (1816–1895), naturalist, born at Scarborough on 24 Nov. 1816, was the second and only surviving son of John Williamson, gardener and naturalist, first curator of the Scarborough Museum, by Elizabeth Crawford, eldest daughter of a Scottish lapidary and watchmaker, who migrated to Yorkshire when young. In his early boyhood he learned the lapidary's art in Crawford's workshop, and acquired a good knowledge of field natural history from his father and his father's friends, notably William Smith (1769–1839) [q. v.], the founder of modern stratigraphical geology, and his nephew John Phillips (1800–1874) [q. v.], professor of geology at Oxford, who was for some time an inmate of John Williamson's house. His schooling, begun early, was inadequate, largely owing to delicate health. Between three and six years of age he went to three dame schools; in 1822 he went to William Potter's school, where he had meagre instruction in Latin and English. In 1831 he had his only real teaching, from the Rev. Thomas Irving at Thornton grammar school, where he stayed only six months. In the autumn he went for six months to the school of a M. Montieus at Bourbourg, near Calais, with little intellectual profit, even in the acquisition of French, for the majority of the boys were English. This completed his school life: he never acquired ease in French speaking, though he read the language with ease, nor the knowledge of any other modern tongue. He was apprenticed as a medical student (1832) to Thomas Weddell, apothecary of Scarborough, where he discharged the functions of errand boy, dispenser, and clerk, according to the general custom. He continued his natural history studies, and contributed a paper on birds to the Zoological Society, and two to the Geological. These were among the first pioneering attempts to analyse the strata into smaller 'zones' characterised by their own proper groups of fossils, a field in which enormous advances have since been made. He also published a pamphlet, since twice reprinted, giving an account of the contents of a tumulus opened at Gristhorpe, and described a new mussel (*Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1834). To the 'Fossil Flora of Great Britain,' by John Lindley [q. v.] and James Hutton (1726–1797) [q. v.], he contributed illustrated descriptions of fossils which had been discovered in an estuarine deposit by his father and his father's cousin, Simon Bean. His work attracted the attention of many eminent naturalists, notably William Buckland [q. v.] Owing to their interest, and to that of naturalists visiting Scarborough, he received a call from the Manchester Natural History Society to the curatorship of their museum in 1835, Weddell generously cancelling his indentures; he held this office for three years, continuing especially geological research and publication, and was a frequent visitor at the Literary and Philosophical Society, where he met among others John Dalton (1766–1844) [q. v.] In the summer of 1838, in order to raise funds for medical study, he gave a course of six lectures on geology in various towns of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Durham; he studied one winter at the Pine Street medical school, Manchester, and entered in the autumn of 1839 at University College, London. In 1840 he attended a second course of lectures there; but before the close of the year had obtained the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., and in January 1841 commenced practice in Manchester with the generous guarantee of two wealthy friends. Some successful operations on squint brought him into note, and he was soon appointed surgeon to the Chorlton-on-Medlock dispensary, a post he resigned in 1868. Ear troubles during his student days had interested him in that organ; he profited by some vacations to study aural surgery under Menière in Paris, Joseph Toynbee [q. v.] and Harvey in London, took active steps towards the creation of the Manchester Institute for Diseases of the Ear in 1855, and was surgeon to it until 1870, when he became its consulting sur-

geon. To his large general practice he thus added that of a specialist in this department. He continued professional medical work till about his seventieth year. He was present at that public demonstration of mesmerism which first attracted James Braid [q. v.] to the subject; was the first to show from the contracted pupils that the hypnotised patient was in a genuine and peculiar state; and utilised Braid's services as a hypnotist later on in the successful treatment of epilepsy; but finally abandoned the therapeutic use of hypnosis, regarding it as likely to undermine the will power of the patient. He devised the treatment of infantile convulsions by prolonged continuous chloroform anæsthesia, and wrote two papers on this subject, the first (not cited in the *Reminiscences*) in the 'Lancet' (1853, vol. i.) A clinical observation on the 'Functions of the Chorda Tympani' (also not cited; *Assoc. Med. Journ.* 1855) as a nerve of taste, a view which still has partisans, completes with the three cited papers (*Brit. Med. Journ.* 1857) his contributions to medical science.

In January 1851 he was appointed first professor of 'natural history, anatomy, and physiology' in the Owens College, Manchester. His duties comprised instruction in zoology and botany in the widest sense, besides the geological sciences. In 1854, with Mr. Richard Copley Christie, he initiated at the college evening classes for working men. At first he divided his subjects into two groups, on which he lectured in alternate sessions; but ultimately the demands of university students made this impossible. In 1870 a distinct lectureship had to be created in mineralogy. In 1872, on the fusion with the Royal School of Medicine, geology was also separated, and Williamson became professor of 'Natural History.' A demonstrator to assist in the then new laboratory work was appointed in 1877; and in 1880 zoology was split off, leaving him the chair of botany, which he resigned in 1892, after forty-one years' continuous tenure of office, with the title of emeritus professor, and a year's salary as gratuity. His lectures to students were well arranged and well delivered, interesting and fluent, but lacked minuteness of accurate detail; and from the ignorance of German which he deplored he never thoroughly assimilated the current language of the modern aspects of botany.

Williamson added largely to his income by popular scientific lectures; between 1874 and 1890 alone he gave, among others, at least three hundred in connection with the Gilchrist trust. For these, many of which dealt with his own discoveries, he drew and painted beautiful and effective diagrams. He was highly successful as a popular lecturer. Several of his popular lectures were printed. He wrote a number of articles for the 'London Quarterly Review,' published under Wesleyan auspices, and some for the 'Popular Science Review.' Those on 'Primeval Vegetation in its relation to the Doctrines of Natural Selection and Evolution' in the 'Owens College Essays and Addresses,' 1874, and on 'Pyrrhonism in Science' (*Contemporary Rev.* 1881), show his cautious attitude, by accepting the descent-theory generally, but resenting all attempts at scientific dogmatism and intolerance. He was inclined to demand something which escapes scientific analysis, in addition to the known natural factors of divergent evolution.

He was on friendly terms with the Wesleyans in Manchester, and was for a time a member of that body. He was medical attendant to the Wesleyan Theological College, Didsbury, 1864–83, and a member of the committee of management.

After an attack of ill-health in 1860, Williamson settled in 1861 in the then outlying hamlet of Fallowfield. There he built a home, with a garden and range of plant-houses, and became a successful grower especially of rare orchids, insectivorous plants, and higher cryptogams; these were utilised in the later development of laboratory teaching at the college, which contributed an annual grant towards the expense. In 1883 he suffered from diabetes, and had finally to resign his chair in 1891. He removed from Manchester to Clapham Common, where he continued in harness nearly to the last, working in collaboration with Professor R. D. Scott at his own house or at the Joddrell Laboratory, Kew. His last publication (in February 1895) was the obituary of his old friend, sometime opponent and recent convert, the Marquis de Saporta. He died at Clapham on 23 June 1895. He was spare and erect, with blue-grey eyes deep set in an oval face. He had an educated taste in music; and the watercolour sketches he brought back from his vacation trips were poetic in feeling and happy in composition.

He was married twice: first, in 1842, to Sophia (*d.* 1871), daughter of the Rev. Robert Wood, treasurer to the Wesleyan body, by whom he left a son, Robert Bateson, solicitor, and a daughter, Edith; secondly, in 1874, to Annie C. Heaton, niece of Sir Henry Mitchell of Bradford, who completed and edited his autobiography under the title of 'Reminiscences of a Yorkshire Naturalist;' by her he left one son, Herbert, painter.

Williamson's scientific work was immense

and invaluable. Early researches on the Foraminifera between 1840 and 1850 led to his preparing a monograph on the recent forms of this group for the Ray Society; William Benjamin Carpenter [q.v.] asserted that his work introduced a new technique for their study (that of thin sections) and a new conception (that of the combination of a wide variety of forms hitherto ranked as of specific or generic rank in single individuals), and that it gave a starting-point for all future investigations. Researches on *Volvox* about 1850, only some thirty years later noticed and confirmed, demonstrated that this critical form is essentially vegetal, not animal, in its morphology. A very complete study of the wheel-animal, *Melicerta*, was published in 1853, and in consequence he was employed by Andrew Pritchard to write a monograph on the Rotifera for the third edition of his 'Infusoria' (1861); this was an admirable compilation. Between 1840 and 1850, largely provided with material by Sir Philip de Malpas Grey-Egerton [q. v.], he produced two monographs on the histology of teeth, fish scales, and bone, of classical value. Herein he demonstrated two capital theses—the essential identity of teeth and of fish scales, and the distinction of bone formed directly in membrane from that preformed in cartilage. Kölliker, the great histologist, esteemed the work important enough to warrant his arduous pilgrimage from central Germany to accept Williamson's hospitality of board and study. This work gained Williamson the fellowship of the Royal Society (1854). Fossil plants had engaged his earliest efforts. He resumed their study in 1854 with the enigmatic form *Zamia gigas*, called *Williamsonia* by W. Carruthers, who says that Williamson has probably come closer to its determination than any one else. But it was only towards 1858 that he really began that comprehensive study of the plants of the coal-measures which is his greatest claim to rank as one of the founders of palæobotany. He demonstrated that with certain characters of the higher existing flowerless plants—horse-tails, ferns, clubmosses, &c.—there were found at that period plants whose woody cylinder grew by external deposit of new layers, as in our forest trees. His results met at first with neglect and hostility. His drawings were exquisite and nature-true, made on lithographic transfer paper with the artifice of a quadrillé eye-piece; but they suffered in the processes of transference to stone and printing. His figures were distributed over the plates with a view rather to neatness and economy of space than to logical connection. In each successive memoir he described all the material he had studied completely up to date. To his unfamiliarity with modern botanical terminology he added a defective exposition. His text was a detailed description of the specimens, with references to the accompanying plates and to those of previous memoirs, interspersed with discussions of generalities and of controversial matter, without tables of contents, general introductions, or final summaries and conclusions. To master such papers was, in effect, to conduct a research on the figures with a minimum of effective aid. In 1871 a discussion at the British Association was followed up in 'Nature,' where a correspondent accused him of going back to the conceptions of Nehemiah Grew [q. v.] In France his results were systematically ignored, despite his constant invitations to his opponents to study his specimens as his guests, until 1882, when for the first time the facts and arguments on both sides were marshalled in a readily accessible form in a French essay, 'Les Sigillaires et les Lépidodendrées' by Williamson and his demonstrator, Professor Marcus Hartog (*Ann. Sc. Nat.* 1882). Fresh evidence poured in. In 1887 Renault, his chief opponent, retreated honourably from one part of the field, and Grand' Eury and Saporta in 1890 avowed their general conversion. Only in respect of one minor point—the question of the interstitial growth of the centre of the woody cylinder—did Williamson's views break down; but it was through his own laborious investigations that the disproof was completed. A full investigation on the structure of compact coal was commenced in 1876 and continued to his death, but the examination of many thousand sections led to no publication embodying general results after the preliminary note (*British Association Report*, 1881). A valuable research in 1885 extended Nathorst's discovery that reputed animal and vegetable fossils were mere tracks of animals or of tidal currents. Williamson never spared money in the purchase of adequate apparatus and specimens; one of the latter, a magnificent Sigillaria with stigmarian roots, from Clayton, near Bradford, now in the Manchester Museum, was long called 'Williamson's Folly.' He met with generous help from the amateur field-naturalists of the north, often working men, who were proud to help him with the fossils they had collected or the sections they had cut and noted as worth his study. This help he always acknowledged.

Williamson's scientific work lacked, of course, the method developed by personal academic training and by the laboratory in-

struction of pupils. He stands halfway between the scientific amateurs of genius like Cavendish, Lyell, Joule, and Darwin, and the modern professional savants of Cambridge and South Kensington. Averse from excessive speculation and dogmatism, he took no share in the formation of scientific theory. From 1865 to 1882 his reputation stood at the lowest among the new school of professional English biologists, trained when his pioneering work had become the anonymous commonplaces of the text-book, while his recent work was ill understood or largely ignored. From that period onwards it rapidly rose, and at the British Association meeting in Manchester (1887) he was an honoured member of the cosmopolitan group of botanists there present, many of whom were his personal guests. Williamson was elected F.R.S. in 1854. He became a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester in 1851, served repeatedly on its council, and was elected an honorary member in 1893; and he took a leading part in the formation in 1858 and in the working of the microscopic and natural history section. His ninth memoir, 'On the Organisation of the Fossil Plants of the Coal Measures' (*Phil. Trans.*), was given as the Bakerian lecture at the Royal Society. A nearly complete bibliography is given in the 'Reminiscences.' He received the royal medal of the Royal Society in 1874, an honorary degree of LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1883, and the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society in 1890, besides foreign honours. A portrait by H. Brothers is in the Owens College, Manchester.

[Reminiscences of a Yorkshire Naturalist, 1896; obituaries and notices by Count Solms Laubach (Nature, 1895), A. C. Seward (Nat. Sc. vol. vii. 1895), R. D. Scott (Science Progress, 1895–6, and Proc. R. S. vol. clxx. 1896–7), F. J. F[araday] and T[homas] H[icks] (Mem. Manchester L. and Phil. Soc. 1896), and Lester Ward (Science, vol. ii. 1895); information kindly given by Robert Bateson Williamson, Rev. W. H. Dallinger, F.R.S., Rev. Richard Green (of the Wesleyan Theological College, Didsbury), Mr. Walter Brown (University College, London), the registrar of Owens College, Manchester, and P. J. Hartog; personal knowledge.] M. H.

WILLIBALD (700?–786), bishop and traveller, born about 700, was the son of a certain St. Richard who bore the title of king, and is conjectured to have been the son of Hlothere, king of Kent, who died in 685. His mother was Winna, sister of Saint Boniface [q. v.], the great apostle of Germany; she was also related to Ine [q. v.], king of Wessex. Willibald had a brother Wunebald and a sister Walburga [q. v.], who were also missionaries among the Germans. In his boyhood he was sent to the monastery of Waltham to be educated (*Vita seu potius Hodœporicon Sancti Willibaldi*, ap. Tobler, *Descriptiones Terræ Sanctæ*, p. 9). Here he conceived the idea of a pilgrimage, and persuaded his father and brother to set out with him for Rome (*ib.* pp. 14–16) about 720–1. At Lucca Willibald's father died, but he himself and his brother pressed on their difficult and dangerous journey, and finally arrived in Rome. Here Willibald formed the design of going on to Jerusalem, and after wintering in Rome, where he was seriously ill, set out in the spring of 722 for Syria. It was a time when pilgrimage in the east was fraught with infinite hardship and danger, when the old hospitals on the pilgrim routes had fallen into neglect, and when the great Mahommedan empire stretched from the Oxus to the Pyrenees. The sufferings of Willibald and his party were therefore very great. At Emesa they were taken prisoners as spies, but were ultimately set free to visit the pilgrim shrines still allowed to remain open. Willibald seems to have wandered about Palestine a good deal, and to have visited Jerusalem several times, finally leaving Syria about 726 after a narrow escape of martyrdom through smuggling balsam from Jerusalem (Beazley, *The Dawn of Modern Geography*, p. 152; but see Wright, *Biogr. Brit. Lit.* i. 342). In Constantinople he spent two years, from 726 to 728, returning to Italy after an absence of seven years (*ib.* p. 52) by way of Naples. At the great Benedictine monastery of Monte Casino he remained for ten years (*ib.* p. 45), holding various offices in the house. At the end of this time he again visited Rome, where Gregory III talked with him of his travels (*ib.* pp. 46–7), and authorised the publication of his narrative. Boniface meanwhile was in need of help in Germany, and asked for Willibald, who was accordingly despatched by Gregory III to Eichstädt (*ib.* pp. 48–9). At Salzburg in 741 Willibald was consecrated to the bishopric of Eichstädt by Archbishop Boniface (*ib.* pp. 51–2), and after the latter's death became the leader of the German mission. He built a monastery at Eichstädt, and lived a monastic life there (*ib.*), dying in 786.

Willibald's guide-book, entitled 'Vita seu Hodœporicon Sancti Willibaldi scriptum a Sanctimoniali,' from which the details of his life are taken, was dictated by himself (*ib.* p. 52), and probably written down by a nun at Heidenheim, the finishing touches being added by another hand after his death.

His book gives little general information, as the writer was intent upon his devotions, but throws some light upon law and custom in the eastern lands in which he travelled. Its value is owing to the extreme scarcity of pilgrim notices during the eighth century. It is published by Mabillon in the 'Acta Sanctorum Ordinis Benedicti' (iv. 365 seq.), but the most accessible edition is that of Tobler in the 'Descriptiones Terræ Sanctæ' (pp. 1–55). Other lives based upon this have been written, but have added to it nothing of importance (HARDY, *Descriptive Catal.* i. pt. ii. pp. 490–1). The chief of these—the 'Vita sive potius Itinerarium Sancti Willibaldi auctore Anonymo'—is also published by Tobler (loc. cit. pp. 56–76). Willibald is said to have written the well-known life of St. Boniface published by Jaffé in the 'Monumenta Moguntina' in 'Bibliotheca Rerum Germanicarum' (*Descript. Catal.* loc. cit. p. 478; but see *Biogr. Brit. Lit.* i. 344–5).

[Authorities quoted in the text.]

A. M. C–E.

WILLIBRORD or **WILBRORD**, SAINT (657 ?–738 ?), archbishop of Utrecht and apostle of Frisia, born about 657, was a Northumbrian (FLOR. WIG. in *Mon. Hist. Brit.* i. 539 B), the son of Wilgils, who, after Willibrord's birth, retired from the world to a cell at the mouth of the Humber (ALCUIN, *Vit. Will.* vol. i. chap. i.), where he lived the anchorite's life. His day was later observed as a feast day in Willibrord's own monastery of Echternach (*ib.* chap. xxxi.) Dedicated by his mother and father to a religious life, Willibrord, as soon as he was weaned, was given to the monks of Ripon, where he came under the influence of St. Wilfrid [q. v.] (*ib.* chap. iii.; EDDIUS, *Vita Wilfridi* in *Historians of Church of York*, vol. i.) In his twentieth year, the fame of the schools and scholars of Ireland drew him thither, and he spent the next twelve years (677–90) at the monastery of Rathmelsigi with St. Egbert [q. v.], who in 690 sent Willibrord, after he had been ordained priest, to preach the gospel to the Frisians.

Landing at the mouth of the Rhine, Willibrord went thence to Trajectum (Utrecht), but, finding the pagan king Rathbod and his Frisians hostile, he boldly went direct to Pippin of Herstal, 'duke of the Franks,' who had just (687) established his power over the Franks by the battle of Testry (*ib.*; ALCUIN, *Vit. Will.* i. chap. v.) Pippin welcomed Willibrord, and thus identified himself and his house with the conversion of those parts of the German settlements which were still heathen. The alliance between Pippin and Willibrord was the salvation of the new movement. Rathbod being expelled, multitudes of the people of 'Hither Frisia' received the faith (*ib.*; *Mon. Hist. Brit.* i. 538 D). Willibrord went probably in 692 to Rome to obtain the consent of Pope Sergius to the mission, and in the hope of receiving certain holy relics of the apostles and martyrs to place in the churches he wished to build in Friesland (BEDE, *Hist. Eccl.* vol. v. chap. xi.; ALCUIN, *Vit. Will.* vol. i. chaps. vi. vii.) He obtained both, and on his return overthrew pagan idols, planted churches, placing in them the relics he had brought from Rome, and, though amid great difficulties, won the trust of the Frisians. He made a bold onset in Heligoland upon the pagan shrine of the god Fosite, who was a son of Balder, and, inviting the vengeance of the god by his infringement of the laws guarding the sacred fountain there, he won a remarkable supremacy over the minds of the pagan Frisians (ALCUIN, vol. i. chaps. x. xi.) He destroyed the great idol of Walcheren, at the peril of his own life (*ib.* vol. i. chap. xiv.) In 714 Pippin and Plectrudis his wife gave Willibrord the monastery of Suestra (MIGNE, *Pat. Lat.* lxxxix. 547); here occurred one of a series of miracles which won for the saint among the people the reputation of supernatural power (ALCUIN, chaps. xv. xvi.)

Extending his labours beyond the Frankish lands, Willibrord went to Rathbod, but failed to convert him (*ib.* chap. ix.), and finally, recognising that as hopeless, went on 'ad ferocissimos Danorum populos,' and their king 'Ongendus, homo omni fera crudelior' (possibly the Ongentheow of Beowulf), who was as firmly pagan as Rathbod. But Willibrord took thirty Danish boys back with him, and baptised them, hoping to train them up as Christians, and to send them when men on a mission to their own land (*ib.* chap. ix.) Gradually Willibrord was able to organise his great 'parochia.' The faithful, in their gratitude to him, offered their patrimonies, which were devoted to religious foundations (*ib.* chap. xii.; for the charters of the most famous of these grants see MIGNE, *Pat. Lat.* lxxxix. 535–53).

In 695 or 696 Willibrord went to Rome a second time, in order that, at Pippin's request, he might be consecrated archbishop of the Frisians by Sergius. He was consecrated in the church of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere on St. Cecilia's day (22 Nov.), and on consecration received the name of Clement, a name which however, never came into general use (BEDE, *Hist. Eccl.* v. 11; BEDE, 'Chron. sive de VI Ætatt. Sæculi' in *Mon. Hist. Brit.* p. 99 C; *Chron.* FLOR.

Wig. in *Mon. Hist. Brit.* p. 539 B). Alcuin (chap. vii.) makes Willibrord go to Rome only once, but in this he is probably wrong. He also says his consecration took place in St. Peter's (*ib.*), but this also seems to be a slip. Bede, who places Willibrord's second journey to Rome in 696, probably postdates it by a year (cf. *Monumenta Alcuiniana*, p. 46 *n.*) Remaining in Rome only fourteen days, Willibrord on his return received from Pippin a seat for his cathedral at Wiltaburg, a small village a mile from Utrecht. Later, in 722, Charles Martel, confirming his father Pippin's action, made a formal grant to Willibrord of Utrecht and lands round the monastery (Bouquet, iv. 699; Migne, *Pat. Lat.* lxxxix. 551, 552). In Utrecht Willibrord built a church of St. Saviour's (cf. Boniface to Pope Stephen III, *Ep.* 90, apud Migne, lxxxix. 787–9; *Mon. Mog.* pp. 259, 260). He built many churches and some monasteries throughout his widespread diocese (Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* vol. v. chap. xi.; Alcuin, *Vit. Will.* chap. xi.) Of the latter the most famous foundation was that of Echternach on the Sauer in Luxemburg, near Trier, which he and the abbess Irmina founded. It was richly endowed by Pippin and his queen Plectrudis in 706, and later by Charles Martel in 717 (*ib.* chap. xxii; Migne, *Pat. Lat.* lxxxix. 539–50). He consecrated several bishops for Frisia. When St. Wilfrid [q. v.] made his second journey to Rome with Acca [q. v.] as his companion, they visited Willibrord, and Wilfrid was able to see the completion by Willibrord of the work of which he himself had partly laid the foundations (*ib.* iii. 13, v. 19; Eddius in *Historians of Church of York*, p. 37). In 716, during the war between Rathbod and the Franks, Christianity in Frisia endured a time of persecution. St. Boniface in that year went to Frisia, hoping to help Willibrord and to win Rathbod's consent to his preaching. But the latter was refused. On 15 May 719 Boniface was appointed Willibrord's coadjutor, his special work being to convert those of the German tribes who were still pagan. On Rathbod's death Willibrord was joined by Boniface, and they worked together in Frisia for three years; but when Willibrord urged that at his death Boniface should succeed to his archbishopric and charge, Boniface's humility refused such honour, and he went on into Hesse (Migne, lxxxix. 615, 616; Boniface, *Ep.* 90, in Migne, lxxxix. 787, 788).

Willibrord baptised Pippin the Short, grandson of Pippin of Herstal who had first welcomed him, and he foretold that he should overthrow the shadow of Merovingian rule and become king of the Franks (Alcuin, vol. i. chap. xxiii.) In extreme old age he retired to the monastery of Echternach, where he died and was buried, aged 81, in 738 or 739. Boniface's statement of his having preached for 'fifty years' (Migne, *Pat. Lat.* lxxxix. 535) is approximate only. Alcuin (chap. xxiv.) gives 6 Nov. as the day of his death, but Theofrid gives 7 Nov., and the latter is the day kept in his honour in the Roman calendar. His remains were translated in 1031 to a new and more sumptuous church built at Echternach in his honour (Alcuin, *Vit. Will.* chaps. xxiv. xxv.; Pertz, xv. 1307, xxiii. 27, 34). The fame of miracles wrought at his tomb and by his relics became general (Alcuin, *Vit. Will.* chap. xxvi.; Pertz, xv. 967, 970, 971, 1271, &c.) Willibrord's work suffered a reaction less than fifty years after his death, when Widikind overthrew Christianity in Frisia (Pertz, ii. 410). The cause of Willibrord's success proved also the cause of his failure; his mission had depended largely for its support upon the help of the ruler of the state; once that support was withdrawn or overwhelmed, the work of the mission was not sufficiently independent to endure in its entirety. Willibrord had been not so much a missionary as the right hand of Pippin and of Charles Martel in their efforts to civilise the lower German tribes. Though indefatigable in the work of his diocese, the establishment of his bishopric at Utrecht, on the borders of the empire, and especially his frequent retirement to Echternach in the very heart of the Frankish region, emphasise this fact. It was in the wake of Frankish armies that his main work in Frisia was done.

According to a will printed in Migne's 'Patrologia Latina' (lxxxix. 554–6), wherein is contained a long and detailed account of all Willibrord's possessions, mainly gifts from Peppin and Plectrudis and Charles Martel, Willibrord left all he possessed to the abbey of Echternach, where he wished his body to rest. The famous 'dancing procession,' still held at Echternach on Whit-Tuesday, for which pilgrims assemble, from Belgium, Germany, and France, sometimes to the number of ten thousand, is said to owe its origin to a pilgrimage made in the eighth century to the relics of Willibrord.

[The chief authority for Willibrord's life is Bede's Historia Ecclesiastica, bk. iii. chap. xiii. bk. v. chaps. x. xi. xix. The earliest life was written by an Irish monk, 'rustico stilo,' but his name and work have perished. The latter, however, was the basis of the two lives of Willibrord by Alcuin, one in prose for use in the church of Echternach, the other in verse for the teaching

of the pupils in the monastic school. Both are printed in Monumenta Alcuiniana, pp. 39–79 (vol. vi. of Jaffé's Bibl. Rer. Germ.) Alcuin wrote at the request of Beornrad, archbishop of Sens and abbot of Echternach from 777 to 797. Next Beornrad himself, at the request of Charles the Great, collected the traditions concerning Willibrord which still existed in the monastery of Echternach, and so laid the foundation of the 'Golden Book.' Early in the twelfth century two new lives were written by Theofrid (*d.* 1110), abbot of Echternach, one in prose and one in verse, together with sermons for St. Willibrord's day. Extracts from Theofrid's lives are in Monumenta Epternacensia Germ., in Pertz's Mon. Scriptores, tom. xxiii. 23–30, and the details given above are from Weiland's Introduction, pp. xi, xix. Next the abbot Theodoric, who wrote the Chronicon Epternacense, a chronicle ending in 1192, wrote much of him. Migne's Pat. Lat. vol. lxxxix. contains Diplomata ad S. Willibrordum vel ab eo collata, which give further details, as does Pertz's Mon. Scriptores tom. ii. xv. xxiii. Other lives and discussions of Willibrord, his work, relics, and commemoration, are Dederich's Das Leben des heiligen Willibrordus nach Alcuin, in his Beiträge zur römisch-deutschen Geschichte am Niederrhein (1850); Engling's Apostolat des heiligen Willibrord im Lande der Luxemburger (1863); Krier's Die Springprozession in Echternach (1876); Le Mire's Cort Verhael van het Leven van den H. Willibrordus (1613); Muellendorff's Leben des heiligen Clemens Willibrord, &c. See also Batavia Sacra; Bosschaerf, De primis veteris Frisiæ Apostolis. The most modern authority is Thijm's Geschiedenis des Kerk in de Nederlande I. H. Willibrordus (1861), of which an enlarged German translation was published in 1863. Plummer's edition of Bede gives valuable notes. Popular books of devotion are still published, such as Lebensgeschichte des heiligen Clemens Willibrord, ein Andachtsbüchlein, &c. Trier, 1854.] M. T.

WILLIS. [See also Willes.]

WILLIS, BROWNE (1682–1760), antiquary, born at Blandford St. Mary on 14 Sept. 1682, was grandson of Thomas Willis (1621–1675) [q.v.], and eldest son of Thomas Willis (1658–1699) of Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, who married, at Westminster Abbey on 26 May 1681, Alice (*b.* 2 June 1663), eldest daughter of Robert Browne of Frampton and Blandford in Dorset. Thomas Willis died on 11 Nov. 1699, aged 41; his wife died of grief on 9 Jan. 1699–1700. Both were buried in the chancel of Bletchley church, and out of regard for their memory their son spent on the church the sum of 800*l.* between 1704 and 1707.

Browne Willis was educated at first by the Rev. Abraham Freestone, master of the endowed school at Beachampton, Buckinghamshire. Then he was sent to Westminster school, which he left on his mother's death, and his intense love of antiquities was implanted in him by his schoolboy rambles in Westminster Abbey. He was admitted gentleman-commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, matriculating on 23 March 1699–1700, and in 1700 he became a student of the Inner Temple. At Oxford his tutor was Edward Wells [q.v.], and on leaving the university he lived for three years under the training of Dr. William Wotton [q. v.] at Middleton Keynes, a few miles from Bletchley. Several years later Willis published anonymously a tract of 'Reflecting Sermons Consider'd, on discourses in Bletchley Church by Dr. E. Wells, rector, and Dr. E. Wells, curate.'

Willis possessed large means, owning Whaddon Hall, the adjoining manor and advowson of Bletchley, and the manor of Burlton in Burghill, Herefordshire. At Burlton he frequently met John Philips the poet, who alludes to him in his poem on 'Cider' (Cooke, *Herefordshire*, 'Grimsworth Hundred,' p. 55). From December 1705 to 1708 he sat in parliament for the borough of Buckingham, a town for which he had a peculiar affection; he was returned by the casting vote of a man brought from prison. After that date he was immersed in the study of antiquities. His property was augmented in 1707 by his marriage to Katharine, only child and heiress of Daniel Eliot of Port Eliot (*bur.* St. Germans, Cornwall, on 28 Oct. 1702). She brought him a fortune of 8,000*l.*

Willis's industry and retentive memory were subjects of general praise. He had visited every cathedral except Carlisle in England and Wales, and was one of the first antiquaries to base his works on the facts contained in records and registers, but he was very inaccurate in detail. He was a great oddity and knew nothing of mankind. Through his charitable gifts, his portions to his married children, and the expenditure of 5,000*l.* on the building of Water Hall at Bletchley, he 'ruined his fine estate,' and was obliged towards the end of his days to dress meanly and to live in squalor, becoming very dirty and penurious so that he was often taken for a beggar. He took an active part in 1717 in reviving the Society of Antiquaries, and was formally elected F.S.A. in April 1718. By diploma from the university of Oxford he was created M.A. 23 Aug. 1720, and D.C.L. on 10 April 1749. He was a member of the Spalding Society.

After an illness of some months Willis

died at Whaddon Hall on 5 Feb. 1760, and was buried beneath the altar in Fenny Stratford chapel on 11 Feb., where there is an inscription to his memory. His wife died at Whaddon Hall on 2 Oct. 1724, aged 34, and was buried under a raised table-tomb at Bletchley. Of their ten children, eight were alive in 1724, but only the twin-daughters Gertrude and Catherine survived in 1760, and they both died in 1772. His grandson took the name of Fleming and lived at Stoneham. Willis appointed his eldest grandson and heir the sole executor, and left him all his books and pictures, except Rymer's 'Fœdera,' which he gave to Trinity College, Oxford, and the choice of one book to the Rev. Francis Wise [q. v.] His manuscripts were to go within three months to the Bodleian Library. They consisted of fifty-nine folio, forty-eight quarto, and five octavo volumes, of much value for ecclesiastical topography and biography, the history of Buckinghamshire and that of the four Welsh cathedrals. He left to Oxford University his 'numerous silver, brass, copper, and pewter coins, also his gold coins, if purchased at the rate of 4*l.* per ounce,' which was at once done. In 1720 he gave to that library ten valuable manuscripts and his grandfather's portrait, and between 1739 and 1750 he had given other coins. Many of his letters are among the Ballard and Rawlinson manuscripts (Macray, *Bodleian Libr.* pp. 221, 259-60, 483-4; Madan, *Western MSS.* iii. 578, 602). Large collections of letters and papers by or relating to him are in the British Museum, especially among the Cole manuscripts. Willis's benefactions included the revival in 1702 of the market at Fenny Stratford, a hamlet contiguous to Bletchley, and the raising, in concurrence with his cousin Dr. Martin Benson (afterwards bishop of Gloucester), of money for building there between 1724 and 1730 the chapel of St. Martin. It was a memorial of his grandfather, whose portrait was placed over the entrance, and, as he died on St. Martin's day 1675, Willis left a benefaction for a sermon in the chapel every year on that day. He contributed materially towards the rebuilding of part of Stony Stratford church in 1746; in 1752 he gave 200*l.* for the repairs of Buckingham church, and in 1756 he restored Bow Brickhill church, which had been disused for nearly 150 years. The chancel of the church at Little Brickhill was repaired through his liberality, and he erected at the cathedral at Christ Church, Oxford, a monument for Canon Iles, who had helped his grandfather at the university. The celebration at Fenny Stratford of St. Martin's day, regularly maintained by Willis during his life, is still observed by its inhabitants.

The foibles and appearance of Willis were satirised in lines written by Dr. Darrell of Lillingston-Darrell. They were printed in the 'Oxford Sausage' and, with Cole's notes 'when out of humour with him,' in 'Notes and Queries' (2nd ser. vi. 428–9). A sarcastic description of his house is in Nichols's 'Illustrations of Literature' (i. 682-4). Hearne wrote 'An Account of my Journey to Whaddon Hall, 1716,' which is printed in 'Letters from the Bodleian Library' (ii. 175–83).

Willis's portrait was etched in 1781 at Cole's request from a drawing made by Rev. Michael Tyson of the original painting by Dahl. It is reproduced in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes' (viii. 219) and Hutchins's 'Dorset' (2nd ed. iv. 335). Portraits of his father, mother, and other members of the family were at Bletchley.

Among the literary works of Willis are included surveys of the four Welsh cathedrals, viz. St. David's (1717), Llandaff (1719), St. Asaph (1720), and Bangor (1721); but the description of St. David's is signed 'M. N.,' and was drawn up by Dr. William Wotton (the initials being the concluding letters of his names), and that of Llandaff, which was also compiled by Wotton, has his name in full. Willis published in 1727 two volumes of 'A Survey of the Cathedrals of York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Man, Lichfield, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester and Bristol,' and he issued in 1730 a third volume on 'Lincoln, Ely, Oxford, and Peterborough.' Thomas Osborne, the bookseller, purchased the unsold copies of this impression and advertised his issue in 1742 as a new edition containing histories of all the cathedrals, whereupon Willis denounced the proceeding in the 'London Evening Post,' 5–8 March 1743. The volumes of the 1742 issue at the British Museum have copious notes by William Cole [q. v.], and transcripts of Willis's additions in his own copy. One impression at the British Museum of the volume on Llandaff Cathedral has many notes by Gough, and an edition of the survey of St. Asaph, enlarged and brought down to date, was published in 1801. The account of the 'Cathedral of Man' is reproduced in Harrison's 'Old Historians' of that isle (Manx Soc. xviii. 126–51), the survey of Lincoln Cathedral formed the basis of a volume on 'The Antiquities in Lincoln Cathedral' (1771), and a 'History of Gothic and Saxon Architecture in England' (1798) was compiled from his works and those of James Bentham [q. v.]

Willis also wrote: 1. 'Notitia Parliamentaria; or an History of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs in England and Wales,' 1715, 3 vols., 1716, 1750; 2nd ed. with additions, 1730, 1716, 1750 (but the last two volumes are of the original edition). A single sheet of this work on the borough of Windsor was printed in folio in 1733, and is now very scarce. 2. 'History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies and Conventual Cathedral Churches,' 1718–19, 2 vols. (cf. *Rel. Hearnianæ*, ed. Bliss, 1857, i. 428). He had previously drawn up 'A View of the Mitred Abbeys, with a Catalogue of their respective Abbots,' for Hearne's edition of Leland's 'Collectanea' (1715, vi. 97–264), the Latin preface of which is addressed to him. Both the preface and the paper on the abbeys and abbots are reprinted in the 1770 and 1774 editions. 3. 'Parochiale Anglicanum; or the Names of all the Churches and Chapels in thirteen Dioceses,' 1733. 4. 'Table of the Gold Coins of the Kings of England, by B. W.,' 1733, small folio a hundred copies, and the same number on large paper, which are said to have been printed at the expense of Vertue; it was included in the 'Vetusta Monumenta.' 5. 'History and Antiquities of the Town, Hundred, and Deanery of Buckingham,' 1755. Cole's copy, with notes copied from those by Willis, is in the Grenville Library, British Museum. Cole also transcribed and methodised in two folio volumes, now with the Cole manuscripts at the British Museum, his 'History of the Hundreds of Newport and Cotslow' to match this volume on Buckingham. Willis had circulated queries for information on the county in 1712.

In 1717 Willis published anonymously 'The Whole Duty of Man, abridged for the benefit of the Poorer Sort,' and in 1752 an anonymous address 'To the Patrons of Ecclesiastical Livings.' Editions of John Ecton's 'Thesaurus rerum Ecclesiasticarum,' with corrections and additions by Willis, came out in 1754 and 1763. He assisted in Samuel Gale's 'Winchester Cathedral' (1710), W. Thomas's 'Antiquities of Worcester' (1717), Tanner's 'Notitia Monastica' (1744), and Hutchins's 'Dorset.' He also aided and corresponded with Francis Peck [q. v.] Early in life he had made some collections on Cardinal Wolsey (Hearne, *Collections*, ed. Doble, i. 71, ii. 261), and communications from him on antiquarian topics are inserted in the 'Archæologia' (i. 60, 204, viii. 88–110).

John Nichols possessed numerous letters of Willis, including a thick volume of those to Dr. Ducarel. Many communications to and from him are printed in Nichols's 'Illustrations of Literature' (i. 811–12, ii. 796, 806–7, iii. 485–6, 532–3, iv. 113), 'Letters from the Bodleian Library' (1813), and in Hearne's 'Collections' (Oxford Hist. Soc.)

[Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, ii. 35, vi. 120, 186–211 (mainly from a memoir by Dr. Ducarel, read before Soc. of Antiquaries, 22 May and 12 June 1760, and printed in eight quarto pages), viii. 217–23; Hutchins's Dorset, 2nd ed. i. 100, 104–105, iv. 327–37; Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire, iv. 10–14, 18–37, 55, 75; Hearne's Coll. ed. Doble, i. 117, iii. 350; Misc. Geneal. et Heraldica, ii. 45–6; Chester's Westminster Abbey, p. 20; Halkett and Laing's Anon. Lit. pp. 2106, 2535, 2601, 2811; Biogr. Britannica; Rel. Hearnianæ, ed. Bliss, ii. 579–81, 609.]

W. P. C.

WILLIS, FRANCIS (1718–1807), physician, born on 17 Aug. 1718, was third son of John Willis, one of the vicars of Lincoln Cathedral, and his wife Genevra, daughter of James Darling of Oxford. He matriculated from Lincoln College, Oxford, on 30 May 1734, migrated to St. Alban Hall, and proceeded B.A. on 21 March 1738–9, and M.A. on 10 Feb. 1740–1 from Brasenose College, of which he was fellow and subsequently vice-principal. In obedience to his father he took holy orders, but he had so strong an inclination for medicine that even while an undergraduate he studied it and attended the lectures of Nathan Alcock [q. v.], with whom he formed a lifelong friendship. In 1749 he married Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Curtois of Bramston, Lincolnshire, and took up his residence at Dunston in that county. He is said to have at first practised medicine without a license, but in 1759 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degrees of M.B. and M.D. In 1769 he was appointed physician to a hospital in Lincoln which he had taken an active part in establishing. For the six following years he never ceased to attend it regularly twice a week, though distant nearly ten miles from his own home. In the course of this work he treated successfully several cases of mental derangement, and patients were brought to him from great distances. To accommodate them he removed to a larger house at Gretford, near Stamford.

When George III experienced his first attack of madness, Willis was called in on 5 Dec. 1788. He encountered considerable opposition from the regular physicians, being 'considered by some not much better than a mountebank, and not far different from some of those that are confined in his house' (Sheffield, *Auckland Correspondence*, ii. 256). From the first he maintained

that the king would recover, and insisted that the patient should be more gently treated and allowed greater freedom than heretofore (Grenville, *Buckingham Papers*, ii. 35; Jesse, iii. 92). He soon became popular at court. Mme. D'Arblay describes him as 'a man of ten thousand; open, honest, dauntless, light-hearted, innocent, and high-minded' (*Diary*, 1892, iii. 127); while Hannah More calls him 'the very image of simplicity, quite a good, plain, old-fashioned country parson' (*Memoirs*, ii. 144).

After the king's recovery in 1789 Willis returned to his private practice, but his reputation now stood so high that he was obliged to build a second house at Shillingthorpe, near Gretford, in order to accommodate the large number of patients who wished to be attended by him. He died on 5 Dec. 1807, and was buried at Gretford, where a monument to his memory was erected by his surviving sons. His first wife died on 17 April 1797, and not long before his death he married Mrs. Storer, who survived him.

Willis had five sons by his first wife; of these John (1751–1835), with his father, attended George III in 1788, and again in 1811 alone; Thomas (1754–1827) was prebendary of Rochester, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and of Wateringbury, Kent; Richard (1755–1829) was admiral in the royal navy; and Robert Darling (1760–1821) became physician-in-ordinary to the king, whom he attended during his second attack of madness, wrote 'Philosophical Sketches of the Principles of Society and Government,' London, 1795, 8vo, and was father of Robert Willis (1800–1875) [q. v.]

[Report from the Committee appointed to examine the Physicians who have attended his Majesty during his Illness touching the state of his Majesty's Health, London, 1788, 8vo, in A Collection of Tracts on the proposed Regency, 1789, 8vo, vol. i.; A Treatise on Mental Derangement, by Fra. Willis, M.D., 2nd edit., London, 1843, 8vo, p. 86; Wraxall's Memoirs, iii. 197; Jesse's Life and Reign of King George the Third, vol. iii. passim; Life of Charles Mayne Young, by his son, i. 343–50; inscription on the monument in Gretford church; private information.] J. W. C–k.

WILLIS, HENRY BRITTAN (1810–1884), painter, was born in 1810 at Bristol, the son of a drawing-master in that city. He practised for a time in Bristol with little success, and then went to the United States, but after a brief stay was compelled by ill-health to return. In 1843 he settled in London, and gained a considerable reputation as a painter of cattle and landscapes. He frequently exhibited at the Royal Academy, British Institution, and Suffolk Street Gallery from 1844 to 1862, and from 1851 to 1857 was a member of the 'Free Exhibitions' Society. In 1862 he was elected an associate of the 'Old Watercolour' Society, and thenceforth was a constant contributor to its exhibitions; in 1863 he became a full member. Willis painted in an attractive manner various picturesque localities in Great Britain, introducing finely composed groups of cattle. His 'Highland Cattle,' painted in 1866, is the property of the queen, and his 'Ben Cruachan Cattle coming South' was at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Four of his compositions were engraved in the 'Art Union Annual,' 1847. He died at Kensington on 17 Jan. 1884, and was buried in the cemetery at Hanwell.

[Roget's Hist. of the 'Old Watercolour' Soc.; Athenæum, 1884; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Armstrong.] F. M. O'D.

WILLIS, JOHN (*d.* 1628?), stenographer and mnemonician, graduated B.A. from Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1592–3, M.A. in 1596, and B.D. in 1603. On 12 June 1601 he was admitted to the rectory of St. Mary Bothaw, Dowgate Hill, London, which he resigned in 1606 on being appointed rector of Bentley Parva, Essex. Probably he died in 1627 or 1628, as it is stated that the 'Schoolemaster' was completely fitted for the ninth edition of his 'Stenography' (1628) by 'the aforesaid authour, a little before his death.'

Willis invented the first practical and rational scheme of modern shorthand founded on a strictly alphabetical basis. The earlier systems devised by Timothy Bright (1588) and Peter Bales (1590) were utterly impracticable, and had no result, whereas Willis's method was published again and again, and was imitated and improved upon by succeeding authors.

The first work in which his system was explained appeared anonymously under the title of 'The Art of Stenographie, teaching by plaine and certaine rules, to the capacitie of the meanest, and for the vse of all professions, the way to Compendious Writing. Wherevnto is annexed a very easie direction for Steganógraphie, or secret writing,' London, 1602, 16mo. The only copies known to exist are in the British Museum and the Bodleian Libraries. The fifth edition is entitled 'The Art of Stenographie, or Short Writing by spelling characterie,' London, 1617. A Latin version, 'Stenographia, sive Ars compendiose Scribendi,' was published at London in 1618. The sixth edition of the English work

appeared in 1623, the seventh in 1623 (not 1628, as given in some lists), the eighth in 1623, the ninth in 1628, the tenth in 1632, the eleventh in 1636, the thirteenth in 1644, and the fourteenth in 1647. Willis also wrote 'The Schoolemaster to the Art of Stenography, explaining the rules and teaching the practise thereof to the understanding of the meanest capacity,' London, 1623, 16mo; 2nd edit. 1628; 3rd edit. 1647. This work is printed so as to be sold separately, or in conjunction with the later editions of 'The Art of Stenography.' Willis's shorthand alphabet, the first introduced into German literature, is given in 'Deliciæ Philosophicæ,' Nuremberg, 1653, iii. 53.

To students of mnemonics Willis is well known as the author of 'Mnemonica; sive Ars Reminiscendi: e puris artis naturæque fontibus hausta, et in tres libros digesta, necnon de Memoria naturali fovenda libellus e variis doctissimorum operibus sedulo collectus,' London, 1618, 8vo. The treatise 'De Memoria naturali fovenda' was reprinted in 'Variorum de Arte Memoriæ Tractatus sex,' Frankfort, 1678. The whole work was translated into English by Leonard Sowersby, a bookseller 'at the Turn-Stile, near Newmarket, in Lincoln's Inn Fields,' and printed at London, 1661, 8vo. This book develops many of the principles of the local memory in an apt and intelligible manner. Copious extracts from it are printed in Feinaigle's 'New Art of Memory,' 3rd edit. 1813, pp. 248–92.

[Cooper's Parliamentary Shorthand, p. 5; Gibbs's Historical Account of Compendious and Swift Writing, pp. 38, 43; Gibson's Bibl. of Shorthand, pp. 13, 237; Journalist, 11 March 1887; Levy's Hist. of Shorthand; Lewis's Hist. of Shorthand; Newcourt's Repertorium; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. ii. 306; Shorthand, ii. 160, 168, 176; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Zeibig's Geschwindschreibkunst.] T. C.

WILLIS, JOHN WALPOLE (1793–1877), justice of the king's bench, Upper Canada, born on 4 Jan. 1793, was the second son of William Willis (*d.* 1809), captain in the 13th light dragoons, by his wife Mary (*d.* 1831), only daughter and heiress of Robert Hamilton Smith of Lismore, co. Down. He entered Gray's Inn on 4 Nov. 1811, was called to the bar, and joined the northern circuit in 1817. Shortly afterwards his first published work, a book on the law of evidence, appeared. There came out in 1820 'Willis's Equity Pleading,' for many years a standard work on the subject, and in 1827 a valuable treatise on the 'Duties and Responsibilities of Trustees.' The colonial office at this time intended to establish a court of equity in Upper Canada, and to make Willis its chief. As an interim appointment he received a puisne judgeship in the king's bench. On 18 Sept. 1827 he presented his warrant to the lieutenant-governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland [q. v.], but soon found that neither the governor nor the council, neither the assembly nor the bar, was disposed to assist him in organising a court of chancery. His chief opponent was (Sir) John Beverley Robinson [q. v.], afterwards chief justice, then attorney-general and practical leader of the government. There arose differences between the judge and the law officer as to the conduct of crown business which waxed keen with time, and were plainly expressed on both sides. The judge was evidently the more hasty, for within a year of his appointment he declined to sit *in banco*, and declared his reasons openly. They were that the act constituting the court directs that 'a chief justice, with two puisne judges, shall preside' in it; that the chief justice was absent from the province on leave, and not likely to return; and that, till his successor was instituted, the court could not legally sit *in banco*. The lieutenant-governor took no step to fill the vacancy, but at once amoved Willis under 22 George III, c. 75, and nominated Mr. Justice Hagerman in his place. Thereupon there was an appeal to the privy council on the ground that the amoval order was 'unwarranted, illegal, and ought to be void.' The assembly sided with the judge, chiefly because it was at that time struggling to make the executive responsible, and to change the tenure of judicial office from a holding 'at pleasure' to a holding 'during good conduct;' and in an address to the king it characterised the governor's action as 'violent, precipitate, and unjustifiable.' The excitement in the province grew more intense when it was known that no positive neglect of duty, no actual malfeasance in office, was or could be established against Willis. The imperial government, on report from the privy council, dismissed the appeal, confirmed the amotion order, and refused to reinstate the judge, as the assembly had requested. But on reconsideration afterwards the order of amotion was set aside, because the appellant had no opportunity of a hearing before the order was issued. Willis was then given a judicial appointment in Demerara, and afterwards in New South Wales (1841). He displeased the governor of this colony also, Sir George Gipps [q. v.]; and he was again amoved in 1842 without notice. Appeal proceedings lasted three years, but finally the order was quashed for the same reason as in the Upper Canada case. Arrears

of salary and costs, amounting to near 6,000*l.*, were awarded to Willis, but he did not return to the colony, neither did he receive any other office in the gift of the colonial department. He died in September 1877.

On 8 Aug. 1824 he married Mary Isabella, elder daughter of Thomas Lyon-Bowes, eleventh earl Strathmore. By her he had one son, Robert Bruce Willis (1826–1897). The union was an unhappy one, and was dissolved by act of parliament in 1833. Willis married, secondly, on 15 Sept. 1836, Ann Susanna Kent (*d.* 1891), eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas Henry Bund of Wick Episcopi in Worcestershire. By her he had a son, Mr. John William Willis-Bund, and two daughters.

Willis is sometimes said to have had an imperious temper. There can be little question as to his ability, industry, or the energy with which he carried his ideas into practice. The true reason for his unfortunate experience 'over sea' may be found in his conception of what an English colony is or should be. His latest work, 'On the Government of the British Colonies' (1850), gives his idea. A colony is to be dealt with as an English county, presided over by a lord lieutenant; on the one side possessing certain powers of internal taxation, on the other being represented in the imperial parliament—a conception of self-government that no colonial party could adopt, and one which, if carried out in days when the judge's sphere was not confined strictly to matters legal, could scarcely fail to bring him into conflict with the local authorities for the time being.

[Foster's Reg. of Admissions to Gray's Inn, 1889, p. 414; Burke's Landed Gentry, s.v. 'Bund;' Read's Lives of the Judges of Upper Canada, pp. 107–20; Dent's Story of the Upper Canada Rebellion, pp. 162–94; Mirror of Parliament (House of Lords), 14 May 1829, pp. 1610–11; Hansard, new ser. xxiv. 551–5; Accounts and Papers relating to the Colonies (5), xxxii. 51; Blue Book, Papers relating to the Amoval of the Hon. J. W. Willis, 1829; Blackwood's Mag. ('Cabot'), 1829, pp. 334–7; App. to Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, 1st sess., 10th parl.; Therry's Reminiscences of New South Wales, 1863, pp. 341–5; 5 Moore's Reports (Privy Council), p. 379; Kingsford's Hist. of Canada, x. 258–79.] T. B. B.

WILLIS, RICHARD (1664–1734), bishop of Winchester, the son of William Willis, a journeyman tanner, and his wife Susanna, was baptised at Ribbesford in Worcestershire on 16 Feb. 1663–4. He was educated at Bewdley free grammar school, matriculated from Wadham College, Oxford, on 5 Dec. 1684, graduated B.A. in 1688, in which year he became a fellow of All Souls', and was granted the degree of D.D. at Lambeth on 27 March 1695 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714). After leaving Oxford he became curate to 'Mr. Chapman at Cheshunt,' and was in 1692 chosen lecturer of St. Clement's, Strand, where he became well known as a preacher. Nash speaks of his famous 'extemporaneous preaching;' but Richardson, with greater probability, of his 'conciones memoriter recitandi.' He accompanied William III to Holland in 1694 in the capacity of chaplain, and on his return on 12 April 1695 (Hennessy, *Novum Repert.* p. 448) was installed a prebendary of Westminster. He was one of the original promoters of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in 1699, subscribing *5l.*, and in December 1700 he received the thanks of the society for a charity sermon preached at St. Ann's, Westminster (Maclure, *Journals*, pp. 5, 103). On 26 Dec. 1701 he was promoted to the deanery of Lincoln. Four years later was printed one of his most elaborate sermons 'preached before the queen on 23 Aug. 1705, being the thanksgiving day for the late glorious success in forcing the enemy's lines in the Spanish Netherlands, by the Duke of Marlborough.' A good preacher and a good whig, having opposed the schism bill of 1714, Willis was made bishop of Gloucester by George I upon the death of Edward Fowler [q. v.] He was elected on 10 Dec. 1714, confirmed on the 15th, and consecrated on 16 Jan. following in Lambeth chapel. He was put upon the commission for building fifty new churches in and around London, was made a clerk of the royal closet, and allowed to hold his deanery *in commendam*. The king was gratified by his sermon, 'The Way to Stable and Quiet Times,' preached before the court on 20 Jan. 1714–15, 'being the day of thanksgiving for bringing his majesty to a peaceable and quiet possession of the throne,' which was translated into French for George's benefit. In 1717, when William Nicolson [q. v.] was translated from Carlisle to Derry, and had in consequence to resign the office of lord almoner, Willis was appointed to the post. After seven years at Gloucester, upon the translation of Talbot to Durham, Willis was on 21 Nov. 1721 translated to Salisbury, and thence he was on 21 Nov. 1723 promoted to the see of Winchester. His advancement was due, according to Bishop Newton, to the long and laboured oration which he made against Atterbury upon the occasion of the third reading of the bill to inflict pains and penalties. This speech was published in 1723. Willis, who was a martyr to the

gout, died suddenly at Winchester House, Chelsea, on 10 Aug. 1734, and was buried in the south aisle of Winchester Cathedral, a little above Bishop Wykeham. The monument to him with a life-size figure of the bishop *in pontificalibus* is described by Milman as the most finished in the cathedral (*Hist. of Winchester*, i. 445; the long Latin inscription is reproduced in Ball's *Historical Account of Winchester*, p. 97). By his wife Isabella, who was buried in the north vault of Chelsea church on 26 Nov. 1727 (cf. Faulkner, *Chelsea*, p. 330), Willis left two sons—John of Chelsea, who married in 1733 the only daughter of Colonel Fielding; and William, who married on 11 Feb. 1744 'Miss Read of Bedford Row, with 40,000*l.*' (*Gent. Mag.* 1744, p. 108).

There is an oil-portrait of the bishop by Michael Dahl in the palace at Salisbury, and the engraving of this in mezzotint by J. Simon depicts a handsome man with the mobile face of an orator (Smith, *Mezzo Portraits*, p. 1126).

[Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Salisbury, 1824, iii. 202–9, and Lives of the Bishops of Winchester, 1827, ii. 215–22; Nash's Hist. of Worcestershire, ii. 279; Wadham Coll. Registers, ed. Gardiner, p. 339; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, p. 274; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Anglicanæ, i. 140, 146; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iv. 103, 4th ser. iv. 480; Nicolson's Epist. Corresp. ed. Nichols, 1789, ii. 477; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ix. 85; Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 82; Hearne's Collect. ed. Doble, i. 69; Abbey's English Church and its Bishops, 1887, ii. 30; Noble's Continuation of Granger, iii. 76; Bromley's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, p. 273.] T. S.

WILLIS, ROBERT (1800–1875), professor of mechanism and archæologist, son of Robert Darling Willis (1760–1821) and grandson of Francis Willis [q. v.], was born in London on 27 Feb. 1800. The tastes that afterwards distinguished him became manifest at a very early age. When a mere lad he was a skilful musician, a good draughtsman, and an eager examiner of every piece of machinery and ancient building that came in his way. In 1819 he patented an improvement on the pedal of the harp, and in 1821 published 'An Attempt to analyse the Automaton Chess Player' (London, 1821, 8vo), a mechanical contrivance then being exhibited in London, which 'had excited the admiration of the curious during a period little short of forty years' (p. 9). After repeated visits to the exhibition in company with his sister, he was enabled to show that there was ample room for a man of small stature to be concealed within the figure and the box on which he sat, an explanation the truth of which the owner afterwards admitted.

His health was delicate, and he was educated privately till 1821, when he became a pupil of the Rev. Mr. Kidd at King's Lynn. In 1822 he entered into residence at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, as a pensioner. He proceeded B.A. in 1826, when he was ninth wrangler. He was elected Frankland fellow of his college in the same year, and foundation fellow in 1829. He was ordained deacon and priest in 1827. After his election to a fellowship he devoted himself to the study of mechanism, selecting at first subjects in which mathematics were blended with animal mechanism, as shown by his papers in the 'Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society' 'On the Vowel Sounds' (1828) and 'On the Mechanism of the Larynx' (1828–9). The last has been accepted by anatomists as containing the true theory of the action of that organ. In 1830 he was made a fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1837 he succeeded William Farish [q.v.] as Jacksonian professor of applied mechanics at Cambridge, an office which he held till his death. His practical knowledge of carpentry, his inventive genius, and his power of lucid exposition made him a most attractive professor, and his lecture-room was always full. Farish was a man of great originality, whose lectures Willis had attended (as he told the present writer), and when he published his own 'System of Apparatus for the use of Lecturers and Experimenters in Mechanical Philosophy' (London, 1851, 4to) he described his predecessor's method of building up a model of a machine before the audience, and gave him full credit for 'devising a system of mechanical apparatus consisting of the separate parts of which machines are made, so adapted to each other that they might admit of being put together at pleasure in the form of any machine that might be required' (p. 1). This system, as modernised and perfected by Willis, has been largely adopted both at home and abroad.

In 1837 Willis read a paper 'On the Teeth of Wheels' (*Trans. Inst. Civ. Eng.* ii. 89), with a description of a contrivance called an odontograph, for enabling draughtsmen to find at once the centres from which the two portions of the teeth are to be struck. He was the first to point out the practical advantage of constructing cycloidal toothed wheels in what are called 'sets' by using the same generating circle and the same pitch throughout the set, with the result that any two wheels of the set will gear

together. This invention is in universal use.

In 1841 he published his 'Principles of Mechanism.' In this work he reduced the study of what he called pure mechanism to a system. It is the earliest attempt to develop, with anything like completeness, the science of machines considered from the kinematic point of view, without reference to the forces which are at work or to the energy which is transmitted. A machine, according to him, is a contrivance for producing a specific relation between the motions of one of its parts and another. To express this relation completely the two elements velocity-ratio and directional relation are required. Accordingly he groups machines in three general classes: (1) those in which both of these elements are constant; (2) those in which one (*a*) is constant and the other (*b*) is variable; (3) those in which this variability is reversed. In each class there are divisions depending on the mode in which motion is communicated, whether by rolling contact, sliding contact, link-work, and so forth. The first part of the book expounds this system of classification as applied to elementary combinations of moving pieces; the second part deals with what he calls aggregate combinations, in which two or more elementary combinations co-operate in producing a relation of motion between the driving and following parts of the machine. A second edition of this work appeared in 1870.

In 1849 Willis was a member of a royal commission appointed to inquire into the application of iron to railway structures, and contributed to the report of the commissioners Appendix B, 'On the effects produced by causing weights to travel over elastic bars,' reprinted in Barlow's 'Treatise on the Strength of Timber.'

In 1851 he was one of the jurors of the Great Exhibition. In that capacity he drew up the report for the class of manufacturing machines and tools, and contributed a lecture to the series on the results of the exhibition, organised by the Society of Arts in 1852. He was also a vice-president at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and reporter of the class for the machinery of textile fabrics. In connection with this office he published in 1857 a report on machinery for woven fabrics, for which he received the cross of the Legion of Honour. When the government school of mines was established in Jermyn Street in 1853, Willis was engaged as lecturer on applied mechanics. In 1862 he was president of the British Association, which that year met at Cambridge; and in the following year at Newcastle he presided over the mechanical section.

During all these years Willis was studying architecture and archæology with the same energy as mechanism, and perhaps with even greater originality. In 1835, after a rapid tour through a part of France, Germany, and Italy, he published 'Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages, especially of Italy,' a work which first called serious attention to the Gothic style, and which in many ways is still without a rival. He treated a building as he treated a machine: he took it to pieces; he pointed out what was structural and what was decorative, what was imitated and what was original; and how the most complex forms of mediæval invention might be reduced to simple elements. This publication was the starting-point of that portion of his career which was devoted to studies combining practical architecture with historical and antiquarian research. For these he was singularly well fitted. He had no sentiment and no preconceived theory. His mechanical knowledge enabled him to understand construction, and his power of observation was so keen that he never failed to seize the meaning of the faintest indication that fell in his way. The industry that he brought to bear on these pursuits was amazing. He learnt to decipher mediæval handwriting with rapidity and accuracy, and devoted much time to the study of manuscript authorities; he mastered not only the whole literature of the subject, but that of the history that bore upon it; and, as the mass of notes bequeathed by him to the present writer shows, he tabulated the information thus gained with infinite care, so as to have it always ready to his hand when wanted.

The 'Remarks' were succeeded by an elaborate paper 'On the Construction of the Vaults of the Middle Ages' (*Trans. Inst. Brit. Arch.* 1841), an essay as remarkable for thoroughness of treatment as for the beauty of the illustrations, all drawn by himself. By this time his reputation for architectural knowledge was established, for in this year the dean and chapter of Hereford consulted him respecting the condition of their cathedral. He published the result of his investigations in a 'Report of a Survey of the Dilapidated Portions of Hereford Cathedral in the year 1841' (Hereford, 1842, 8vo; and London, 1842, 4to, with plates). In this same year he invented and described the 'Cymagraph for copying mouldings' (*Engineers' Journ.* July 1842), a contrivance which he himself used exten-

sively in his own researches, but which did not meet with general acceptance. In 1843 he published his 'Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages' (*Trans. Cambr. Ant. Soc.* vol. i.), a work of vast research and great ingenuity, useful alike to a lexicographer and an archæologist.

The foundation of the Archæological Institute in 1844 opened a new field for Willis. He was one of the first members, as he was also one of the most energetic, and a lecture from him was the chief attraction at the annual meeting. His method, as he states in his 'Architectural History of Winchester Cathedral' (1846), was 'to bring together all the recorded evidence that belongs to the building; to examine the building itself for the purpose of investigating the mode of its construction, and the successive changes and additions that have been made to it; and, lastly, to compare the recorded evidence with the structural evidence as much as possible.' By this comprehensive scheme he laid bare the entire history of the structure; the history was elucidated by the building, and the changes in the building were made manifest by the history; while his own thorough knowledge of the different styles of architecture enabled him to see through alterations, transformations, and insertions which had puzzled all previous investigators. In this way he elucidated the cathedrals of Canterbury (1844), Winchester (1845), York (1846), Chichester (1853), Worcester (1862), Sherborne and Glastonbury (1865). These have been published; but he also read papers and delivered lectures on the following without, however, finding leisure to publish what he had said: Norwich (1847), Salisbury (1849), Oxford (1850), Wells (1851), Gloucester (1860), Peterborough (1861), Rochester (1863), Lichfield (1864).

As a lecturer Willis had extraordinary gifts. He used neither manuscript nor notes; but, whether he was describing a machine or a building, an uninterrupted stream of lucid exposition flowed from his lips, carrying his hearers without weariness through the most intricate details, and making them grasp the most complex history or construction. In addition to his annual lectures at Cambridge, in London, or to the Archæological Institute, Willis lectured at the Royal Institution on sound in 1831, and on architecture in 1846 and 1847. He also gave special courses of lectures to working men in London between 1854 and 1867.

Willis also published a 'Description of the Sextry Barn at Ely' (*Trans. Cambr. Ant. Soc.* 1843, vol. i.); 'History of the Great Seals of England' (*Arch. Journ.* 1846, vol. ii.); 'Architectural History of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem' (London, 1849, 8vo), a remarkable achievement, as he had not visited it; 'Description of the Ancient Plan of the Monastery of St. Gall' (*Arch. Journ.* 1848); 'A Westminster Fabric Roll of 1253' (*Gent. Mag.* 1860); 'On Foundations discovered in Lichfield Cathedral' (*Arch. Journ.* 1860); 'On the Crypt and Chapter House of Worcester Cathedral' (*Trans. Inst. Brit. Arch.* 1863)

In the course of these studies he edited, or more correctly rewrote, a considerable portion of Parker's 'Glossary of Architecture' (5th ed. 1850); and published a 'Facsimile of the Sketch-book of Wilars de Honecort' (London, 1859, 4to), with a text partly from the French of M. Lassus, partly by himself. But perhaps his most remarkable archæological work is his last, 'The Architectural History of the Conventual Buildings of the Monastery of Christchurch, Canterbury' (London, 1869, 8vo). He had promised to do this in 1844, when he lectured on the cathedral, but other engagements had stood in the way of publication. It is a minute and perfectly accurate exposition of the plan of a Benedictine monastery, considered in relation to the monastic life.

His health did not allow him to complete his comprehensive work on the 'Architectural History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge,' which originated in a lecture delivered before the Archæological Institute at its meeting at Cambridge in 1854. This was completed after his death by the present writer, and published by the University Press in 1886 (4 vols. imp. 8vo).

Willis died at Cambridge on 28 Feb. 1875 of bronchitis; his health had been seriously impaired for some years previously. He married, on 26 July 1832, Mary Anne, daughter of Charles Humfrey of Cambridge.

[Venn's Biogr. Hist. of Gonville and Caius College, 1898, ii. 182; Arch. Journ. passim; private knowledge.] J. W. C–K.

WILLIS, ROBERT (1799–1878), medical writer, was born in Scotland in 1799, and in 1819 graduated M.D. in the university of Edinburgh. He became a member of the College of Surgeons of England in 1823, then began practice as a surgeon in London, and was in 1837 admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians. In 1827, on the suggestion of John Abernethy (1764–1831) [q.v.], he was appointed librarian of the newly formed library of the College of Surgeons, and held office till June 1845, after which he went to live at Barnes in Surrey, and there practised

till his death. He translated in 1826 Gaspard Spurzheim's 'Anatomy of the Brain,' in 1835 Pierre Rayer's valuable treatise on diseases of the skin, and in 1844 Karl F. H. Marx's 'On the Decrease of Disease' and Rudolph Wagner's 'Elements of Physiology.' His chief original medical works were 'Urinary Diseases and their Treatment,' published in 1838; 'Illustrations of Cutaneous Disease' in 1841; and 'On the Treatment of Stone in the Bladder' in 1842. His practical knowledge of disease was small, and the preparation of works for the press his more congenial occupation. His translation of the works of William Harvey (1578–1657) [q.v.] was published by the Sydenham Society in 1847. In 1877 he published an historical study entitled 'Servetus and Calvin,' and in 1878 'William Harvey: a History of the Discovery of the Circulation,' a work containing some facts not to be found in earlier lives of Harvey. He died at Barnes on 21 Sept. 1878.

[Lancet, 12 Oct. 1878; Works.] N. M.

WILLIS, THOMAS (1582–1660?), schoolmaster, was the son of Richard Willis of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, and of his wife, whose maiden name was Blount. He was born in 1582, matriculated from St. John's College, Oxford, on 11 June 1602, graduated B.A. on 2 June 1606 and M.A. on 21 June 1609, and was incorporated at Cambridge in 1619. On leaving college he became schoolmaster at Isleworth, and remained there teaching for about fifty years. He published two Latin schoolbooks, 'Vestibulum Linguæ Latinæ,' London, 1651, and 'Phraseologia Anglo-Latina,' London, 1655, published with the author's initials only. The latter work appeared also in the same year under the title of 'Proteus Vinctus.' It occasionally goes by the name of 'Anglicisms Latinized,' and some copies contain the three title-pages. Prefixed are some Latin dedicatory verses. In 1672 William Walker (1623–1684) [q. v.] republished Willis's book, reprinted the laudatory verses, omitting the headings 'To Volentius,' then adding his own 'Parœmiologia Anglo-Latina; or a Collection of English and Latin Proverbs and Proverbial Sayings match'd together,' and placed his name alone on the title-page. The whole book has in consequence been occasionally assigned to Walker. The true state of things is honestly explained in the preface.

Willis died about 1660. He married Mary Tomlyn of Gloucester, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

The elder son, Thomas Willis (*d.* 1692), was educated first in his father's school and afterwards at St. John's College, Oxford, where he was created M.A. on 17 Dec. 1646, by virtue of the letters of Sir Thomas Fairfax. He was possibly the 'Mr. Thomas Willis, minister, who was chaplain to the regiment of Col. Payne, part of the brigade under the command of Major-general Brown.' In 1646 he was appointed minister of Twickenham in Middlesex, and was instituted on 8 Oct. In 1651 he had his stipend increased by 100*l.* a year from tithes belonging to the dean and canons of Windsor. He was one of the commissioners for the county of Middlesex and city of Westminster for the ejection of ignorant and scandalous ministers. In August 1660 the inhabitants of Twickenham petitioned parliament for his removal. In the petition he is described as not having been of either university, but 'bred in New England,' and not 'a lawfully ordained minister.' In 1661 he was deprived of the living, but afterwards conforming he was instituted to the rectory of Dunton in Buckinghamshire on 4 Feb. 1663, holding it in conjunction with the vicarage of Kingston-on-Thames, to which he was instituted on 21 Aug. 1671. At this time he was chaplain-in-ordinary to the king, and had been created D.D. in 1670. He died on 8 Oct. 1692, and was buried at Kingston, Surrey.

He was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth, he had four sons and one daughter; and by his second, Susanna, who survived him, three sons and one daughter. Calamy says that he was a good scholar, like his father, 'a grave divine, a solid preacher, of a very good presence, and a man zealous for truth and order in the churches of Christ, of great holiness of life, of a public spirit and much fervour in his work, and great usefulness in the county of Middlesex.'

He published: 1. 'A Warning to England; or a Prophecy of Perilous Times,' London, 1659. 2. 'Help for the Poor,' 1665. 3. 'The Excellency of Virtue disclosing itself in the Virtues of a Good Life,' London, 1676. 4. 'The Key of Knowledge,' London, 1682. 5. 'עזרה אל God's Court; wherein the dignity and duty of Judges and Magistrates is shew'd,' London, 1683.

[Visitation of Warwickshire (Harl. Soc. Publ.), xii. 311; Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iii. 406, iv. 698–9, Fasti, ed. Bliss, ii. 95, 326–7; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Cobbett's Memorials of Twickenham, pp. 110, 124, 188–9; Lysons's Environs, iii. 291–2; Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial, ii. 470; Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire, iii. 343; Manning and Bray's Surrey, i. 394; Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, i. 25; Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep. p. 128; Lords' Journals, viii. 514, ix. 627; P. C. C. 193, Fane.] B. P.

WILLIS, THOMAS, M.D. (1621–1675), physician, son of Thomas Willis and his wife, Rachel Howell, was born at Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, on 27 Jan. 1620–1, and baptised on 14 Feb. following. His father, a farmer at 'Church or Long Handborough,' Oxfordshire, was, according to Wood, 'a retainer of S. John's College,' and afterwards steward to Sir Walter Smith of Bedwyn, retiring in his old age to North Hinksey, near Oxford, and losing his life in the siege of Oxford in 1646. His mother was a native of Hinksey. The son was educated at the private school of Edward Sylvester in Oxford; 'in 1636 he became a retainer to the family of Dr. Tho. Iles, canon of Christ Church' (Wood); and on 3 March 1636–7 he matriculated from Christ Church, graduating B.A. on 19 June 1639 and M.A. on 18 June 1642. He served the king in the university legion, and studied medicine. On 8 Dec. 1646 he graduated M.B. He began practice in a house opposite Merton College, where, throughout the rebellion, the offices of the church of England were regularly performed [see Owen, John, 1616–1683]. He there wrote 'Diatribæ duæ medico-philosophicæ,' one on 'Fermentation,' and the other on 'Fevers,' which, with his 'Dissertatio Epistolaris de Urinis,' were published at The Hague in 1659. To this Edmund Meara [q. v.] replied in 1665 in an 'Examen' which called forth a defence from Willis's friend, Dr. Richard Lower (1631–1691) [q. v.], entitled 'Vindicatio Diatribæ Willisii.' In June 1660 Willis was appointed Sedleian professor of natural philosophy, and on 30 Oct. 1660 was created M.D.

He published in London in 1664 'Cerebri Anatome Nervorumque descriptio et usus,' with a dedication to Gilbert Sheldon [q. v.], archbishop of Canterbury, and in the same volume 'De ratione motus musculorum.' He had dissected many brains of both men and animals, and worked with Dr. Richard Lower, Dr. Thomas Millington, and Sir Christopher Wren [q. v.], and many of the admirable drawings in the book were the work of that great architect. It was the most exact account of the nervous system which had then appeared, and in chapter viii. the anatomical relations of the main cerebral arteries were for the first time accurately set forth, whence the anastomosis at the base of the brain between the branches of the vertebral and internal carotid arteries is to this day known as the circle of Willis. He was concerned in the meetings at Oxford which in part led to the formation of the Royal Society, and became a fellow after the society was established. In December 1664 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1666, on the invitation of the archbishop of Canterbury, came up to London and took a house in St. Martin's Lane, near the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He soon attained a large practice. Bishop Burnet states that when consulted about a son of James II, then Duke of York, he expressed his diagnosis in the words 'mala stamina vitæ,' which gave such offence that he was never called for afterwards. His resolute attachment to the church of England was perhaps a stronger reason that he was not favoured at court. He endowed a priest to read prayers at early morning and late evening at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields for the benefit of working people who could not attend at the usual hours. In 1667 he published at Oxford 'Pathologiæ cerebri et nervosi generis specimen,' a treatise containing many valuable reports of cases of nervous disease observed by himself; and in 1670, in London, 'Affectionum quæ dicuntur hystericæ et hypochondriacæ pathologia spasmodica,' which discusses the treatment of hysterical affections at great length, and also contains a few well-described cases. In the same volume are separate essays 'De sanguinis ascensione' and 'De motu musculari.' He published at Oxford in 1672 'De anima brutorum,' and in 1674 'Pharmaceutice rationalis.' He was the last English physician to quote with approval the practice of John of Gaddesden [q. v.]

The ancients and all physicians up to the time of Willis included all diseases in which the quantity of urine was increased, under the term 'diabetes,' and Willis in this last book was the first to notice that cases of wasting disease in which this symptom was associated with sweetness of the urine formed a distinct group, and thus may justly be regarded as the discoverer of diabetes mellitus. His views as to the effects of sugar on the body were attacked by Frederick Slare [q. v.] in his 'Vindication of Sugars against the Charge of Dr. Willis,' London, 1715, 8vo. Willis died of pneumonia at his house in St. Martin's Lane, London, on 11 Nov. 1675, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 18th, an honour which he well deserved on account of his anatomy of the brain and his discovery of saccharine diabetes. The funeral charges came to 470*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, which his grandson Browne Willis complains did not include a gravestone. His portrait was drawn by Vertue and engraved by Knapton. There is another engraving by Loggan.

Willis married, first, at St. Michael's, Oxford, on 7 April 1657, Mary, daughter of

Dr. Samuel Fell [q. v.] and sister of Dr. John Fell [q. v.]; she died on 31 Oct. 1670, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on 3 Nov. A son Richard died on 2 May 1667, and was buried in Merton College Chapel. The only surviving son, Thomas Willis (1658–1699), was father of Browne Willis [q. v.], the great antiquary, whose account of his grandfather's life and charities, in a letter to White Kennett, is printed in Wood's 'Athenæ,' ed. Bliss (iii. 1048–50). Willis married, secondly, on 1 Sept. 1672, at Westminster Abbey, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Matthew Nicholas, dean of St. Paul's [see NICHOLAS, SIR EDWARD, *ad fin.*], and widow of Sir William Calley of Burderop Park, Wiltshire. After Willis's death she married, as her third husband, Sir Thomas Mompesson (*d.* 1701) of Bathampton, Wiltshire, whom also she survived, dying in her seventy-fifth year on 29 Nov. 1709, and being buried in Winchester Cathedral.

A collected edition of Willis's works, entitled 'T. W. Opera omnia cum . . . multis figuris æneis,' appeared at Geneva in 1680 (2 tom. 4to); an improved edition was published by Gerard Blasius in six parts at Amsterdam (1682, 4to). An English version, entitled 'The remaining Medical Works of . . . T. W. . . .,' was published in London in 1681, folio, several of the treatises being translated by Samuel Pordage [q. v.]

[Works; Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 338; postscript to Pharmaceutice Rationalis, 1679, pt. ii.; Burnet's History of his own Time, London, 1724, p. 228; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. iii. 1048; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Burrows's Parl. Visit. (Camden Soc.); Chester's Reg. West. Abbey, passim.] N. M.

WILLIS, TIMOTHY (*fl.* 1615), writer on alchemy, was the son of Richard Willis, leather-seller of London. He was admitted to Merchant Taylors' school on 22 April 1575, and thence was elected to a fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1578. He matriculated on 17 Nov. 1581, but was ejected from his fellowship the following year 'for certain misdemeanours.' He proceeded B.A. from Gloucester Hall on 10 July 1582, and was afterwards readmitted to St. John's at the request of William Cordell, and by favour of Queen Elizabeth made 'doctor bullatus,' and sent on an embassy to Muscovy. He published: 1. 'Propositiones Tentationum, sive Propædeumata de Vitiis et Fœcunditate compositorum naturalium,' London, 1615. 2. 'The Search of Causes; containing a Theosophicall Investigation of the Possibilitie of Transmutatorie Alchemie,' London, 1616. On the title-page of the latter work he describes himself as 'Apprentise in Phisicke.'

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, vol. i. cols. 220–1; Reg. of Univ. of Oxford (Oxford Hist. Soc.), II. ii. 44, iii. 105; Robinson's Reg. of Merchant Taylors' School, i. 24.] B. P.

WILLISEL, THOMAS (*d.* 1675?), naturalist, was a native of Northamptonshire, according to Aubrey, or, according to Ray, of Lancashire. He served as a foot-soldier under Cromwell. 'Lying at St. James's (a garrison then I thinke), he happened,' writes Aubrey, 'to go along with some simplers. He liked it so well that he desired to goe with them as often as they went, and tooke such a fancy to it that in a short time he became a good botanist. He was a lusty fellow, and had an admirable sight, which is of great use for a simpler; was as hardy as a highlander; all his cloathes on his back not worth ten groates, an excellent marksman, and would maintain himselfe with his dog and his gun, and his fishing-line. The botanists of London did much encourage him, and employed him all over England, Scotland, and good part of Ireland, if not all; where he made brave discoveries, for which his name will ever be remembered in herballs. If he saw a strange fowle or bird, or a fish, he would have it and case it' (AUBREY, *Natural History of Wiltshire*, ed. Britton, p. 48). He was employed by Merret for five summers to make collections for his 'Pinax' [see MERRET, CHRISTOPHER]. Weld records that in October 1669 Willisel, who had been engaged by the society to collect zoological and botanical specimens in England and Scotland, returned to London with a large collection of rare Scottish birds and fishes and dried plants (*History of the Royal Society*, i. 224). He also prints the sealed commission given by the society to Willisel. Evelyn, who was present at the meeting of the Royal Society in October 1669, writes: 'Our English itinerant presented an account of his autumnal peregrinations about England, for which we hired him' (*Diary*, vol. i.) In his 'Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ,' published in 1670, Ray styles Willisel 'a person employed by the Royal Society in the search of natural rarities, both animals, plants, and minerals; the fittest man for such a purpose that I know in England, both for his skill and industry.' In 1671 the great naturalist took Willisel with him on a tour through the northern counties (*Memorials of Ray*, ed. Lankester, p. 26). Pulteney says: 'I believe he was once sent into Ireland by Dr. Sherard. . . . The emolument arising from these employments was probably among the

principal means of his subsistence' (*Sketches of the Progress of Botany*, i. 349). As Aubrey records that 'all the profession he had was to make pegges for shoes' (*loc. cit.*), this last supposition of Pulteney's is highly probable. Aubrey is our authority for all else we know of Willisel. 'When,' he says, 'ye Lord John Vaughan, now Earle of Carbery [see under VAUGHAN, RICHARD, second EARL OF CARBERY], was made governour of Jamaica [in 1674], I did recommend him to his excellency, who made him his gardiner there. He dyed within a yeare after his being there, but had made a fine collection of plants and shells, which the Earle of Carbery hath by him; and had he lived he would have given the world an account of the plants, animals, and fishes of that island. He could write a hand indifferent legible, and had made himself master of all the Latine names: he pourtrayed but untowardly' (*loc. cit.*) Some plants collected by Willisel are preserved in Sir Hans Sloane's herbarium.

[Authorities above cited.] G. S. B.

WILLISON, GEORGE (1741–1797), portrait-painter, born in 1741, was a son of David Willison, an Edinburgh printer and publisher, and a grandson of John Willison [q. v.] In 1756 he was awarded a prize for a drawing of flowers by the Edinburgh Society for the Encouragement of the Arts and Sciences, and in the two following years his name again figures in the prize-list. After this his uncle, George Dempster [q. v.] of Dunnichen, sent him to Rome to continue his studies, and on his return he settled in London, where, between 1767 and 1777, he exhibited some six-and-twenty portraits at the Royal Academy. But meeting with little encouragement, he went to India and painted many portraits, including those of some native princes, one of which (that of the nabob of Arcot) is now at Hampton Court. He possessed a certain knowledge of medicine, and cured a wealthy person of a dangerous wound of long standing, in gratitude for which he had some time afterwards a considerable fortune bequeathed to him. Then he returned to Edinburgh, where he continued to paint, and where he died in April 1797. His pictures are pleasant in colour and rather graceful in arrangement, his characterisation fair, his handling easy if somewhat thin. A number of his portraits were engraved by Valentine Green and James Watson.

A medallion portrait of Willison (dated 1792) by Guillame is in the Scottish Portrait Gallery.

[Scots Magazine, 1755–8; Millar's Eminent Burgesses of Dundee, 1887; Cat. Scottish National Portrait Gallery; Ernest Law's Hampton Court; Redgrave's, Bryan's, and Graves's Dictionaries.] J. L. C.

WILLISON, JOHN (1680–1750), Scottish divine, was born in 1680 at or near Stirling, where his family had been long settled and possessed considerable property. He was the eldest son of James Willison Mill of Craigforth and Bethia Gourlay, his spouse. He entered the university of Glasgow in 1695, and, though sometimes styled M.A., his name does not appear in the list of graduates. He was licensed by the presbytery of Stirling in 1701, appointed to the parish of Brechin by the united presbytery of Brechin and Arbroath in 1703, and ordained in December of that year. Many of his parishioners were Jacobites and episcopalians, and he encountered much opposition from them. In 1705 he reported to the presbytery that the former episcopal minister had retaken possession of the pulpit for the afternoon service on Sundays, that the magistrates refused to render him any assistance, and that he was told that he would be rabbled if he tried to oust the intruder. In 1712 he published a pamphlet entitled 'Queries to the Scots Innovators in Divine Service, and particularly to the Liturgical Party in the Shire of Angus. By a Lover of the Church of Scotland;' and in 1714 'A Letter from a Parochial Bishop to a Prelatical Gentleman concerning the Government of the Church.' In 1716 Willison was translated from Brechin to the South church, Dundee. In 1719 he published an 'Apology for the Church of Scotland against the Accusations of Prelatists and Jacobites,' and in 1721 a letter to an English M.P. on the bondage in which the Scottish people were kept from the remains of the feudal system. In 1726 he preached before the general assembly, and from about this time he took a prominent place among the leaders of the popular party in the church. In his own presbytery he strenuously opposed John Glas [q. v.], minister of Tealing, who founded the 'Glassites,' otherwise called Sandemanians, and in 1729 Willison published a treatise against his tenets entitled 'A Defence of the National Church, and particularly of the National Constitution of the Church of Scotland, against the Cavils of Independents.'

During the controversy which ended in the deposition of Ebenezer Erskine [q. v.] and his followers, Willison exerted himself to the utmost to prevent a schism. At the synod of Angus in 1733 he preached a sermon urging conciliatory measures, which was published under the title 'The Church's

Danger;' and after the seceders had formed a presbytery of their own, it was through the influence of Willison and his friends that the assembly of 1734 rescinded the acts which had given them offence, and authorised the synod of Stirling to restore them to their former status. This assembly also sent Willison and two others to London to endeavour to procure the repeal of the act of 1712 which restored the right of patronage to the former patrons. For five years more the assembly persevered in its efforts to reclaim the seceders, and when at length it resolved to libel them, Willison with others dissented. As the seceders now declined the authority of the church and declared that its judicatories were 'not lawful nor right constitute courts of Christ,' the assembly found that they deserved deposition; but, on the earnest solicitation of Willison and his friends, the execution of the sentence was postponed for a year to give them a further opportunity of returning from their 'divisive' courses. They still stood out, however, and it is said that 'the failure of Willison's efforts to prevent a schism so overwhelmed him with grief that he did not take an active share in church courts after that time.' In 1742 Willison visited Cambuslang to see for himself the nature of the celebrated religious revival there which is associated with the name of Whitefield, and on his return journey he preached a sermon at Kilsyth which was followed by a like movement in that parish. In 1744 he published 'A Fair and Impartial Testimony' (to which several ministers and elders adhered) against the defections of the national church, the lamentable schism begun and carried on by the seceders, the adoption of liturgical forms and popish practices by Scottish episcopalians, and other innovations. In 1745 he published 'Popery another Gospel,' which he dedicated to the Duke of Cumberland. During the rising of 1745 highlanders belonging to Prince Charles's army twice entered his church and threatened to shoot him if he prayed for King George, so that he was obliged for a time to close the church and to officiate in private houses. Besides his controversial works, Willison published numerous treatises on devotional and practical religion, many of which were translated into Gaelic and were great favourites with the Scottish people. Willison was one of the most eminent evangelical clergymen of his time. He was remarkable for his combination of personal piety with public spirit, and, though frequently engaged in controversy, 'there was no asperity in what he said or wrote.' Faithful in every department of duty, he was specially noted for his diligence in catechising the young and in visiting the sick. He died on 3 May 1750 in the seventieth year of his age, and was buried in the South church, Dundee. On 11 Nov. 1714 he married Margaret, daughter of William Arrot, minister of Montrose, and had Andrew, a physician in Dundee; a daughter, who became the wife of W. Bell, minister of Arbroath, and other children. George Willison [q. v.] was his grandson.

Willison's principal works, besides those mentioned above, are: 1. 'The Sanctification of the Lord's Day,' 1713. 2. 'A Sacramental Directory,' 1716. 3. 'Sermons before and after the Lord's Supper,' 1722. 4. 'The Mother's Catechism: an Example of Plain Catechising on the Shorter Catechism,' 1731. 5. 'The Young Communicant's Catechism,' 1734. 6. 'The Afflicted Man's Companion,' 1737. 7. 'The Balm of Gilead,' 1742. 8. 'Sacramental Meditations and Advices,' 1747. 9. 'Gospel Hymns,' 1791. Most of them have been often republished, and there have been several collected editions of his practical works.

[Life by Dr. Hetherington prefixed to edition of Works, 1844; Life prefixed to his Collected Works, Aberdeen, 1817, and to edition of the Afflicted Man's Companion; Chambers's Biogr. Dict. vol. iv.; Morren's Annals of Gen. Assembly, 1739–52; Wodrow's Letters, vol. iii.; Scott's Fasti, III. ii. 692, 813; Robe on Revivals; Black's Brechin; information from Willison's descendants and from Mr. W. B. Cook, Stirling.]

G. W. S.

WILLMORE, JAMES TIBBITTS (1800–1863), line engraver, was born in 1800 at Erdington, near Handsworth, where his father, James Willmore, was a manufacturer of silver articles. He was apprenticed at Birmingham to William Radclyffe [q. v.], and, marrying at the age of twenty-two, came to London, where he worked for three years as assistant to Charles Heath (1785–1848) [q. v.] The earliest important works on which he was engaged were Turner's 'England and Wales,' 1827–38, and Brockedon's 'Passes of the Alps,' 1828–9; and his first large plate was executed from Eastlake's picture of 'Byron's Dream,' 1834. Willmore was extremely successful in translating the work of Turner, who greatly appreciated his abilities, and his plates from that artist's 'Mercury and Argus,' 'Ancient Italy,' 'The Golden Bough,' 'Oberwesel,' 'The Old Temeraire,' 'Venice' (engraved for the Art Union, 1858), and 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage' (Art Union, 1861), are among the finest examples of modern landscape work. Some of these he re-engraved on a

smaller scale for the 'Art Journal.' The 'Mercury and Argus' was a joint speculation on the part of Turner and Willmore. His other large works include 'Ruins of Carthage,' after W. Linton (for Finden's 'Gallery of British Art'); 'Crossing the Bridge,' after E. Landseer, 1847; 'Highland Ferry,' after J. Thompson, 1848; 'Villa of Lucullus,' after Leitch (Art Union, 1851); 'Wind against Tide,' after C. Stanfield; 'Harvest in the Highlands,' after Landseer and Callcott (Art Union, 1856); and 'Nearest Way in Summer Time,' after Creswick and Ansdell, 1860. Willmore's small book illustrations are also very numerous and beautiful. In 1843 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a proof of his 'Ancient Italy,' and was then elected an associate engraver. Throughout his life he was one of the most active members of the Artists' Annuity and Benevolent funds. Willmore died on 12 March 1863, and was buried in the Highgate cemetery.

Arthur Willmore (1814–1888), born at Birmingham on 6 June 1814, was a brother of James Tibbitts Willmore, by whom he was trained. He became an able line engraver, excelling chiefly in landscape work. He was extensively employed on book illustrations, and also executed many plates for the 'Art Journal' from pictures by Collins, Cooke, Creswick, Rubens, Stanfield, Turner, Van Dyck, and others. His most important work was 'The Return of the Lifeboat,' after E. Duncan, engraved for the Art Union, 1878. Willmore frequently exhibited at the Royal Academy between 1858 and 1885. He died on 3 Nov. 1888.

[Art Journal, 1863; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1893; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Armstrong.] F. M. O'D.

WILLMOTT, ROBERT ARIS (1809–1863), author—he invariably dropped his second Christian name of Eldridge—was son of a solicitor who married about 1803 Mary Ann (*d.* 1861), the only child of the Rev. John Cleeve of Ringwood, Hampshire, and a few years later moved to Bradford in Wiltshire, where Robert was born on 30 Jan. 1809. The father, of a somewhat impracticable disposition, went to London, and afterwards became involved in pecuniary trouble. In October 1819 the boy was admitted at Merchant Taylors' school. He was entered at Harrow school in January or February 1825. There in March 1828 he brought out the first number of the 'Harrovian,' which ran to six numbers. At the close of 1828 he became tutor to Thomas Green, and remained so for about two years. Already in 1829–30 he was contributing to the 'Church of England Quarterly Review,' 'Fraser's Magazine,' the 'London Magazine,' and the 'Asiatic Journal.' He was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832, but his matriculation was deferred until 17 Feb. 1834. While at Cambridge he earned his living by his pen. He graduated B.A. on 26 May 1841.

Willmott, on Trinity Sunday 1842, was ordained deacon by Bishop Blomfield to the curacy of St. James, Ratcliffe, and he was ordained priest on 11 June 1843. After serious illness he took leave of St. James's on 2 June 1844, his farewell sermon being printed. For three months he was stationed at Chelsea Hospital, and in June 1845 became curate to the Rev. T. W. Allies at Launton, Oxfordshire. The church of St. Catherine, Bearwood, which had been erected through the munificence of John Walter (1776–1847) [q. v.], was consecrated on 23 April 1846, and Willmott was appointed by him as its first incumbent. For many years he received much practical kindness from Walter and his successor in the property; but about 1861 differences arose with the patron, and Willmott resigned the benefice in May 1862 on a pension of 160*l.* per annum. His publications included funeral sermons for John Walter (*d.* 1847) and for Mrs. Emily Frances Walter (*d.* 1858).

Willmott retired to Nettlebed in Oxfordshire, and began writing for the 'Churchman's Family Magazine.' He was engaged in the preparation of three new books, including an edition of the works of Cowley, when he was incapacitated by an attack of paralysis. He died at Nettlebed on 27 May 1863. He was buried, with his mother and sister (Mary Cleeve Willmott, who died at Richmond on 9 May 1854, aged 47), in the churchyard of Bearwood.

Willmott's literary work showed wide reading and a pleasing imagination, and he was an admirable preacher. His most popular productions were: 1. 'A Journal of Summer-time in the Country,' 1849; illustrated ed. 1858; 4th ed., with memoir by his sister, 1864. 2. 'Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Literature,' 1851; 5th ed. 1860; by 1858 five editions of it had appeared in German. His other works included: 3. 'Lives of Sacred Poets,' 1834; 2nd ser. 1838. 4. 'Conversations at Cambridge' (anon.), 1836. 5. 'Letters of Eminent Persons, selected and illustrated,' 1839. 6. 'Parlour Table Book: Extracts from various Authors,' 1840, dedicated to his old friend, James Montgomery. 7. 'Pictures of Christian Life,' 1841. 8. 'Poems,' 1841; 2nd ed.,

much altered and enlarged, 1848. 9. 'Life of Jeremy Taylor,' 1847; 2nd ed. 1848 (cf. PHILLIPS, *Essays from the Times*, 2nd ser., pp. 103–17). 10. 'Precious Stones from Prose Writers of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries,' 1850. 11. 'Poets of the Nineteenth Century,' 1857, an interesting collection; the original edition is finely illustrated by engravings by the brothers Dalziel, after Foster, Gilbert, Tenniel, Millais, and other artists. 12. 'English Sacred Poetry,' 1862; 2nd ed. 1883.

Willmott edited for Routledge's 'British Poets' the poems of Gray, Parnell (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser., x. 141–2), Collins, Green, and Warton (1854 and 1883), the works of George Herbert in prose and verse (1854; Herbert's poems, with Willmott's memoir and notes, were also published at Boston, U.S., in 1855), the poems of Akenside and Dyer (1855), Cowper (1855), Burns (1856; reissued in 1866), Percy's 'Reliques' (1857; also published with a slightly altered title-page), and Fairfax's translation of Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered' (1858). He edited selections from the poetry of Wordsworth (1859) and James Montgomery (1859), and the poems of Goldsmith (1860). His 'Dream of the Poets at Cambridge, from Spenser to Gray,' is inserted in J. J. Smith's 'Cambridge Portfolio' (i. 47–53), and he contributed notes to Pegge's 'Anecdotes of the English Language' (1844 ed.)

An engraved frontispiece of Willmott, by H. B. Hall, is in Christmas's 'Preachers and Preaching' (1858).

[Gent. Mag. 1861 ii. 338, 1863 ii. 241–2; Welch's Harrow School Reg. p. 71; Kettle's Memoirs of C. Boner, 1871, i. 109; information from Mr. W. Aldis Wright of Trinity College, Cambridge, and from the Rev. C. A. Whittuck of Bearwood.] W. P. C.

WILLOBIE, HENRY (1574?–1596?), eponymous hero of 'Willobies Avisa.' [See WILLOUGHBY.]

WILLOCK or **WILLOCKS, JOHN** (*d.* 1585), Scottish reformer, was a native of Ayrshire, but nothing is known of his parentage. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, and for some time was a friar in Ayr, according to Archbishop Spotiswood of the Franciscan, but according to Bishop Leslie of the Dominican order. Becoming, however, a convert to the doctrines of the early reformers, he some time before 1541 relinquished the monastic habit and went to London, where he became preacher at St. Catherine's Church, and chaplain to the Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey. On the accession of Mary he in 1553 resigned his charge, and, retiring to the continent, commenced to practise as a physician at Emden in Friesland. In 1555, and again in 1556, he was sent to Scotland on a commission to the queen regent from the Duchess of Friesland; but according to Knox his principal purpose in visiting Scotland was 'to assaye what God wald wirk to him in his native country' (*Works*, i. 245). While there he was present at the supper in the house of John Erskine (1509–1591) [q. v.], laird of Dun, when a final resolution was come to by the leading reformers against attendance at the mass (*ib.* p. 247). After returning to Friesland in 1557, he finally settled in Scotland in 1558, when, although 'he contracted a dangerous sickness,' he held meetings with several of the nobility, barons, and gentlemen, 'teaching and exhorting from his bed' (*ib.* p. 256); and, according to Knox, it was the encouragement and exhortations of Willock in Dundee and Edinburgh that made 'the brethren' begin 'to deliberate on some public reformation,' and resolve to send to the queen regent an 'oration and petition' on the subject (*ib.* p. 301).

Afterwards Willock went to Ayr, where, under the protection of the Earl of Glencairn, he preached regularly in St. John's Church. On 2 Feb. 1558–9 he was indicted for heresy before the queen regent and her council, and for failing to appear and continuing to preach at Ayr he was outlawed on 10 May following. In March 1559 a disputation was proposed between him and Quentin Kennedy, abbot of Crossraguel, at Ayr, but as they failed to agree on the method of interpreting scripture it did not take place (see correspondence between them in appendix to KEITH'S *Hist. of Scotland*, App. pp. 193–9, and in the *Wodrow Miscellany*). The sentence of outlawry of him and others was passed, notwithstanding the assembly of a large body of armed reformers at Perth, to whom a promise had been made that Willock and his friends would not be further molested; but the outlawry could not be rendered effective. Willock had come to Perth in company with the Earl of Glencairn, and while there he and Knox had an interview with Argyll and Lord James Stewart (afterwards Earl of Moray), from whom they received an assurance that should the queen regent depart from her agreement they would 'with their whole powers' assist and concur 'with their brethren in all time to come' (KNOX, i. 342).

After the destruction of the monasteries at Perth, which followed the breach of agreement by the queen regent, Willock and Knox towards the close of June 1559

entered Edinburgh along with the lords of the congregation. Shortly afterwards Knox was elected minister of St. Giles; but after a truce had been completed with the queen regent it was deemed advisable that Knox should for a while retire from Edinburgh, Willock acting as his substitute in St. Giles. During Knox's absence strenuous efforts were made by the queen regent to have the old form of worship re-established, but Willock firmly resisted her attempts; and in August he administered the Lord's supper for the first time in Edinburgh after the reformed manner.

After the queen regent had broken the treaty and begun to fortify Leith a convention of the nobility, barons, and burghers was on 21 Oct. held in the Tolbooth to take into consideration her conduct, and Willock, on being asked his judgment, gave it as his opinion that she 'might justly be deprived of the government,' in which, with certain provisos, he was seconded by Knox (*ib.* pp. 442–3). The result was that her authority was suspended, and a council appointed to manage the affairs of the kingdom until a meeting of parliament, Willock being one of the four ministers chosen to assist in the deliberations of the council. Not long afterwards Willock left for England, but he returned with the English army in April 1560, and at the request of the reformed nobility the queen regent had an interview with him on her deathbed in June following, when, according to Knox, he did plainly show her as well the virtue and strength of the death of Jesus Christ as the vanity and abomination of that idol the mass (*ib.* ii. 71). By the committee of parliament he was in July 1560 named superintendent of the west, to which he was admitted at Glasgow in July 1561. He was also in July 1560 named one of a commission appointed by the lords of the congregation to draw up the first book of discipline.

As a Scottish reformer Willock stands next to Knox in initiative and in influence; but it is possible that the rigid severity of Knox became distasteful to him, and, apparently deeming the religious atmosphere of England more congenial, he about 1562—in which year he was, however, in June and December moderator of the general assembly—became rector of Loughborough in Leicestershire, to which he was presented by his old friend the Duke of Suffolk. Nevertheless, by continuing for several years to hold the office of superintendent of the west, he retained his connection with the Scottish church, and he was elected moderator of the general assembly on 25 June 1564, 25 June 1565, and 1 July 1568. While he was in Scotland in 1565 the queen made endeavours to have him sent to the castle of Dumbarton, but he made his escape (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1564–5, No. 1510). In January 1567–8 the general assembly of the kirk sent him through Knox a letter praying him to return to his old charge in Scotland (Knox, *Works*, vi. 445–6); but although he did visit Scotland and officiated as moderator of the assembly, he again returned to his charge in England. According to Sir James Melville, the Earl of Morton made use of Willock to reveal to Elizabeth, through the Earls of Huntingdon and Leicester, the dealings of the Duke of Norfolk with the regent Moray, for an arrangement by which the duke would marry the queen of Scots (*Memoirs*, p. 213).

Willock died in his rectory at Loughborough on 4 Dec. 1585, and was buried the next day, being Sunday; his wife Catherine survived him fourteen years, and was buried at Loughborough on 10 Oct. 1599 (Fletcher, *Parish Registers of Loughborough*). Though Demster ascribes to him 'Impia quædam,' it does not appear that he left any works. Chalmers, in his 'Life of Ruddiman,' seeks to identify Willock with one 'John Willokis, descended of Scottish progenitors,' who on 27 April 1590 is referred to in a state paper as being in prison in Leicester, after having been convicted by a jury of robbery. The supposition of Chalmers, sufficiently improbable in itself, is of course disposed of by the entry of the rector's death in the parish register, but there is just a possibility that the robber may have been the rector's son.

[Wodrow's Biographical Collections (Maitland Club), i. 99, 448 sq.; Histories by Knox, Keith, and Calderwood; Cal. State Papers, For. 1561–1562, and 1564–5; Cal. State Papers, Scottish, 1547–1563; Wodrow Miscellany, vol. i.; Maitland Miscellany, vol. iii.; Sir James Melville's Memoirs in the Bannatyne Club; Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman; Nichols's Leicestershire; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scoticanæ, ii. 375–6.]

T. F. H.

WILLOUGHBY. See also Wilughby.

WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, third Baron. [See Verney, Richard, 1621–1711.]

WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, Baron. [See Bertie, Peregrine, 1555–1601.]

WILLOUGHBY, FRANCIS, fifth Baron Willoughby of Parham (1613?–1666), son of William, third baron Willoughby of Parham, by Frances, daughter of John Manners, fourth earl of Rutland, was born about

1613. His great-great-grandfather, Sir William Willoughby of Parham, was nephew of William Willoughby, ninth baron Willoughby de Eresby, whose daughter Katharine, duchess of Suffolk, married as her second husband Richard Bertie, and was mother of Peregrine Bertie, eleventh baron Willoughby de Eresby [q. v.] Sir William was created first baron Willoughby of Parham in Suffolk on 20 Feb. 1546–7, and died in August 1574. His son Charles, second baron, is frequently confused (e. g. in indexes to *Cal. State Papers*, Dom., *Cal. Hatfield MSS.*, and *Leycester Correspondence*) with his cousin, Peregrine Bertie; he was grandfather of William, third baron Willoughby of Parham, who died on 28 Aug. 1617, and was succeeded by his eldest son Henry. Henry died about 1618, when little more than five years old, and the title passed to his younger brother, Francis (Collins, *Peerage*, ed. Brydges, vi. 613).

In 1636 Francis Willoughby complained of partiality in the levying of ship-money in Lincolnshire; in 1639 he answered with a great lack of zeal the king's summons to serve against the Scots; in the summer of 1640 his name was attached to some copies of the petition of the twelve peers to the king which led to the calling of the Long parliament. Though not at all conspicuous among the opposition, it is evident he was disaffected to the government (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1636–7, 1638–9 p. 435, 1640 p. 641). When the breach between the king and the parliament widened, Willoughby was appointed by the latter lord-lieutenant of the district of Lindsey in Lincolnshire, and, in defiance of the king's direct orders, put into execution the militia ordinance (*Lords' Journals*, iv. 587, v. 115, 127, 155). He was given command of a regiment of horse under the Earl of Essex, but arrived too late to take part in the battle of Edgehill (Peacock, *Army Lists*, p. 48; Whitelocke, *Memorials*, i. 187). On 9 Jan. 1643 he was made, by a special ordinance, lord-lieutenant and commander-in-chief in Lincolnshire (Husband, *Ordinances*, 1643, p. 834). On 16 July 1643 he surprised Gainsborough and took prisoner the Earl of Kingston, but was immediately besieged there by the royalists. Cromwell and Sir John Meldrum [q. v.] defeated the besiegers (28 July) and threw some powder into the town, but Willoughby was obliged to surrender on 30 July (*Mercurius Aulicus*, 27 July–3 Aug. 1643; *Life of Col. Hutchinson*, i. 217, 223; Carlyle, *Cromwell*, letters xii. xiv.) A few days later he was forced to abandon Lincoln also, and to retire to Boston, which he expected to be unable to hold. 'Without we be masters of the field,' he wrote to Cromwell, 'we shall be pulled out by the ears one after another' (cf. *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 1899, p. 53). Lincolnshire was added to the eastern association on 20 Sept. 1643, and recovered by Manchester's victory at Winceby on 11 Oct. Willoughby joined Manchester just before the battle, and captured Bolingbroke Castle in Lincolnshire on 14 Nov. 1643 (Vicars, *God's Ark*, pp. 44, 67). In March 1644 he took part in Sir John Meldrum's abortive attempt to capture Newark, and the ill success of the siege was freely attributed to the refusal of Willoughby's men to obey Meldrum (*A Brief Relation of the Siege of Newark*, 1643, 4to).

Willoughby's military career closed in a series of quarrels. On 22 Jan. 1644 Cromwell complained to the House of Commons of the license which Willoughby tolerated among his troops (Sanford, *Studies and Illustrations of the Great Rebellion*, p. 580; *Mercurius Aulicus*, 2 April 1644). Angry at this, and at his supersession by Manchester, Willoughby sent Manchester a challenge, for which, as a breach of privilege, he was obliged to ask the pardon of the House of Lords (*Lords' Journals*, vi. 405, 409, 413). He succeeded in getting Lieutenant-colonel Bury censured and Colonel Edward King committed to Newgate for their criticisms of his conduct as a general; but King was released by order of the House of Commons (*ib.* vi. 528, 531, 557, 571–6, 595, 600, 605, 612). In consequence of these personal slights he became bitterly dissatisfied. 'We are all hasting to an early ruin,' was his view of public affairs in 1644. 'Nobility and gentry are going down apace' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. p. 268; Whitelocke, ii. 366). In December 1645 parliament voted that the king should be asked to make Willoughby an earl, and employed him as one of its commissioners to the Scottish army (Whitelocke, i. 541, 548). Clarendon describes him as of great esteem among the presbyterians, 'though not tainted with their principles' (*Rebellion*, xi. 35). In 1647 he was one of the leaders of that party in parliament, and on 30 July 1647, after the secession of the independent members of the two houses, he was elected speaker of the lords in place of Manchester (Rushworth, vi. 652). When the independents and the army triumphed, he was one of the seven lords impeached on 8 Sept. 1647, and remained for four months in prison. On 19 Jan. 1648 the lords released the accused peers on the ground that no charge had been presented against them. Articles of impeachment were sent up to the House of

Lords on 1 Feb. 1648, which ordered Willoughby to give bail for his appearance to answer them. He declined to give bail (Feb. 6), fled to Holland, and openly joined the royalists (*Lords' Journals*, ix. 667, x. 11, 34; WHITELOCKE, ii. 270).

In May 1648, when the fleet in the Downs revolted from the parliament, Willoughby was made its vice-admiral by the Duke of York, and continued in that office by the Prince of Wales, 'though he had never been at sea or was at all known to the seamen.' This appointment, which was attributed either to an intrigue of Colonel Bampfield or to the designs of Lord Jermyn, greatly dissatisfied the royalists, but was welcomed with joy by the presbyterians (CLARENDON, *Rebellion*, xi. 34–6; *Nicholas Papers*, i. 97; *Hamilton Papers*). 'Willoughby is most honest and wholly Scots,' wrote Lauderdale; 'he solely engaged on our interest.' The prince also commissioned Willoughby to command in five of the eastern counties where it was hoped that a landing would be effected. But the crews were insubordinate, the fleet ill provided, and the prince's council torn by dissensions. 'He stayed on board,' says Clarendon, 'purely out of duty to the king, though he liked neither the place he had nor the people over whom he was to command, who had yet more respect for him than anybody else,' and he was glad to resign his post to Prince Rupert (November 1648; *ib.* pp. 221, 229, 249; CLARENDON, xi. 139, 149).

Willoughby's estates were sequestered by parliament (25 Dec. 1649) for his adherence to the king's cause, and 2,000*l.* voted for his arrears of pay was converted to other uses (*Cal. of Committee of Compounding*, p. 1838; *Lords' Journals*, ix. 38, 57, 378). 'Since all is gone at home,' said he, 'it is time to provide elsewhere for a being,' and turned to the colonies. On 26 Feb. 1647 he had made with the second Earl of Carlisle, the proprietor of Barbados, an agreement by which Carlisle leased to him for twenty-one years the profits arising from the island, half of which were to go to the payment of Carlisle's debts, and the other half to Willoughby himself. Carlisle promised also to endeavour to get him a commission as governor from the king, which was now procured. Willoughby arrived at Barbados on 29 April 1650, was received as governor on 7 May, and caused Charles II to be proclaimed the same day (*Cal. State Papers*, American and West Indies, 1574–1660, p. 327; CLARENDON, *Continuation*, § 1287; DARNELL DAVIS, *Cavaliers and Roundheads of Barbadoes*, p. 159). He found the colony half ruined by the dissensions of the two parties, pursued a conciliatory policy, ousted the extreme royalists from power, 'and was welcomed as a blessing sent from God' [cf. art. WALROND, HUMPHREY]. Hearing that parliament was sending an expedition to reduce the island, he published a remarkable declaration (18 Feb. 1651) denying the right of a body in which the islanders were not represented either to make laws for them or to restrict their commerce. 'If ever they get the island,' he wrote to his wife, 'it shall cost them more than it is worth. . . . Let me entreat thee to leave off persuasions to submit to them who so unjustly, so wickedly, have ruined me and mine.' Already he contemplated establishing himself in Surinam as a last refuge, and sent men to found a settlement there, who reported it 'the sweetest place that ever was seen' (*ib.* p. 197; CARY, *Memorials of the Civil War*, ii. 312; GREY, *Answer to Neal's Puritans*, iv. 27, appendix). In October 1651 Sir George Ayscue arrived with a parliamentary fleet, and in December effected a landing. Defections followed, and in January Willoughby was forced to treat, for fear, as he said, lest further fighting 'should turn the face of a country so flourishing and such an honour to our nation into desolation.' By the treaty, signed 11 Jan. 1652, Barbados acknowledged the sovereignty of the parliament, and by the sixteenth article Willoughby was promised the restoration of his estates in England and the free enjoyment of his property in Barbados, Antigua, and Surinam. But an act of the assembly passed on 4 March 1652 required him to leave Barbados within eight days, and not to return to it again (DARNELL DAVIS, pp. 220–56).

Willoughby arrived in England in August 1652, and his estate was duly discharged from sequestration (1 Sept. 1652), though he could not obtain his back rents or his arrears of pay (*Cal. of Committee of Compounding*, p. 1840).

In 1654 the king wrote urging him 'to be ready upon any great occasion,' and in the spring of 1655 he took an active part in the preparations for a general royalist rising (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, ii. 345, 413; *Nicholas Papers*, ii. 218–22). Imprisoned for plotting in June 1655, and again in March 1656, he was offered his liberty in November 1656 if he would give security to the amount of 10,000*l.* that he would embark for Surinam within six months, but, though released, he never went (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1655 p. 588, 1655–6 p. 580; *ib.* Col. 1574–1660, pp. 414, 461, 467). In June 1659 he was again eagerly promoting a new rising, and promising for his part to secure Lynn

for the king (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 10th Rep. vi. 206-11).

At the Restoration Willoughby was paid the 2,000*l.* still due to him for his services to the Long parliament, and obtained the reversion of some crown lands in Lincolnshire from the king (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, pp. 502, 578; *Lords' Journals*, xi. 149). In spite of some opposition from the colonists themselves, he was restored to the government of Barbados, and also made governor of St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, and Antigua. Half the crown revenue from Barbados and half that from the Caribbee Islands were granted to him. He received also, jointly with Lawrence Hyde, a grant of the whole of Surinam in free socage, excepting thirty thousand acres reserved for the king (*Cal. State Papers*, Col. 1574–1660 pp. 483, 486, 489, 1661–8 pp. 114, 131, 139, 140). Willoughby arrived at Barbados on 10 Aug. 1663. His government was vigorous and arbitrary. One of his first acts was to arrest Walrond, the president of the council, for embezzlement, and to appropriate Walrond's house as his own official residence. He deprived Sir Robert Harley, the keeper of the seal, of his post on the ground of extortion and negligence. With the assembly of Barbados he carried on a long struggle, in the course of which Willoughby dissolved the assembly, arrested Samuel Farmer, its speaker, 'a great Magna Charta man,' and shipped him home to be punished. Petitions against his conduct met with no countenance in England, Charles gave him his full confidence, and Clarendon's steady support of his arbitrary acts was one of the charges against the chancellor at his impeachment (*ib.* 1661–8, pp. 295, 309, 317, 339, 364; Clarendon, *Continuation*, §§ 1287–1308). On the other hand, by his persistent representations of the hardships which the Navigation Act inflicted upon Barbados, Willoughby succeeded in getting its non-observance connived at by the home government (*Cal. State Papers*, Col. 1661–8, pp. 167, 179, 234, 264). In spite of the limited means at his disposal, he maintained and even extended British possessions in the contest with Holland and France. He occupied for a time both St. Lucia and Tobago, though neither could be permanently held. Barbados beat off an attack from De Ruyter in April 1665, but the English part of St. Kitts fell into the hands of the French in April 1666. Willoughby got together a small expedition and started to retake it, but was lost at sea on board the ship Hope about the end of July 1666 (*ib.* 1661–8, pp. 410, 412, 414).

Willoughby married, about 1628, Elizabeth, third daughter and coheir of Edward Cecil, viscount Wimbledon [q. v.] She died in March 1661, and was buried at Knaith in Lincolnshire (see *A Saint's Monument*, &c.,' by William Firth, chaplain to Lord Willoughby, 1662, 12mo). Of their two sons, Robert, the elder, died in February 1630, and William, the second, on 13 March 1661. Of their three daughters, Diana became the wife of Heneage Finch, second earl of Winchilsea [q. v.], and died without issue; Frances married William, third lord Brereton, of Loughglinn, co. Roscommon; Elizabeth married Richard Jones, first earl of Ranelagh (Collins, *Peerage*, iii. 384, vi. 613; Dalton, *Life of Sir Edward Cecil*, ii. 365). By his will, dated 17 July 1666, Willoughby left the greater part of his property in the colonies to the two last-named daughters and their children.

He was succeeded in the peerage by his brother, William Willoughby, sixth Baron Willoughby of Parham (*d.* 1673). 'My brother,' said the latter, 'hath dealt unkindly with me, but I forgive him; he has done so by himself by giving large legacies out of little or nothing; I shall only say he was honest and careless, for he hath left little behind him' (*Cal. State Papers*, Col. 1661–8, pp. 398, 465). On 3 Jan. 1667 Willoughby was on his own petition appointed to succeed his brother as governor of Barbados and the Caribbee Islands (*ib.* p. 437). He arrived there in April 1667, and by his firm and conciliatory conduct gained immediate popularity. Antigua and Montserrat were regained, the French expelled from Cayenne, and Surinam recaptured from the Dutch. In 1671 Willoughby, being in England, defeated an attempt to impose an additional duty on sugar, which would have ruined Barbados, and he was praised by the representatives of the colony in London as 'wonderfully affectionate and zealous in all their concerns.' He returned to Barbados in October 1672, despatched an expedition which recaptured Tobago from the Dutch in December 1672, and died on 10 April 1673 (*ib.* pp. 437, 454, 619, 1669–74 pp. 213, 366, 453, 493). By his marriage with Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Cary of Hunslet in Yorkshire, he left a numerous family, of whom the eldest, George, became seventh Baron Willoughby, and John and Charles were the ninth and tenth holders of that title. Another son, Henry, was lieutenant-general under his uncle and his father in the West Indies, retook Surinam in October 1667, was subsequently governor of Antigua, and died in December 1669 (*ib.* p. 204; Collins, *Peerage*, vi. 613).

[Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges; Darnell Davis's Cavaliers and Roundheads of Barbadoes, Georgetown, British Guiana, 1887; Schomburgk's History of Barbadoes, 1848, pp. 268–294; Calendars of Colonial State Papers; Addit. MS. 11411, ff. 55–63.] C. H. F.

WILLOUGHBY or WILLOBIE, HENRY (1574 ?–1596?), the eponymous hero of the poem called 'Willobies Avisa,' was second son of Henry Willoughby, a country gentleman of Wiltshire, by Jane, daughter of one Dauntsey of Lavington, Wiltshire. A younger brother was named Thomas. The father's father, Christopher Willoughby, was illegitimate son of Sir William Willoughby, the brother of Sir Robert Willoughby, first baron Willoughby de Broke, [q. v.] (cf. HOARE, *Modern Wiltshire*, I. i. 38–9). Henry matriculated as a commoner from St. John's College, Oxford, on 10 Dec. 1591, at the age of sixteen. According to the report of a 'friend and chamberfellow,' he was 'a scholler of good hope.' He may be the 'Henry Willoughbie' who graduated B.A. from Exeter College on 28 Feb. 1594 5 (*Oxford Univ. Reg.* Oxf. Hist. Soc. II. ii. 187, iii. 189). Soon after that date, 'being desirous to see the fashions of other countries for a time,' he 'departed voluntarily to her maiestie's service' (*Willobies Avisa*, ed. Grosart, p. 5). Before 30 June 1596 he is reported to have died (*ib.* p. 149).

On 3 Sept. 1594 there was licensed for the press 'a booke entitled Willoby his Avisa, or the True Picture of a Modest Maid and of a Chaste and Constant Wife' (ARBER, *Stationers' Registers*, ii. 659), and shortly afterwards the work issued from the press of John Windet. In this volume, which mainly consists of seventy-two cantos in varying numbers of six-line stanzas (fantastically called by the author 'hexameters'), the chaste heroine, Avisa, holds converse—in the opening sections as a maid, and in the later sections as a wife—with a series of passionate adorers. In every case she firmly repulses their advances. Midway through the book 'Henry Willobie' is introduced as an ardent admirer, in his own person, chiefly under the initials 'H.W.' It is explained in a prose interpolation that Willobie has sought the advice of a friend, 'W. S.,' who had lately gone through the experience of a severe rebuff at the hands of a disdainful mistress. After 'W.S.' lightheartedly offers some tantalising advice in verse, 'H.W.,' in the twenty-nine cantos which form the last portion of the volume, is made to rehearse his woes and Avisa's obduracy.

Two prefaces, one addressed to 'all the constant ladies and gentlewomen of England that feare God,' and the other to 'the gentle and courteous reader,' are both signed 'Hadrian Dorrell.' The second is dated from Dorrell's 'chamber in Oxford this first of October.' Dorrell takes responsibility for the publication, stating that he found the manuscript in his friend Willobie's rooms while he was absent from the country. Dorrell says that he christened the work 'Willobie his Avisa' because he supposed it was Willobie's 'doing and being written with his own hand.' He explains that the name 'Avisa' was derived from the initial letters of the words '*amans vxor inviolata semper amanda*,' and that there was 'something of truth hidden under this shadow.'

In 1596 Peter Colse produced a poem on the same model as 'Willobies Avisa,' which he called 'Penelopes Complaint.' Colse declares that 'seeing an unknowne author hath of late published a pamphlet called Avisa' concerning the chastity of a lady of no historical repute, he deemed it fitting to treat of the chastity of Penelope. Colse speaks approvingly of the unknown author's style and verse, which he closely imitates.

To Colse's effort 'Hadrian Dorrell' at once replied in 1596 in a new edition of 'Avisa,' to which he prefixed an 'Apologie shewing the true meaning of "Willobie his Avisa."' This was dated from Oxford 'this 30 of June 1596.' Dorrell, in contradiction to his former statement, declares that the whole of 'Avisa' was a poetical fiction which was written 'thirty-five years since, and long lay among the waste papers in the author's study, with many other pretty things of his devising,' including a still unpublished work called 'Susanna.' The name 'Avisa' he now affirms either means that the woman described had never been seen, '*a*' being the Greek privative particle, and '*visa*' the Latin participle; or was an irregular derivative from *avis*, a bird. At the close of the 'Apologie' he remarks that Willobie is lately dead.

Dorrell's general tone suggests that his two accounts of the origin and intention of the book are fictitious, while the conflict between his statements respecting the author renders it unlikely that either is wholly true. But that Dorrell had ground for his claim of intimacy with Henry Willoby, the Oxford student, seems supported by the fact that he adds to this edition of 1596 a poem in the same metre as 'Avisa,' headed 'The Victorie of English Chastitie under the fained name of Avisa,' and signed 'Thomas Willoby frater Henrici Willoby nuper defuncti.' The Oxford student Henry Willoby undoubtedly had a brother named Thomas. The name of

Hadrian Dorrell was apparently assumed. No Oxford student bearing that appellation is known to the university registers. It is probable that 'Hadrian Dorrell' was sole author of 'Avisa,' and that he named his work after his friend Henry Willoby, in the same manner as Nicolas Breton named a poem, 'The Countess of Pembrokes Passion,' after the patroness in whose honour and for whose delectation it was written.

The chief interest of the poem lies in its apparent bearings on Shakespeare's biography. In prefatory verses in six-line stanzas, which are signed 'Contraria Contrariis: Vigilantius: Dormitanus,' direct mention is made of Shakespeare's poem of 'Lucrece,' which was licensed for the press on 9 May 1594, only four months before 'Avisa.' This is the earliest open reference made in print by a contemporary author to Shakespeare's name. The notice of Shakespeare lends substance to the theory that the alleged friend of Willoby, who is known in the poem under the initials 'W.S.,' may be the dramatist himself. 'W.S.' is spoken of as 'the old player.' If this identity be admitted, there is a likelihood that the troubled amour from which 'W.S.' is said in the poem to have recently recovered is identical with the intrigue that forms one of the topics of Shakespeare's sonnets. The frivolous tone in which 'W.S.' is made in 'Avisa' to refer to his recent amorous adventure suggests, moreover, that the professed tone of pain which characterises the poet's addresses to a disdainful mistress in his sonnets is not to be interpreted quite seriously.

'Willobies Avisa' proved popular, and rapidly went through six editions, but very few copies survive. Of the first edition, published in 1594, two perfect copies are known—one in the British Museum, and the other in Mr. Christie Miller's library at Britwell; a slightly imperfect copy is in the Huth Library. No copy is now known either of the edition of 1596, containing for the first time Dorrell's 'Apologie' and Thomas Willoby's contribution, or of a third edition published after 1596 and before 1605. A fourth edition ('the fourth time corrected and augmented') was issued by Windet, the original printer and publisher, in 1605; a unique copy is at Britwell. Bagford, Benjamin Furley, and other collectors noted an edition of 1609, which was probably a 'remainder' issue of the fourth edition. The work was reprinted in 1635 by William Stansby, and was described on the title-page as 'the fifth time corrected and augmented;' a copy, said to be unique, is in the British Museum. Dr. Grosart reprinted privately in 1880 the first edition, with extracts from the additions first published in 1596, although now only accessible in the editions of 1609 and 1635. The portion supposed to refer to Shakespeare was reprinted in 'Shakspere Allusion Books' (pt. i. ed. C. M. Ingleby, New Shakspere Society, 1864, pp. 69 et seq.)

[Grosart's reprint of Willobie his Avisa, 1880; Sidney Lee's Life of Shakespeare, 1898.] S. L.

WILLOUGHBY, Sir HUGH (*d.* 1554), sea-captain, was the grandson of Sir Hugh Willoughby of Wollaton, Nottinghamshire, and youngest son of Sir Henry Willoughby of Middleton, who was made a knight-banneret at the battle of Stoke in 1487, and died in 1528. He served in the expedition to Scotland in 1544, and was knighted by the Earl of Hertford (afterwards Duke of Somerset) at Leith on 11 May. He afterwards had a commission on the border, and was captain of Lowther Castle in 1548–9 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Addenda, 1547–1565, p. 402), but the downfall of Somerset materially altered his position, and the friendship of some persons connected with the navy is said to have turned his thoughts towards the sea. It would seem that Sebastian Cabot was one of these. It may be, too, that he was known as a capable commander, and at that time rank and authority were more considered than seamanship and navigation. He was appointed captain of the ship Bona Esperanza and captain-general of the fleet for the intended voyage to Cathay; Richard Chancellor [q. v.] was captain of the Edward Bonaventure and pilot-general of the fleet; and with him, as master of the Edward Bonaventure, was Stephen Borough [q. v.], who was accompanied by his younger brother, William Borough [q. v.] There was a third ship, the Bona Confidentia (cf. *ib.* p. 432). The object of the voyage, as laid down by Cabot in the instructions dated 9 May 1553, was to search for a north-eastern passage to Cathay and India, and on the next day the ships left Ratcliffe. They dropped down the river by easy stages, were detained for several weeks off Harwich, and did not finally get away till 23 June. On 27 July they anchored at one of the Lofoden Isles, and remained there three days. On 2 Aug., in latitude 70°, a boat came off from the shore and promised to get them a pilot for Vardohuus, apparently the only place they knew by name. But the wind blew them off the shore and freshened into a violent gale, in which the ships were separated. The Esperanza and Confidentia met again the next day, but they saw nothing more of the

Edward, which, as we now know, got into the White Sea and to St. Nicholas.

On 14 Aug. the ships discovered land, apparently uninhabited, in latitude 72°, but were unable to reach it by reason of the shoal water and the ice. From this position they ran seventy leagues S.S.E., then steered N.W. by W. for a day, then for two days W.S.W., and on the 23rd they saw land, trending W.S.W. and E.N.E.; then, before a strong westerly gale, they ran to the N. by E. thirty leagues. It is well to note these positions and courses, as they show more clearly than is otherwise possible the extreme ignorance of all the responsible officers, Chancellor and Borough being absent, not only of the pilotage but of the most simple navigation. If the latitude 72° is to be accepted as anything like correct, they had been blown over to the coast of Novaya Zemlya, but the courses sailed afterwards are incomprehensible. On 14 Sept. they again found themselves in with the land, rocky and high, where were good harbours. For the next three days they examined the coast, and on the 18th went into one of the harbours, afterwards known as Arzina, near to Kegor, where Norwegian Lapland marches with Russian. It was described as running 'into the mainland about two leagues, and in breadth half a league; wherein were very many seal fishes and other great fishes; and upon the main we saw bears, great deer, foxes, with divers strange beasts . . . to us unknown and also wonderful.' Here, considering the lateness of the season and the badness of the weather, they resolved to winter. But for wintering in an arctic climate they had no provision. The country was entirely desolate and uninhabited, and Willoughby and his companions perished miserably. When, some few years afterwards, the ships and bodies were found, there were found also Willoughby's journal and will, by which it appeared that he and most of the party were still alive in January 1554. The journal is printed in Hakluyt's 'Principal Navigations' (i. 232–7), and a manuscript copy of it is in the Cottonian manuscripts (Otho E.viii. 10), but the original has disappeared. Neither it nor the will can now be traced; nor is anything clearly known of their discovery or of their being brought to England. All that can be said is that the commonly received stories (Fox Bourne, *English Seamen*, i. 99) are directly contradicted by positive evidence (Hakluyt, i. 288, 294, 297) that nothing certain was known in the summer of 1557.

By his will (Porch, 34), proved 1 July 1528, Sir Henry left to Hugh 'all my lands and tenements in Mapurley in the county of Derby, Brokistow, and Basseford in Nottinghamshire, and a parcel of land at Walsall in Staffordshire;' and further directs, as to certain sums due to him, 'that my son John shall receive the same, to the use to purchase or buy a marriage for my son Hugh, if the same Hugh will be guided and ordered by my said son Sir John Willoughby; or else the same sums of money to be disposed for the wealth of my soul.' Of the marriage so bought there does not seem to be any direct record; but in the will of Sir John (Populwell, 22), proved 22 Jan. 1548–9, mention is made of 'my niece Rose, daughter of my brother Hugh,' as well as a legacy of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly 'to my brother, Sir Hugh.' In the Wollaton accounts there is also mention of 20*l.* a year paid out of the Wollaton property to Henry, son of Sir Hugh (Colville, p. 813).

A portrait, full length, preserved at Wollaton, was lent by Lord Middleton to the Tudor Exhibition of 1890 and to the Naval Exhibition of 1891.

[Hakluyt's Principal Navigations, i. 226–37; Thoroton's Hist. of Nottinghamshire, 1797, ii. 209; Colvile's Warwickshire Worthies, p. 813; Brown's Worthies of Nottinghamshire, p. 113; Beazley's John and Sebastian Cabot, 1898, pp. 182, 186, 195; information from Lady Middleton.] J. K. L.

WILLOUGHBY, Sir NESBIT JOSIAH (1777–1849), rear-admiral, descended from a younger branch of the Wollaton family, and son of Robert Willoughby of Cossall, Nottinghamshire, by his second wife, Barbara, daughter of James Bruce of Kinloch, was born on 29 Aug. 1777. His christian names suggest some connection with the family of Lady Nelson's first husband [see Nelson, Frances Herbert, Viscountess Nelson], but there does not appear to be any record of it. He entered the navy in May 1790 on board the Latona, with Captain (Sir) Albemarle Bertie; he was afterwards in the Edgar and other ships on the home station, and in January 1793 went out to the coast of Africa in the Orpheus frigate, which, after a successful cruise against the French trade, was sent round to the East India station, where she captured the French frigate Duguay-Trouin on 5 May 1794. At the reduction of Malacca in August 1795 Willoughby had command of a boat, and in February–March 1796 was present at the occupation of Amboyna and Banda (James, i. 414–15), from which even a midshipman's share of the prize-money must have been considerable. He was afterwards in the Heroine and in the Suffolk,

flagship of Rear-admiral Peter Rainier [q.v.], by whom he was promoted, on 13 Jan. 1798, to be lieutenant of the Victorious of 74 guns, then commanded by Captain William Clark. On 30 June Clark suspended him from duty and placed him under arrest for disrespectful behaviour. Afterwards he remitted the punishment and ordered him to return to his duty. This Willoughby declined to do without an acknowledgment that the arrest was unjust; and as Clark refused this, he applied for a court-martial. It was nearly twelve months before a court could be assembled, and Willoughby was then convicted of having 'behaved to Captain Clark in a contemptuous and disrespectful manner;' but, in consideration of his long confinement, only sentenced 'to be dismissed his ship.' Rainier, thinking probably that twelve months' confinement in the tropics had fully punished him, appointed him the next day, 14 June 1799, to command the Amboyna brig; but the imprisonment had told severely on Willoughby's health, and he was obliged to invalid, taking a passage in the Sceptre for the Cape of Good Hope. On the way thither he piloted the ship's boat through a reef of rocks at Rodriguez, and captured a French privateer brig which had sought safety within it. On 5 Nov. the Sceptre was blown from her anchor and driven on shore in Table Bay, with the loss of her captain and a great part of her crew. Willoughby, with many of the officers, was at a ball on shore, and so escaped.

In August 1800 he was appointed to the Russell, one of the fleet which went to the Baltic in the following spring, and of the squadron which, under the command of Nelson, fought the battle of Copenhagen on 2 April. In this, Willoughby's conduct in boarding under a heavy fire and taking possession of the Danish ship Provesteen was highly commended; and as he returned to his ship on the next day he was loudly cheered by his shipmates, on the order of the captain. But the captain was not a pleasant man to work with, and Willoughby repaid his overbearing conduct with studied insolence. Each applied for a court-martial on the other. The captain was tried for tyranny and oppression on 22 June, and was, notwithstanding the evidence, acquitted, the charges being pronounced 'frivolous, scandalous, malicious, and totally unfounded, tending to lessen the dignity and to subvert the good order and discipline of his majesty's naval service.' The next day Willoughby in turn was tried 'for treating his captain with insolence and contempt,' and, as this was proved by the evidence, he was dismissed the service; his previous trial for a similar offence and the judgment of the court on the previous day certainly telling against him (*Courts Martial*, vol. xcvi.)

On the renewal of the war in 1803 Sir John Thomas Duckworth [q. v.], then going out to the West Indies as commander-in-chief, received Willoughby on board his flagship as a volunteer; and on his report the sentence was remitted and Willoughby repromoted to be lieutenant on 26 Oct. 1803. In November Duckworth's flagship, the Hercule, to which Willoughby belonged, was sent to join the squadron under Commodore Loring, then blockading Cape Français, in co-operation with the revolted negroes under General Dessalines. By the end of the month the garrison had concluded a treaty with Dessalines, by which they were to embark on board their ships in the port and put to sea on or before the 30th. But as Loring would not accept anything but absolute surrender, and they could not elude his vigilance, they were obliged to capitulate. The ships were to come out of the harbour with their colours flying, fire a complimentary broadside, and strike their flags. M. Montalan, commanding the French frigate Clorinde, is described as refusing to accept this convention, and attempting to escape (Troude, iii. 300). In doing this his ship took the ground under the negro batteries, which were preparing to set her on fire with red-hot shot, or, as an alternative, put to death every soul that landed from her. Willoughby, who was in command of the Hercule's launch—one of the boats which had been towing the other ships out of the mole—seeing the Clorinde's imminent danger, went on board her, persuaded Montalan and the officer commanding the troops to surrender at once, hoisted the English flag, and eventually succeeded in bringing the ship off, to be added to the English navy. The preservation of nine hundred lives was thus owing, Duckworth wrote, to Willoughby's uncommon exertions and professional ability (James, iii. 206; cf. Travers, Sir Eaton Stannard). Marshall thinks that it was for his conduct on this occasion that Willoughby was restored to his rank; but if so, the commission would have been dated 30 Nov.; it was, in fact, more than a month earlier, though he had not yet had the news of it.

In the operations against Curaçoa, in February 1804, Willoughby was in command of an advanced battery, exposed to the frequent assaults of vastly superior numbers, in repelling which and by sickness his little force was almost exterminated.

Willoughby distinguished himself throughout by his daring and the reckless exposure of himself; frequently, it was said, taking his meals sitting in a chair upon the ramparts or breastwork of the battery (James, iii. 295). Willoughby seems to have denied the chair, and to have maintained that in the circumstances the example was necessary. This was perhaps an afterthought, for during the whole of his service danger, whether from storm, the sea, or the enemy, seems by itself to have been sufficient lure; but the instances of this are far too numerous to be even named here. In February 1805 Duckworth hoisted his flag in the Acasta frigate and appointed Willoughby her first lieutenant, intending to promote him on his arrival in England. The circumstances of his quarrel with Captain (Sir James Athol) Wood [q. v.] and the court-martial arising out of them prevented this; and Willoughby was appointed to the Prince on 8 July 1805, but was not able to join her till 8 Nov., eighteen days after the battle of Trafalgar.

Willoughby was afterwards in the Formidable, and in 1807 was in the Royal George, Duckworth's flagship, on the occasion of his forcing the passage of the Dardanelles; on 14 Feb., when the Ajax was destroyed by fire [see Blackwood, Sir Henry], he, in the Royal George's cutter, was one of the first to go to her assistance, and succeeded in saving many lives, but at the greatest personal risk. In July 1807 he was discharged to the Otter sloop for a passage to Monte Video and the Cape of Good Hope, where he was promoted to the command of the Otter on 10 Jan. 1808, though the commission was not confirmed by the admiralty till 9 April. The Otter was then sent for a cruise off Mauritius and to Bombay under the orders of Captain Robert Corbet [q. v.] of the Néréide; and on her return to Cape Town in the following January, Willoughby was brought before a court-martial on charges of 'cruelty and unofficer-like conduct' preferred against him in a letter to the admiral, signed 'The ship Otter's company, one and all.' It appeared from the evidence that there had been a great deal of flogging and starting—promiscuous beating with a stick or rope's-end—and that it had been commonly accompanied by violent threats; that Willoughby had said that 'it was as much pleasure to him to punish a man when he comes to the gangway as it was to go to his breakfast,' and that 'he would flog like hell and start like hell.' The trial lasted over five days, 9–14 Feb., and in the end Willoughby was acquitted, but was recommended 'to adopt more moderate language on future occasions' (*Courts Martial*, vol. cxxv.) In view of the evidence, the acquittal appears strange, for the punishments had certainly been excessive and irregular; still more open to censure seems the fact that one of the captains sitting on this court was Corbet, who, on the days immediately preceding, had been tried for a similar offence, and had been similarly acquitted with a slight reprimand.

After refitting, the Otter was again sent off Mauritius, and on 14 Aug. Willoughby, in the sloop's boats, brought out a vessel strongly anchored under the batteries of the Black river. On 21 Sept. he commanded the seamen who were put on shore at St. Paul's with the troops, and had an important share in the happy success of the operation [see Rowley, Sir Josias]. For his exertions at this time the commander-in-chief at the Cape, his old patron Albemarle Bertie, promoted him to command the Néréide frigate; but his commission as post-captain was not confirmed till nearly a year later (5 Sept. 1810), and then for another piece of service—the landing with a party of a hundred men on the night of 30 April, destroying two French batteries at Jacotel, and utterly routing a strong body of militia, Willoughby himself leading the onslaught in full-dress uniform. A few weeks after this (15 June) he narrowly escaped being killed by the accidental bursting of a musket fired in exercise. As it was, his right lower jaw was shattered, and his neck so lacerated that the windpipe was laid bare. For nearly three weeks he lay between life and death, but on 7 July he took part in the capture of Bourbon, and, with his face and neck still bound up, superintended the landing of the troops.

In August 1810 he was with Captain (Sir Samuel) Pym [q. v.] at the seizure of the Isle de la Passe on the 13th, and was left there when Pym went round to Port Louis. On the 20th the French squadron came in sight—four large ships and a sloop; and though two of the former proved to be East Indiamen prizes, the other two were 40-gun frigates, which, by going round to Port Louis to join the French ships there, would have placed Pym in a position of very great danger. With equal good judgment and boldness Willoughby, by hoisting French flags and signals, decoyed the enemy into the passage; when they found out their mistake they were no longer able to turn, and were obliged to go into the Grand Port, after a sharp interchange of broadsides with the Néréide. At the very first Willoughby had sent off

the news to Pym, who joined him on the 22nd with three powerful frigates; the force was overwhelmingly superior to the French, and Pym resolved to go into the port and take or destroy them. But as he attempted to do so on the 23rd two of his ships ran aground and could not be moved; a third, going on the wrong side of a shoal, was unable to get close enough in; the Néréide alone succeeded in reaching her allotted station, and found herself the target for the whole French force. After one of the most obstinate defences on record, being reduced to a shattered wreck and having lost 222 men killed or wounded out of a total of 281, she struck her colours on the morning of the 24th. The terrible loss of men was partly explained by the fact that the upper works of the ship—a French prize—were lined with fir, which, on being broken through by cannon shot, gave off showers of dangerous splinters. At the very beginning of the action one of these struck Willoughby on the left cheek and tore the eye completely out of the socket. The first lieutenant was killed; the second lieutenant dangerously wounded; the lieutenant of marines was also wounded; two lieutenants of soldiers were killed. When, after the capture of the Isle of France in December, Willoughby recovered his liberty and was tried for the loss of the Néréide, the court declared that the ship had been 'carried into battle in a most judicious, officer-like, and gallant manner,' and formally expressed 'its high admiration of the noble conduct of the captain, officers, and ship's company during the whole of the unequal contest.' The sentence, concluding with a 'most honourable' acquittal, has been correctly described as 'unprecedented' (Marshall).

On his return to England Willoughby was surveyed by a medical board, and on their report was awarded (4 Oct. 1811) a pension of 300*l.* per annum, which was afterwards (1 July 1815) increased to 550*l.* Meantime, in 1812, having no immediate prospect of employment, he obtained leave to go abroad, and went to the Baltic, where he offered his services as a volunteer to Sir Thomas Byam Martin [q. v.], then commanding in the Gulf of Riga. Learning, however, from Martin that there was no immediate prospect of any active operations, he went on to St. Petersburg, where his offer to serve with the Russian army was accepted. He was then sent to Riga, from which, on 26 Sept., he accompanied Count Steinheil, who, with a force of fifteen thousand men, was marching to join Wittgenstein at Polotzk. Before this could be effected Steinheil was surprised by a very inferior French detachment, and utterly routed with the loss of some two thousand men killed or taken prisoners. Among these latter was Willoughby, who had put a wounded Russian on his own horse, and was himself leading it when he fell into the hands of a party of French hussars. A Dutch officer in the French service befriended him and supplied him with money, so that he was able to make the terrible retreat from Russia with comparative comfort. Even so, however, the hardships he underwent told severely on a constitution already tried by wounds and a tropical climate, and at Königsberg he was seized with a fever which confined him to bed for seven weeks. Special representations had been made on his behalf by order of the czar, but Napoleon refused to exchange him, and on his return to France ordered him to be confined *au secret* in the Château de Bouillon. Here he remained for nine months, till, on the advance of the allies, he was moved to Peronne, whence he managed to escape.

On 4 Jan. 1815 Willoughby was nominated a C.B.; from 1818 to 1822 he commanded the Tribune frigate on the coast of Ireland and in the West Indies; on 30 June 1827 he was knighted at the instance of the Duke of Clarence, then lord high admiral, and again, by a curious blunder of the king's, on 21 Aug. 1832, when he was invested with the insignia of a K.C.H.; on 14 Jan. 1839 he was awarded a good-service pension, and on 30 Nov. 1841 was appointed a naval aide-de-camp to the queen. He was promoted to be rear-admiral on 28 April 1847, and died, unmarried, at his house in Montagu Street, Portman Square, after a fortnight's suffering, on 19 May 1849. It is said that by the seamen of his day he was known as 'the immortal.'

A portrait of Willoughby is at Wollaton, the property of Lord Middleton, by whom it was lent to the Naval Exhibition of 1891.

[The Memoir in Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. vi. (suppl. pt. ii.) 111 is unusually long (eighty-four pages), written apparently from notes supplied by Willoughby himself; that in O'Byrne's Nav. Biogr. Dict. is merely an abstract of Marshall's. See also Gent. Mag. 1849, ii. 648; James's Naval Hist. (1861 edit., in vol. vi. is an engraving of the Wollaton portrait); Troude's Batailles Navales de la France; official documents in the Public Record Office, more especially the Minutes of Courts Martial.]

J. K. L.

WILLOUGHBY, RICHARD de (*d* 1362), judge, was the son of a Richard de Willoughby who acted as justice in eyre

under Edward II, and purchased the manors of Wollaton in Nottinghamshire and Risley in Derbyshire. The original name of the family was Bugge. They took the name of Willoughby from their lordship of that name in Nottinghamshire. In 1324 the younger Richard was substituted for his father as knight of the shire for that county, and was about the same time appointed chief justice of the common pleas in Ireland (*Parl. Writs*, i. 306, 312, 314; *Cal. Rot. Pat.* pp. 78, 94, 97). He is mentioned as one of the justices appointed for the trial of the persons who had spoiled Henry le Despenser's lands in 1322 (*Parl. Writs*, ii. 189). On the accession of Edward III he was removed from his office and appears in the year-book of the first year of that reign as an advocate. On 6 March 1328 he was made a justice of the common pleas, and on 2 Sept. 1329 became second justice. On 15 Dec. 1330 he was removed into the court of king's bench; and when Geoffrey le Scrope [q.v.], the chief justice, went abroad with the king, Willoughby occupied the chief seat during his absence, at different times from 1332, till Geoffrey le Scrope ultimately resigned in the middle of 1338. From this time he presided in the court until he was displaced on 24 July 1340 (Foss).

In 1331 he was captured journeying towards Grantham by a certain Richard de Folville, and compelled to pay a ransom of ninety marks (Knighton, i. 460). In November 1340 he was arrested by order of the king, and imprisoned in Corfe Castle (*French Chronicle of London*, p. 84). He was tried on several charges at Westminster on 13 Jan. (*ib.* p. 87). But he was restored to office as one of the justices of the common pleas on 9 Oct. following, and continued to hold the office of judge till 1357, but probably retired in that year (Dugdale, *Origines Juridiciales*, p. 45). He died in 1362. His extensive estates were situated in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Lincoln, but he also had a house in London in 'le Baly' (*Cal. Inq. post mortem*, ii. 256). He married, first, Isabel, daughter of Sir Roger Mortein; secondly, Joanna; and thirdly, Isabella, and had several children. Later members of the family were Sir Hugh Willoughby [q. v.], Sir Nesbit Josiah Willoughby [q. v.], and Francis Willughby, the naturalist [q. v.]

[Foss's Judges of England, and authorities cited in text.] W. E. R.

WILLOUGHBY, Sir ROBERT, first Baron Willoughby de Broke (1452–1502), born in 1452, was son and heir of Sir John Willoughby, and great-great-grandson of Robert, fourth baron Willoughby de Eresby (*d.* 1396). His father was probably the John Willoughby who was sheriff of Somerset in 1455. The ancestral seat was at Clutton in that county, where Sir Robert afterwards acquired other estates. His mother was Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Cheney or Cheyne of Broke, Wiltshire, and Up-Ottery, Devonshire. In or before 1475 he married Blanche, daughter and coheir of Sir John Champernowne of Beer Ferrers, Devonshire, and Callington, Cornwall. Through her he became possessed of the Beer Ferrers estate. His mother died in or before 1479, in which year he was found to be cousin and coheir, in her right, of Humphrey Stafford, earl of Devon [q. v.] His mother's family were strong Lancastrians, and Willoughby joined them as one of the leaders in the abortive rising of Henry Stafford, second duke of Buckingham [q. v.], in October 1483. After the dispersion of the insurgents Willoughby, with three of the Cheneys, escaped to Brittany (Polydore Vergil, p. 700), where they joined Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond (Henry VII). An act of attainder was immediately passed, in which Willoughby is described as 'late of Byerferrys, knight' (*Rot. Parl.* vi. 246). Probably under a grant following on this act, Humphrey Stafford of Grafton seized Willoughby's estates [see under Stafford, Humphrey, Earl of Devon].

Willoughby doubtless returned with Richmond when he landed at Milford on 7 Aug. 1485. He is mentioned by the 'Croyland Continuator' (p. 574) among the fourteen leading generals of Richmond's army at Bosworth. Immediately after the victory Henry detached him from the main army to march from Leicester to Sheriff Hutton in Yorkshire, and seize the person of Edward, earl of Warwick, son of George, duke of Clarence, and nephew of Edward IV, and his cousin, the Princess Elizabeth, who had both been imprisoned there by Richard III. Sheriff Hutton apparently surrendered without resistance, and Willoughby marched with Warwick to London (Polydore Vergil, p. 718).

On 24 Sept. in the same year Willoughby was granted the receivership of the duchy of Cornwall and the office of steward of all manner of mines in Devonshire and Cornwall in which there was any proportion of gold or silver. He was appointed high steward of the household preparatory to Henry VII's coronation on 30 Oct. (Campbell, *Mat.* ii. 3, &c.) Parliament met on 7 Nov. 1485, and at once repealed Richard III's act of attainder against Wil-

loughby and other Lancastrians (*Rot. Parl.* vi. 273). Humphrey Stafford was attainted, but his lands were exempted from forfeiture to the crown, and Willoughby, who appears to have seized them on his march to Sheriff-Hutton, retained them in peaceful possession.

Willoughby is first styled 'knight for the king's body' in a grant dated 26 Dec. 1485 (Campbell, *Mat.* i. 222, 442). He was also granted on 20 June 1486 the manor of Cary, and lands in Stokegolampton and Bruton Weyokale, Somerset, forfeited by John, lord Zouche. In this grant he is styled for the first time a king's councillor (Campbell, *Mat.* i. 467; see Polydore Vergil, p. 719). It was perhaps with the hope that the new king's favourite would exert his influence to maintain her in her estates that Cecilia, duchess of York, mother of Richard III, soon after the battle of Bosworth, granted to Willoughby by letters patent, dated 1 Oct. 1485, the offices of keeper of the great park of Fasterne and of lieutenant of the forest of Bradon, Wiltshire, and steward of all her possessions in that county (Campbell, *Mat.* i. 468). Of these grants he was fortunate enough to obtain a confirmation on 20 June 1486 by Henry VII (*ib.*) On 7 Feb. 1487 he was appointed a commissioner of assize for Devonshire and Cornwall (*ib.* ii. 117), being sheriff of Devonshire for 1487–8 (Risdon, *Survey*, App. p. 3; Campbell, *Mat.* ii. 461). After the reversal of his attainder Willoughby seems to have made his mother's seat of Broke, near Westbury, Wiltshire, his residence. He is for the first time described as Robert Willoughby de Brooke (*sic*) in commissions issued on 23 Dec. 1488.

At the same time Willoughby was appointed a commissioner of musters of archers in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, Devon, and Cornwall, for the proposed expedition for the defence of Brittany (*ib.* pp. 385, 386; cf. *ib.* p. 417). On 1 March 1489 he was appointed, jointly with Sir John Cheyne, to lead the expedition (*ib.* p. 419; cf. *Paston Letters*, iii. 350). The army consisted of eight thousand men, and was destined to avenge the destruction of Edward, lord Woodville, and the English auxiliaries of the Bretons at the battle of St. Aubin-du-Cormier on 28 July 1488. A number of indecisive actions followed, and, after a five months' fruitless campaign, the force returned to England in the winter of 1489 (Hall, *Chron.* p. 442). Henry next tried negotiations, his object being to prevent the marriage of Anne, duchess of Brittany, with Charles VIII. He despatched Willoughby as his envoy to Brittany. Willoughby's instructions were to promise aid against the French if the duchess would refuse the French king's proposals. Willoughby was at the same time (16 July 1490) appointed admiral of the fleet (Rymer, *Fœdera*, xii. 455), and left England on 18 Aug. (Machado, *Journal*, p. 212), at the head of a thousand archers, whom he threw into the town of Morlaix. On 21 Sept. he had audience of the duchess at Rennes (*ib.* p. 220). The fruitlessness of his diplomacy was proved by the marriage of the duchess to Charles VIII on the following 6 Dec., and the incorporation of Brittany with France.

As a reward for his services Willoughby was summoned to parliament by writ dated 12 Aug. 6 Henry VII (1491); (see 'Creations,' 1483–1646 in *Dep.-Keeper Public Records*, App. 47th Rep.; other authorities give 12 Aug. 1492). The defeat of Henry's diplomacy and his engagements with the Emperor Maximilian, to whom Anne had been betrothed, impelled him to an invasion of France. Willoughby was relieved of actual command of the fleet, though retained in his office as admiral and nominated marshal of the army. The campaign was short. An unsuccessful siege was laid to Boulogne, and on 3 Nov. a treaty of peace was signed at Étaples, a formal request to that effect having been made to Henry by the military commanders (1 Nov. 1492, *ib.* p. 490). On the following 18 Feb. Willoughby received a grant of the office of seneschal of the lands in Wiltshire belonging to the earldoms of Warwick and Salisbury (*Pat. Roll*, 8 Hen. VII, pt. ii. m. 18). At about the same time, the exact date being unknown, he was made a knight of the Garter. He was present as lord steward on 1 Nov. 1494 when Prince Henry (Henry VIII) was created Duke of York, and took part in the reception of Catharine of Arragon in 1501 (Gairdner, *Letters and Papers*, i. 393, 416, ii. 104).

Willoughby's next employment was against Perkin Warbeck, who landed in Cornwall on 7 Sept. 1497. When news arrived that he was threatening the coast with a few ships, Willoughby, as admiral, took command of the fleet (see Anstis, ii. 215). He took part in the relief of Exeter a few days later (Bacon, p. 191).

Some proceedings in the exchequer in 1507 disclose the exact date of Willoughby's death as 23 Aug. 1502 (MS. R. O. 23 Hen. VII, M. T. iiii. dors.) His will, dated 19 Aug., was proved on 25 Dec. 1502. He left a son and heir, Sir Robert, second baron Willoughby de Broke, and a daughter Elizabeth,

married to John, lord Dynham. On Robert's death in 1522, without surviving male issue, the barony fell into abeyance between the two daughters of his son Edward: Elizabeth, wife of Sir Fulke Greville [see under GREVILLE, SIR FULKE, first LORD BROOKE], and Blanch, wife of Sir Francis Dawtrey. A descendant of the elder daughter, Richard Verney, successfully claimed the barony in 1696 [see VERNEY, RICHARD, third BARON WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE].

[Historiæ Croylandensis Continuatio in Gale's Scriptores (Oxford, 1684), pp. 451–578; Polydore Vergil's Historia Anglica (ed. Leyden, 1651); Hall's Chron. 1809; Machado's Journals in Gairdner's Memorials of Henry VII (Rolls Ser. 1858); Patent Rolls of Henry VII, MS. R. O.; Rymer's Fœdera (ed. 1741); Rotuli Parliamentorum, vol. vi.; Gairdner's Letters and Papers of Richard III and Henry VII (2 vols. 1861); Campbell's Materials for a Hist. of Henry VII (2 vols. 1873); Bacon's Hist of Henry VII, ed. Ellis and Spedding. 1858; Works, vol. vi.; Ashmole's Order of the Garter, 1672; Anstis's Register of the Garter, 2 vols. 1724; Beltz's Order of the Garter, 1841; Collinson's Hist. of Somerset, 3 vols. 1791; Lysons's Magna Britannia, vol. vi. 'Devonshire' (1822); Risdon's Survey of Devonshire, 1811; Hoare's Modern Wiltshire, vol. iv.; Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, 1812, vol. vi.; G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage, 1898; Busch's König Heinrich VII (Stuttgart, 1892).] I. S. L.

WILLS, SIR CHARLES (1666–1741), general, son of Anthony Wills of St. Gorran, Cornwall, by 'Jenofer' (Guinevere), his wife, was baptised at St. Gorran on 23 Oct. 1666 (*Parish Register*). His father, whose family had been settled in Cornwall since early in the sixteenth century, farmed his own land, and, having encumbered his estate with debts, quitted the same at the revolution and offered his services and those of six of his sons to the Prince of Orange, who, it is said, gave them all commissions (*Parochial Hist. of Cornwall*, pp. 11, 101). Charles Wills appears to have been appointed a subaltern in Colonel Thomas Erle's foot regiment (disbanded in 1698), with which corps he served in the Irish campaign. On 1 July 1691 he was appointed captain in the regiment known as the 19th foot, the colonelcy of which had been bestowed on Erle on 1 Jan. 1691. Wills served several campaigns in Flanders, including the battle of Landen. On 6 Nov. 1694 he was appointed major to Colonel Thomas Saunderson's foot regiment, and on 1 May 1697 was promoted lieutenant-colonel. A few months later Saunderson's foot was disbanded and the officers placed on half-pay. On the formation of Viscount Charlemont's foot regiment in Ireland (28 June 1701), Wills was appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and in the following spring embarked with his corps for Cadiz.

Thence Charlemont's regiment was sent to the West Indies, where Wills gained distinction in the island of Guadeloupe, and several towns were burnt after the French troops had been defeated. In the action at La Bayliffe 'Colonel Wills behaved himself with great bravery' (*London Gazette*, 10 May 1703. He succeeded to the command of the troops on shore in April 1703; and, after burning and destroying the French towns and fortifications along the coast, he embarked his troops on board the squadron on 7 May 1703, bringing away all the captured French guns. After losing many officers and men in the West Indies, Charlemont's regiment (36th foot) returned to Ireland in the winter of 1703–4.

In 1705 Wills accompanied the Earl of Peterborough to Spain as quartermaster-general, and served almost uninterruptedly in the Peninsula until December 1710. He was at the taking of Barcelona on 4 Oct. 1705, and nine days later was appointed colonel of a regiment of marines (30th foot), vice Thomas Pownall. Wills was subsequently second in command in the district of Lerida, and rendered valuable service in the important action at San Estevan, where he commanded after Major-general Conyngham was mortally wounded (26 Jan. 1706); again distinguished himself at the defence of the town of Lerida, which capitulated after an obstinate defence; was appointed a brigadier-general on 1 Jan. 1707; commanded 1,500 marines and a Spanish regiment in Sardinia (1708), and reduced Cagliari. He was promoted major-general on 1 Jan. 1709, and appointed commander-in-chief of the forces on board Admiral Baker's fleet on 17 June in the same year.

Wills fought at Almenara in 1710, and commanded an infantry brigade at the battle of Saragossa. He was thereupon recommended to Queen Anne for promotion to the grade of lieutenant-general (*Marlborough Despatches*, v. 168), which rank had been already conferred on him in Spain by Charles III, the titular king. In the unfortunate action at Brihuega on 1 Dec. 1710, Wills earned fresh laurels, and was mentioned in General Stanhope's despatches as having been 'during the action at the post which was attacked with most vigour and which he as resolutely defended.' After suffering a rigorous imprisonment of some

months, Wills was allowed to return to England.

When Preston was taken by the Jacobite forces in 1715, Wills, who was then commanding in Cheshire, assembled his troops at Manchester, and then marched to Wigan, where he arrived on 11 Nov. He had at his disposal the cavalry regiments of Pitt, Wynne, Honeywood, Dormer, Munden, and Stanhope, and Preston's foot regiment. At Wigan Wills received intelligence that Lieutenant-general George Carpenter [q. v.] was advancing from Durham by forced marches with about nine hundred cavalry, and would be ready to take the enemy in flank. Early on 12 Nov. Wills marched towards Preston, and at one in the afternoon he arrived at the bridge over the Ribble, and found there about three hundred of the rebel horse and foot who upon the approach of the royal troops withdrew hastily into the town, where barricades had been erected. On coming before Preston a reconnaissance was made by Wills in person, and, in consequence of his party being fired upon and two men killed, he ordered an immediate assault by Preston's foot regiment, which corps behaved with great bravery. At the same time Wills ordered the whole town to be surrounded, to the right and left, by the cavalry. The rebels, being well posted behind the barricades, inflicted great loss on Preston's regiment (the Cameronians), which was commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Lord Forester. After two barricades had been gallantly charged, and the troops repulsed with equal courage, Wills drew off his men, and, all the avenues to the town having been effectually secured, the cavalry were ordered to stand at their horses' heads all that night. At nine o'clock next morning General Carpenter arrived with three dragoon regiments. The rebels witnessed the arrival of the reinforcements from the church steeple, and, losing heart, their commander was anxious to capitulate. 'Unconditional surrender' were the only terms that Carpenter and Wills would give, and after stormy debates within the beleaguered town the rebels laid down their arms and surrendered next morning [see Forster, Thomas, 1675?–1738; and Oxburgh, Henry].

A good deal of friction occurred between Carpenter and Wills on this occasion, the former being the senior officer, and it was increased by George I bestowing the rank of lieutenant-general on Wills directly news of the surrender of the rebels at Preston reached London, no notice being then taken of Carpenter's share in the success. In January 1716 Carpenter sent a challenge by General Churchill to Wills (*Life of George, Lord Carpenter*), but the duel was honourably compromised by the generous intervention of the Dukes of Marlborough and Montagu. Wills was appointed colonel of the 3rd foot on 5 Jan. 1716, governor of Portsmouth 1717, lieutenant-general of the ordnance on 22 April 1718, K.B. on 17 June 1725, colonel of the grenadier guards on 26 Aug. 1726, general commanding the foot in 1739, M.P. for Totnes (1714–41), and one of George I's privy council.

Wills died unmarried in London on 25 Dec. 1741, and was interred in Westminster Abbey; there is a memorial inscription in the Guards' Chapel, Westminster).

It appears from the 'Political State of Great Britain' for September 1726 that there was an intention, unrealised owing to George I's death, of creating Wills a peer with the title of Baron Preston. With the exception of a few legacies and an annuity of 200*l.* per annum to his nephew Richard Wills, Sir Charles bequeathed all his fortune, which was a very considerable one, to his executor, General Sir Robert Rich, bart. This will was unsuccessfully contested by Sir Richard Wills in the probate court.

[John Burchett's Hist. of the most remarkable Transactions at Sea; Life of George Lord Carpenter; Dalton's English Army Lists, 1661–1714, vol. iii.; Dr. John Friend's Memoir of the Earl of Peterborough; Georgian Era; Hamilton's Hist. of the Grenadier Guards; Hist. MSS. Comm. 11th Rep. App. pt. iv., wherein are several letters relating to Preston fight, 1715; London Gazettes, especially those for 10 May 1703 and 4 Oct. 1708; Boyer's Queen Anne, 1735, pp. 295, 418, 465; Lord Mahon's War of the Succession in Spain; Parochial Hist. of Cornwall, vol. ii.; Rapin's Hist. of England; Visitations of Cornwall, ed. Vivian (1887), which contain a pedigree of the Wills family drawn up by the Rev. J. V. Wills; Warburton's Memoir of the Earl of Peterborough; Registers of Westminster Abbey.] C. D–n.

WILLS, JAMES (1790–1868), poet and man of letters, born on 1 Jan. 1790, was the younger son of Thomas Wills of Willsgrove, co. Roscommon, a country gentleman belonging to a family of Cornish extraction long settled in Ireland, who had married as his second wife a daughter of Captain James Browne of Moyne, co. Roscommon. He received his education at Dr. Miller's school at Blackrock, co. Dublin, and from private tutors. He entered at Trinity College, Dublin, on 1 Nov. 1809, taking a high place at entrance. During his university career he

formed one of a brilliant circle of undergraduates, which included Charles Wolfe [q.v.], John Sydney Taylor [q. v.], John Anster [q. v.], and Samuel O'Sullivan [see under O'Sullivan, Mortimer]. He inherited as joint-heir with his brother a very considerable estate, which came into his family through his mother; and in early manhood was in very easy circumstances. But shortly after leaving the university the improvidence of the elder brother, who managed to squander the property of both, left the younger with very slender resources, and Wills was obliged to abandon the notion he had formed of embracing the profession of the bar, though he had taken the first steps towards getting called, and had entered at the Middle Temple in 1821.

Returning to Ireland, Wills spent several years at Bray, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, engaged in desultory literary pursuits, and wrote many of his subsequently published poems at this period. Here also he met Charles Robert Maturin [q. v.], and wrote his well-known poem, 'The Universe,' which was published by, and long attributed to, Maturin, and the authorship of which was long a subject of literary controversy (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. iii. 20, 172, 240, 280, 340; *Dublin Univ. Mag.* October 1875; *Irish Quarterly Review*, March 1852). For this poem, which is now proved to have been entirely the composition of Wills, Maturin received 500*l.* from Colburn.

In 1822 Wills married Katherine, daughter of the Rev. W. Gorman, niece of Chief-justice Charles Kendal Bushe [q. v.], and grandniece of Sir John Doyle [q.v.] He took orders on his marriage in the expectation of receiving a presentation to a crown living through the chief justice, a hope which was defeated through a change of government. From the date of his marriage until 1838 he resided in Dublin.

In 1831 he published 'The Disembodied, and other Poems,' in Dublin, and became a constant contributor to 'Blackwood's Magazine,' the 'Dublin University Magazine,' the 'Dublin Penny Journal,' and other periodicals. To the 'Dublin University Magazine,' his connection with which originated in a review of George O'Brien's criticism of Petrie's 'Round Towers' [see O'Brien, Henry], he was one of the earliest contributors; and later in his career he was associated with Cæsar Otway [q. v.] in founding the 'Irish Quarterly Review.' In 1835 he published the 'Philosophy of Unbelief,' a work which was afterwards republished, and which acquired considerable popularity in America. Wills combined with a strong literary instinct a remarkable aptitude for metaphysical analysis. Of several essays read by him before the Royal Irish Academy, one on the 'Spontaneous Association of Ideas' was said by Archbishop Richard Whately [q. v.] to overturn Dugald Stewart's theory on the same subject. In 1835 Wills was nominated to the sinecure curacy of Suirville, co. Kilkenny, of which parish he was appointed vicar in 1846. In 1849 he was further advanced to the living of Kilmacow in the same county, and ultimately, in 1860, to that of Attanagh in co. Kilkenny. In 1845 Wills published 'Dramatic Sketches and other Poems,' which were followed in 1848 by 'Moral and Religious Epistles.' But his most important literary venture was the valuable biographical work known as 'Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Irishmen,' of which the first volumes were published in 1839 and 1840. This work, which was completed in 1847 and for which its author received 1,000*l.*, aims at giving a history of Ireland in a series of biographies ranging from the earliest to the most modern times, and is divided into six periods, to each of which Wills prefixed a valuable historical introduction. It was reissued subsequently under the title of 'The Irish Nation,' the concluding volumes of the revised edition appearing after the author's death, under the editorship of his son, Mr. Freeman Wills. The work has been accorded by a very competent authority, John Thomas (afterwards Lord-chancellor) Ball, in the 'Dublin University Magazine,' the praise of 'great research, patient investigation, and sound judgment, free alike from sectarian and political prejudices,' and as 'the most elaborate and the most complete record of the history and biography of Ireland as yet (1847) given to the Irish public.' The book is, however, very deficient in point of style and arrangement, and, like all works of reference on so large a scale by a single hand, is in parts perfunctory.

Wills was appointed Donellan lecturer in the university of Dublin for 1855–6, and delivered a course of sermons, published in 1860 under the title of 'Lectures on the Antecedent Probability of the Christian Religion.' He also edited Chief-justice Bushe's posthumously published 'Summary View of the Evidences of Christianity.' In 1868, shortly before his death, he published 'The Idolatress, and other Poems,' which, like the 'Dramatic Sketches' of an earlier date, was a collection of scattered contributions to various periodicals. His verse is not without merit; the shorter pieces breathe a strong spirit of Irish patriotism of the best kind;

and a famous Irish nationalist is said to have embraced the old clergyman on learning that he was the author of 'The Minstrel's Walk.' He died at Attanagh in November 1868.

Wills was an unusually brilliant conversationist, and some of his more ambitious poems show much of the dramatic power which descended to his son, William Gorman Wills [q. v.]

[Webb's Compendium; Dublin University Magazine; W. G. Wills, Dramatist and Painter, by Freeman Wills; Irish Quarterly Review, March 1852; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Todd's Graduates of Dublin University; Burke's Landed Gentry; Brooke's Recollections of the Irish Church, 2nd ser.] C. L. F.

WILLS, JOHN (1741–1806), benefactor of Wadham College, Oxford, the only son of John Wills of Seaborough, Somerset, was born at Seaborough in 1741. He matriculated from Hertford College, Oxford, on 18 March 1758, aged 17, graduated B.A. in 1761, becoming a fellow of the society in 1765. In the same year he proceeded M.A. He was preferred to the college rectory of Tyd St. Mary in 1778, and in 1779 was presented to the rectory of Seaborough by Adam Martin; five years later he rebuilt the parsonage of his native village. Wills was elected fifteenth warden of Wadham College on 7 July 1783, in succession to Dr. James Gerard. He took the degree of D.D. in the same year, and the office of vice-chancellor devolved upon him in 1792. After an uneventful headship he died at Wadham on 16 June 1806, aged 65.

In Wills Wadham found its greatest benefactor since its foundation. He left 400*l.* a year to augment the warden's stipend, at the same time bequeathing his books and furniture to his successor, Dr. William Tournay. He left 1,000*l.* to improve the warden's lodgings; two exhibitions of 100*l.* each annually to two fellows of the college, students of law and physic; two scholarships of 20*l.* each for the same faculties; stipends of thirty guineas yearly for a divinity lecturer and preacher, and annuities of 75*l.* and 50*l.* to superannuated fellows, besides a reading prize and minor benefactions. He also left an estate at Tyd St. Giles, worth about 150*l.* per annum, to the vice-chancellor for the time being, 'in aid of the great burthens of his office;' 100*l.* per annum to the senior Bodleian librarian; 100*l.* per annum to the theatre, and 100*l.* per annum to the Oxford Infirmary. After some private bequests he made the residue of his estate over to the college for the purchase of livings. Owing to Wills's liberality the Wadham gardens reached their present extent, the parterres and clipped yews and statuettes of Dr. Wilkins's time, as described by John Evelyn, giving place to the 'romantic' garden designed by Shipley. The portrait of Wills by Hoppner, in the hall at Wadham, was painted in 1793.

[Jackson's Wadham College, pp. 121, 147, 184, 187, 215; Gent. Mag. 1806, i. 589–90; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886.] T. S.

WILLS, RICHARD (*fl.* 1558–1573), author. [See WILLES.]

WILLS, THOMAS (1740–1802), evangelical preacher, born at Truro, Cornwall, on 26 July 1740, was the son of Thomas Wills of St. Issey (a descendant of Jonathan Wills, ejected minister in 1662 from Lanteglos-juxta-Camelford), who married Mary Spry. The mother and twin-sister, both of whom were buried in Truro church, died at his birth. The father died a year or two later, and was also buried there. The two surviving sons were adopted by the eldest aunt, Lucy Spry of Truro, who died in 1755, leaving most of her fortune to Thomas. The elder boy, John Wills (*d.* 11 Oct. 1764), became a lieutenant in the navy under his relative, Admiral Spry. The younger son, after his aunt's death, was put under the care of her brother-in-law, Thomas Michell of Croft West, near Truro, and placed at Truro grammar school, where he attended the ministry of Samuel Walker [q. v.]

Wills matriculated from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 28 March 1757, and graduated B.A. 11 Dec. 1760. While at the university he became friendly with Thomas Haweis [q. v.], a brother Cornishman and pupil at Truro school, and was numbered among his religious associates. He was ordained deacon by the bishop of Oxford in 1762, and priest by the bishop of Exeter on Trinity Sunday 1764. In 1764 he was appointed to the curacy of Perranzabuloe and St. Agnes, two parishes on the north coast of Cornwall, of which James Walker, a brother of Samuel Walker, was vicar. His connection with Perranzabuloe ceased in 1765, but he remained at St. Agnes until January 1778.

In the autumn of 1772 Wills made the acquaintance of the Countess of Huntingdon at Bath and frequently preached in her chapel. In the autumn of 1774 he was again in that city, and on 6 Oct. 1774 he married Selina Margaretta, third daughter of the Rev. Granville Wheler of Otterden Place, near Faversham, Kent, by his wife, Lady Catherine Maria Hastings. Lady Huntingdon, his wife's aunt, visited them at St. Agnes in the autumn of 1775, and established her chapels in Cornwall. Wills was appointed

her chaplain in January 1778, and thereupon resigned his curacy.

Wills next proceeded to Lady Huntingdon's college at Trevecca, and then to Brighton. For his irregular conduct in preaching at the Spa Fields chapel in 1781 he was served with a citation by the Rev. William Sellon of St. James's, Clerkenwell. Next year he took the oath of allegiance as a dissenting minister, and was appointed minister of Spa Fields chapel. He officiated there and in the several chapels of Lady Huntingdon's connexion throughout England for several years, and on 9 March 1783 he and another minister held 'the primary ordination' of Lady Huntingdon's connexion in Spa Fields chapel. He took temporary leave of that congregation on 12 Aug. 1787. Differences ensued between him and Lady Huntingdon, and he did not minister there again until 30 March 1788. He preached his last sermon in the chapel on 6 July 1788, and a few days later was dismissed by her.

After preaching occasionally at Surrey chapel and elsewhere Wills was engaged by the proprietors of Dr. Peckwell's chapel, in the Great Almonry at Westminster, and also by those of Orange Street chapel, Leicester Square, to officiate in their respective buildings. The chapel at Silver Street, near Aldersgate Street, was let to him from Michaelmas 1789 for a lecture on Thursday evenings, and at the following Christmas he took the building on lease. Its interior was then altered, and the liturgy of the English church, an organ, and the hymns of the Countess of Huntingdon were introduced. He ceased in 1789 to preach in Orange Street chapel, and in 1791 he gave up Westminster chapel; but in 1793 he began preaching in Islington chapel. There and at Silver Street chapel he remained preaching the doctrines of Calvinism with unabated popularity for several years. About 1797 his congregation dwindled, through the popularity of an Antinomian preacher in Grub Street, and his own health began to decline. His mental faculties gave way, and in 1799 a stroke of paralysis incapacitated him from preaching. He took leave of his congregation at Silver Street on 23 Feb. 1800, and retired to Boskenna in the parish of St. Buryan, Cornwall, the seat of James Paynter. He died there on 12 May 1802, and was buried on the north side of Buryan churchyard in a vaulted grave which he had constructed for himself and his wife. A monument to his memory was placed in the church by his widow, who died at Boskenna on 3 April 1814.

As a popular preacher Wills was second only to George Whitefield, and his preaching in the open air, especially on Tower Hill, attracted great crowds. He was the author of: 1. 'Remarks on Polygamy in answer to Madan's "Thelyphthora,"' 1781. 2. 'Authentic Narrative of the Primary Ordination in Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, 9 March 1783;' 2nd ed. 1786. 3. 'The Spiritual Register,' 1784–95, 3 vols.; he had previously sent some of the cases to the 'Protestant Magazine.' 4. 'A Farewell Address to the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapels, and especially Spa Fields,' 1788. He also published some single sermons, and edited several religious works, including 'Letters from the late Rev. William Romaine to a Friend,' which passed through many editions.

A portrait, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of Wills was engraved by H. R. Cook, and on a larger scale by Fittler. A print of him, drawn and engraved by Goldar, is prefixed to the 'Spiritual Register' and the 'New Spiritual Magazine,' vol. i. Another print, by Ridley, published by T. Chapman on 1 May 1799, is in the 'Evangelical Magazine.'

[Memoir of the Rev. T. Wills, by a friend, 1804; Life of the Countess of Huntingdon, i. 310, 393–394, ii. 53–9, 76, 203–4, 310–15, 414–33, 479–81; Life of S. E. Pierce, pp. 59–62, 92–9; Wilson's Dissenting Churches, iii. 116–23; Nelson's Islington, pp. 273–5; Bennett's Silver Street Church, pp. 21–2; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Gent. Mag. 1774 p. 494, 1802 i. 585, 1814 i. 515; Parochial Hist. of Cornwall, i. 162; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. ii. 890–1; Willcocks's Spa Fields Chapel, pp 34, 38.]

W. P. C.

WILLS, WILLIAM GORMAN (1828–1891), dramatist, son of James Wills [q.v.], was born at Blackwell Lodge, Kilmurry, on 28 Jan. 1828. He was educated at Waterford grammar school under Dr. Price, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he entered on 6 Nov. 1845, his college tutor being Dr. Frank Sadleir [q.v.] He did not proceed to a degree, but established a reputation among the students by his poem on 'Poland,' for which he won the vice-chancellor's medal in 1848. He showed a strong bent for portrait-painting, but received no training in art beyond that which the Royal Hibernian Academy, then in a very decrepit state, could afford. Like Goldsmith when an undergraduate, he seems to have rioted upon a minute allowance, earning a precarious guinea now and again by a portrait or by contributing to an ephemeral magazine called 'The Irish Metropolitan,' through the pages of which ran his first serial story entitled 'Old Times,' published in volume form some

years later, in 1857. At Dr. Anster's house he met with a fellow-contributor and congenial spirit, the brilliant university Bohemian, Charles Pelham Mulvany [q. v.]

In 1862, after several years of very desultory occupation, or, as he styled it, 'daisy-picking' in Ireland, Wills settled in London. He took rooms with his friend Henry Humphreys in Clifford's Inn. His efforts to make a livelihood by his pen were not encouraging. In 1863 appeared his 'Notice to Quit,' a story conceived after the manner of Eugène Sue, which was praised for its dramatic situations but met with little success. In October of this same year Wills obtained the Royal Humane Society's medal for a brave attempt to rescue a drowning lad near Old Swan Wharf. 'The Wife's Evidence' (1864, reissued 1876), a story of considerable melodramatic power, gained him an introduction to the magazines, and he wrote 'David Chantrey' (1865) for 'Temple Bar,' and for 'Tinsley's Magazine' 'The Three Watches' (1865), and 'The Love that Kills' (1867), in which he remanipulates material already used in 'Old Times.'

His father's death in 1868 impelled Wills to undertake the support of his mother. He reverted to portraiture as his best means of earning money, took a studio at 15 The Avenue, Fulham Road, and worked very successfully in pastel drawings, mainly of children. He exhibited in the Grosvenor Gallery, and was soon asking twenty guineas for a small picture finished in three or four sittings; and for a time there was no lack of fashionable sitters. Incurably unconventional, Wills, in response to a command to visit Osborne to draw the royal grandchildren, pleaded a prior engagement. The Princess Louise was interested in Wills's methods and amused by his Bohemian ways, but other patrons were repelled by the filth of his studio, which was haunted by stray cats, by monkeys and other unclean animals, and also by numerous parasites and loafers, attracted by the painter's easy-going habit of inviting visitors to stay, and keeping his spare change in a tobacco jar on the chimney-piece. Absent-mindedness, inherited, it is said, from his father, who once boiled his watch in mistake for an egg, grew upon Wills to an extent which prejudiced his career. He became oblivious of social engagements, asked people with the utmost cordiality to meet him at dinner and then could not be found to receive them, forgot or travestied the names of people who entertained him, and prided himself in being as dispassionate as Dr. Johnson on the subject of clean linen. In his later years he did most of his composition in bed.

Meanwhile Wills was turning his attention to writing for the stage. A first dramatic attempt, an adaptation from the German of Van Holtei, entitled 'A Man and his Shadow' (1865), was followed by the pathetic 'Man o' Airlie,' which was put on at the Princess's in July 1867, with Mr. Hermann Vezin in the title-part. Though the receipts were small, the play rarely failed to move its audience, and the author was encouraged to write two other plays, suggested and produced by Mr. Vezin: 'Hinko, or the Headsman's Daughter' (founded upon Ludwig Storch's historical novel), produced at the Queen's Theatre in September 1871; and 'Broken Spells,' written in conjunction with Westland Marston, and produced at the Court in April 1872. A short time before this date Wills was introduced by Vezin to the Batemans, and after the appearance of 'Hinko' he was retained by Colonel Bateman as 'dramatist to the Lyceum' at a yearly salary of 300*l*. Upon this endowment he produced in turn 'Medea in Corinth' (July 1872), 'Charles I' (28 Sept. 1872), and 'Eugene Aram' (April 1873). The first two of these plays contain Wills's best work. 'Charles I,' though inferior to its predecessor in form, caught the taste of the public, and enabled Mr. (now Sir) Henry Irving to confirm the reputation which he had made for himself in the 'Bells.' The portraiture of Charles was in harmony with Van Dyck, and the suggestion of calm and dignified suffering that disdained to resent or protest is decidedly effective. Like Scott, Wills was a staunch cavalier, and he was as little concerned with historical accuracy as Dumas.

In his next historical play, 'Marie Stuart' (Princess's, February 1874), he caricatured John Knox with the same gusto with which he had defamed Cromwell. He was now in great demand as a verse playwright, and produced in quick succession 'Sappho,' given at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in 1875; 'Buckingham' (Olympic, November 1875); 'Jane Shore' (Princess's, September 1876); and 'England in the Days of Charles II' (Drury Lane, September 1877). His second great success was with 'Olivia' (based upon Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield'), of which the best that can be said is that it has rarely been surpassed as an adaptation of a novel. It was produced at the Court Theatre in March 1873 under the management of Mr. Hare, with William Terriss [q. v.] as Squire Thornhill and Miss Ellen Terry as Livy; both players were seen in their original parts

when the piece was successfully revived at the Lyceum in 1885.

The dramatist now produced with great rapidity a quantity of very inferior work. 'Nell Gwynne,' given at the Royalty in May 1878; 'Vanderdecken,' based upon the legend of the 'Flying Dutchman' (Lyceum, June 1878); 'Ellen,' afterwards called 'Brag' (Haymarket, April 1879); 'Bolivar' (Theatre Royal, Dublin, November 1879); 'Ninon' (Adelphi, February 1880); 'Forced from Home' (Duke's Theatre, February 1880); 'Iolanthe' (Lyceum, May 1880); 'William and Susan' (St. James's, October 1880); 'Juana' (Court, May 1881); 'Sedgmoor' (Sadler's Wells, August 1881); and Jane Eyre' (Globe, December 1882). In 1882 Henry Herman, Mr. Wilson Barrett's manager, provided a 'plot' on which Wills was coaxed into basing the play 'Claudian' (successfully produced at the Princess's in December 1883), a strange compound of tinsel and hollow columns, in which the old legend of the Wandering Jew is turned to melodramatic purpose. 'Gringoire,' given at the Prince's Theatre in June 1885, was followed in December by Wills's version of 'Faust' for the Lyceum. In this, as in 'Claudian,' he appeared merely as the text writer to a series of scenes and situations; his sub-archaic verbiage was not devoid of romantic resonance and was scrupulously cut into blank-verse lengths. Like qualities are conspicuous in his 'Melchior,' a blank-verse poem in thirty-two cantos, dedicated to Robert Browning and published in 1885. The long-drawn descriptions are often mere pinchbeck, but Wills had some of the faculty of an Irishman as a balladist, clearly shown in such songs as 'I'll sing thee songs of Araby' and 'The Ballad of Graf Bröm.'

In the intervals of dramatic work Wills spent much time at Étretat and a few weeks occasionally at Paris, where he rented a studio. His real interest was still in oil-painting; his oil-painting of Ophelia is now in the foyer at the Lyceum. His plays were a by-product, in which he took little interest after he had furnished the manuscript. He seldom attended rehearsals, and his recommendations, even when feasible, were generally unheeded by the actors; he was never present at the première of one of his own plays.

On 3 April 1887 Wills's mother died, and her loss removed one of the few incentives he had to exert himself. He moved his 'studio' to Walham Green, was henceforth little seen by his friends at the Garrick Club or elsewhere, and wrote little. His health began to break, and at the close of 1891 he was by his own request removed to Guy's Hospital, where he died on 13 Dec. 1891. Many of the leading actors and playwrights of the day were present at his interment in Brompton cemetery. His last piece, 'A Royal Divorce,' was being played at the Olympic at the time of his death. A previous play, on the subject of 'Don Quixote,' was produced at the Lyceum with very moderate success in May 1895. 'Charles I' and his adaptation of the first part of 'Faust' are the only plays by Wills which were issued in printed form.

Wills was a born writer of dramatic scenes, but his gifts were neutralised to a large extent by his inability to concentrate and by the essential lack of firm taste and self-critical power. He is ably summed up in the acute judgment of M. Filon: 'His Bohemian life, his impassioned character, his hasty methods of production, gave him in the distance the look of genius. But it was a misleading look . . . . his pieces are founded upon conceptions which crumble away upon analysis, and the versification is too poor to veil or redeem the weakness of the dramatic idea.'

['W. G. Wills, Dramatist and Painter,' a well-written biography by the dramatist's brother, Freeman Wills, appeared in 1898, with a good portrait and facsimile autograph. See also Archer's English Dramatists of To-day, 1888, pp. 352–80; Archer's About the Theatre, 1886, pp. 240 sq.; Filon's English Stage, 1897; Fitzgerald's Henry Irving, 1893, chaps. xiv. xv.; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland, p. 261; An Evening in Bohemia (Temple Bar, June 1896); Celebrities of the Century; Times, 15 Dec. 1891; The Theatre, 1 Feb. 1892 (with portrait); Era, 19 Dec. 1891.] T. S.

WILLS, WILLIAM HENRY (1810–1880), miscellaneous writer, was born at Plymouth on 13 Jan. 1810. His father, at one time a wealthy shipowner and prize-agent, met with misfortunes, and at his death the chief care of supporting his family devolved upon William Henry, or Harry Wills as he was always called. Wills became a journalist, and contributed to periodical publications such as the 'Penny' and 'Saturday' magazines, and McCulloch's 'Geographical Dictionary.' He was one of the original literary staff of 'Punch,' and had some share in the composition of the draft prospectus. He contributed to the first number (17 July 1841) the mordant epigram on Lord Cardigan called 'To the Blackballed of the United Service Club.' He was for some time the regular dramatic critic, in which capacity he ridiculed Jullien, the introducer of the promenade concerts at

Drury Lane, and severely criticised the acting of Charles Kean. Among his other contributions in prose and verse were 'Punch's Natural History of Courtship' (illustrated by Sir John Gilbert), 'Punch's Comic Mythology,' 'Information for the People,' and skits such as 'The Burst Boiler and the Broken Heart,' and 'The Uncles of England,' in praise of pawnbrokers. In 1846 he wrote for the 'Almanac,' but his contributions were thenceforth infrequent.

Wills began his lifelong association with Dickens in 1846, when he became one of the sub-editors of the 'Daily News' under him. Soon afterwards he went to Edinburgh to edit 'Chambers's Journal,' but two years later returned to London to become Dickens's secretary. In 1849, on John Forster's suggestion, Wills was made assistant editor of 'Household Words,' and was given the same position by Dickens when, ten years later, 'All the Year Round' was incorporated with it. His business capacity was invaluable to Dickens, and he was one of the most intimate friends of the novelist in later life. At the end of 1851 Wills accompanied Dickens on his theatrical tour in connection with the Guild of Literature and Art, to the temporary success of which his exertions largely contributed.

In 1868, while Dickens was in America, Wills suffered concussion of the brain from an accident in the hunting field, and was disabled from his duties as editor of 'All the Year Round.' He never recovered, and retired from active work. The remaining years of his life Wills spent at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, where he acted as magistrate and chairman of the board of guardians. He died there on 1 Sept. 1880.

Wills edited, in 1850, 'Sir Roger de Coverley by the Spectator,' illustrated by engravings from designs by Frederick Taylor (1851, 16mo; Boston, Massachusetts, 1851, 12mo; reissued in the 'Traveller's Library,' 1856, 8vo).

Wills also published 'Old Leaves gathered from Household Words' (1860, 8vo), dedicated to Dickens. The book consists of thirty-seven descriptive sketches of places and events. In 1861 he issued a quarto volume, 'Poets' Wit and Humour,' illustrated by a hundred engravings from drawings by C. Bennett and G. H. Thomas. Two pieces, 'A Lyric for Lovers' and an 'Ode to Big Ben,' the latter of which originally appeared in 'Punch,' were from his own pen. The book was republished in 1882. Wills also republished under the title 'Light and Dark' some of his contributions to 'Chambers's Journal.' He was a fluent writer both in prose and verse, with a faint tinge of pedantry, which afforded Dickens much amusement. Douglas Jerrold was fond of exercising his wit at his expense, and Wills had enough humour to enjoy the situation. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts had for many years the advantage of Wills's judgment and experience in the conduct of her philanthropic undertakings.

Wills married Janet, youngest sister of William and Robert Chambers, the Edinburgh publishers. She was a woman of strong character, and a great favourite with Dickens, in whose correspondence her name frequently appears. She had an extensive knowledge of Scottish literature, and a large fund of anecdotes, and was for many years the centre of a wide literary and social circle. She died on 24 Oct. 1892. At her death the sum of 1,000*l.* accrued to the newspaper press fund, in which Wills had interested himself after the failure of the Guild of Literature and Art.

[Athenæum, 4 Sept. 1880, 29 Oct. 1892, and 12 Nov. 1892; Forster's Life of Dickens, ii. 422, iii. 227, 454–5; Dickens's Letters, ed. Dickens and Hogarth, passim; Spielmann's Hist. of Punch, pp. 19, 26, 218–19, 282–3; Knight's Passages of a Working Life, iii. 121; Fox-Bourne's Engl. Newspapers, ii. 143; Allibone's Dict. Engl. Lit.; P. Fitzgerald's Memoirs of an Author, chap. iii., and Recreations of a Literary Man, i. 74.] G. Le G. N.

WILLS, WILLIAM JOHN (1834–1861), Australian explorer, the son of William Wills, a medical man, was born at Totnes, Devonshire, on 5 Jan. 1834, and educated at Ashburton school till 1850, when he was articled to his father, and at intervals from 1850 to 1852 studied medicine in London, both at Guy's and St. Bartholomew's hospitals. On 1 Oct. 1852, carrying out an idea which his father had already formed, he emigrated with his brother to Victoria, and started life as a shepherd at 30*l.* a year and rations. In 1853 he was joined by his father, and settled at Ballarat, where for almost a year he acted as his father's assistant. He was, however, always pining for the open air and the bush, and in 1855 he obtained admission as a volunteer to the office of the surveyor of crown lands for the district. Here his aptitude for astronomical work and surveying was soon recognised. In 1858 he was employed on his first field survey for the department. In November 1858, on the institution of the magnetic and meteorological observatory at Melbourne, he was appointed to the staff.

In 1860 Wills was appointed third in command of the exploring expedition sent

out from Victoria to discover a route to the north across Australia. The party left Melbourne on 20 Aug. 1860, and proceeded slowly as far as the Darling river, where a difference occurred between the leader, Robert O'Hara Burke [q. v.], and Landells, the second in command, resulting in the retirement of Landells and the appointment of Wills to be second in command. On 19 Oct. Burke and Wills, with a portion of their men, left Menindie with sixteen camels and fifteen horses, to push on in advance of the rest of the expedition. Travelling about twenty miles a day, they made Torowoto on 29 Oct., whence they sent back a despatch with a report by Wills. This was the only direct message ever received from them, and in it Burke remarks, 'I consider myself very fortunate in having Mr. Wills as my second in command. He is a capital officer, zealous and untiring in the performance of his duties.' After leaving the Torowoto swamp the party proceeded by way of Wright's Creek to Cooper's Creek, which was reached on 11 Dec. A depot was formed, and on 16 Dec. Burke and Wills started northward with six camels, a horse, and three months' provisions. Their route was for the most part through a pleasant country and along good watercourses, and they reached the tidal waters of the Flinders river on 12 Feb. 1861. Wills's own diary is the source from which we learn the details of their advance, and he tells the tale in a simple and modest fashion. On 21 April they arrived at the depot on their return journey, but only to find it abandoned.

On 23 April they started down Cooper's Creek for Adelaide; but after losing their remaining camels they began to feel the anxieties of their position, without proper conveyance, and dependent on the natives or their own exertions for supplies. Between 27 May and 6 June Wills made a journey on foot and alone to the depot at Cooper's Creek and back to the camp on the road to Mount Hopeless. No help had come, and they were all in a desperate position. Wills's journal tells the tale of gradual starvation during the month of June; the last entry is on 26 June, when he records that Burke and King, the only other Englishmen remaining, are to leave him in the search for help from the natives, and that he does not expect to last more than four or five days. King, the only eventual survivor of the party, returned within that time, and found that Wills had already died, probably on 29 or 30 June.

It was the opinion of many that if only Wills had been in chief command of the expedition its success would have been attained without such loss of life. It is in evidence that Wills on more than one occasion advised a course which would have certainly been rewarded by the safety of the party (Howitt).

Wills has been described by one of his friends as 'a thorough Englishman, self-relying and self-contained.' He was modest yet strong of purpose, persevering, and to the last degree trustworthy. His passion for astronomy was remarkable, but study of all kinds was a part of his life. He was thoughtful and religious.

A national memorial of him and his leader stands in front of the Parliament House at Melbourne. There is also a memorial of him at his native town of Totnes, and a tablet in his old school at Ashburton. One of the streets in Ballarat is called after him. A print of a good portrait is given in his father's memoir of his journey.

[Wills's Successful Exploration through the interior of Australia (edited by his father), London, 1863; Howitt's Hist. of Discovery in Australia, ii. 191 sqq.; Parl. Paper on the Burke and Wills Exploring Expedition, House of Commons, 1862, No. 139.] C. A. H.

WILLSHIRE, Sir THOMAS (1789–1862), bart., general, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on 24 Aug. 1789, was the eldest surviving son of Captain John Willshire by Mary, daughter of William Linden of Dublin. The father was son of Noah Willshire, a merchant, and, as the latter would not buy him a commission, he enlisted in the 38th foot. He was made quartermaster in 1790, lieutenant and adjutant in 1793, and paymaster in 1801. He obtained commissions in the regiment for three of his sons while they were still children: that of Thomas Willshire was dated 25 June 1795, and on 5 Sept. following he became lieutenant.

Thomas Willshire joined his regiment at Saintes in the West Indies in January 1798. It returned to England in 1800, and it was probably then that he went to school, at King's Lynn and Kensington. He was promoted captain on 28 Aug. 1804, when a second battalion was raised. The first battalion went to the Cape in 1805, but he remained behind, and was second in a duel fought at Nottingham on 1 Jan. 1806. He joined the first battalion in South America in 1807, and took part in the attack on Buenos Ayres. He went with it to Portugal in 1808, and was present at Roliça, Vimiero, and Coruña. He served with it in Walcheren, where his father died on 25 Sept. 1809.

In June 1812 the first battalion of the 38th again embarked for the Peninsula,

Willshire commanding the light company. It joined the army three days before the battle of Salamanca (22 July), and was brigaded with the royals and the 9th in the 5th (Leith's) division. Willshire received two wounds in the battle. He commanded the light companies of the brigade in the action on the Carrion on 25 Oct. during the retreat from Burgos. In 1813 the division formed part of Graham's corps at Vittoria, and at the siege of San Sebastian. In the first assault the 38th was assigned the lesser breach. In the second assault it was at first in reserve, but was soon brought up in support of the stormers. Willshire's youngest brother was killed; he himself was given a brevet majority on 21 Sept. He commanded the light companies of the brigade at the passage of the Bidassoa, which he is said to have been the first man to cross, and in the actions on the Nive (9–11 Dec.) and the repulse of the sortie from Bayonne (14 April 1814). He received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy, and afterwards the Peninsular silver medal with seven clasps.

In 1815 his battalion was sent to the Netherlands, but was too late for Waterloo. It went on to Paris, and Willshire was employed for a short time on the staff. In December he returned with the battalion to England, and in June 1818 went with it to the Cape. On his way out he wrote a manual of 'light company manœuvres in concert with battalion manœuvres,' which was sent to Sir Henry Torrens [q.v.], and was probably used by him in preparing the drill-book of 1824. Early in 1819 Willshire was sent to the frontier as commandant of British Kaffraria. A quarrel between the chiefs, in which the British authorities intervened, led to an attack on Grahamstown by Mokanna with six thousand Kaffirs on 22 April. Willshire had only his own company of the 38th, with 240 local troops and five guns. The attack was well planned and determined; but it was skilfully met and repulsed with loss. Willshire followed up the Kaffirs, and forced Mokanna to surrender. The territory between the Fish river and the Keiskamma was added to the colony, and Fort Willshire was built in it. He was highly praised by the governor, Lord Charles Somerset, who was also commander of the forces, and by the Duke of York.

In 1822 the 38th went to Calcutta, and Willshire was strongly recommended by Somerset to the governor-general, Lord Hastings. He could not afford to purchase his majority in the regiment, and on 10 Sept. 1823 he was given a majority without purchase in the 46th. He had command of it for some time at Ballary, and in December 1824 he commanded a brigade in the force under Colonel Deacon which retook the fort at Kittoor. On 30 Aug. 1827 he was made lieutenant-colonel without purchase of the 2nd (queen's), stationed at Poona. He served with it nearly ten years, and Sir Lionel Smith, after inspecting the regiment in 1830, reported that he had 'never yet met so perfect a commanding officer.'

On 10 Jan. 1837 he was made brevet colonel, with the local rank of brigadier-general in India. In 1838, while commanding a brigade at Poona, he was given one in the 'army of the Indus,' formed for the invasion of Afghanistan. In February 1839 the army was reorganised, Keane becoming commander-in-chief, and Willshire succeeding him in the command of the Bombay division of infantry. His troops were the last to cross the Bolan, and were harassed by the tribesmen; but he reached Quetta on 30 April, and Kandahar on 4 May. He took part in the storming of Ghazni on 23 July, and went on to Kabul.

On 18 Sept.—the day after a grand investiture of the Durani order, of which he received the second class—he began his march back to the Indus with the Bombay division. After passing Ghazni he marched direct on Quetta, punishing some of the tribes on his way, and arriving there on 31 Oct. He had been told to depose Mehrab Khan of Kelat, and sent a column from Quetta for that purpose on 3 Nov. Learning from Major (afterwards Sir James) Outram that resistance was likely, he joined it himself two days afterwards. It consisted of the queen's and 17th foot, the 31st Bengal native infantry, some local horse, six guns, and some Bombay engineers, numbering in all 1,166 men.

He reached Kelat on the 13th, and found the khan's troops (about 2,000 men) posted on three hills north-west of the fort. He drove them from these hills, captured their guns, and tried to enter the fort along with the fugitives. The gate was closed before his men could reach it, but it was soon opened by his guns, and after a determined resistance the fort and its citadel were stormed, with a loss of 138 men killed and wounded. Mehrab Khan died fighting at the head of his men (*Lond. Gaz. Extr.* 13 Feb. 1840).

The governor-general, in forwarding Willshire's report, commended his 'decision, great military skill, and excellent dispositions;' and Outram speaks of 'the cool and determined demeanour of our veter n

general.' He had been made C.B. in 1838. For the campaign in Afghanistan he received the thanks of parliament, and was made K.C.B. on 20 Dec. 1839; and for the capture of Kelat he was created a baronet on 6 June 1840.

After installing a new khan, who was soon displaced, Willshire left Kelat on 21 Nov. 1839, and resumed his march to the Indus. His division was broken up on 27 Dec., and he returned to the command of his brigade at Poona. In October 1840 a sunstroke obliged him to resign this and go to England. On 27 Nov. 1841 he exchanged from the queen's regiment to half-pay, being appointed commandant at Chatham. He remained there till 1846, when he was promoted major-general on 9 Nov. He was afterwards unemployed. He was made colonel of the 51st foot on 26 June 1849, lieutenant-general on 20 June 1854, general on 20 April 1861, and G.C.B. on 28 June 1861. He died on 31 May 1862 at Hill House, near Windsor. On 11 May 1848 he married Annette Lætitia, eldest daughter of Captain Berkeley Maxwell, R.A., of Tuppendene, Kent; he had two sons and three daughters.

Willshire was a tall, athletic man, with aquiline features. His portrait, painted by T. Heaphy, was lent by Lady Willshire to the Victorian Exhibition. In the 38th he had the sobriquet of 'Tiger Tom.' As a disciplinarian he 'was strict, indeed severe, but always impartial and just.'

[Low's Soldiers of the Victorian Age, i. 1–104; Gent. Mag. 1862, ii. 631; Kennedy's Campaign of the Army of the Indus; Goldsmid's Life of Outram; Durand's First Afghan War; Burke's Peerage.] E. M. L.

WILLSON. [See also Wilson.]

WILLSON, EDWARD JAMES (1787–1854), antiquary and architect, born at Lincoln on 21 June 1787, was the eldest son of William Willson of Lincoln by his wife Clarissa, daughter of William Tenney. Robert William Willson [q.v.] was his younger brother. He was brought up a Roman catholic, and, after education at the grammar school, began to learn business as a builder under his father, who had unusual knowledge of theoretical construction. In a few years he abandoned building for the study of architecture, in which he obtained help from a local architect. He was engaged by Archdeacon Bayley in 1823 in the restoration of Messingham church, and superintended repairs or restorations at Haxey, Louth, West Rasen, Saundby, Staunton, and other churches in the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham. He designed Roman catholic chapels at Nottingham, Hainton, Louth, Melton Mowbray, Grantham, and elsewhere, some of which may be regarded as early examples of the Gothic revival. In 1826 he designed the organ case for Lincoln Cathedral, but beyond this (and occasional informal suggestions) he was not engaged on the cathedral restorations, conducted at that time in a spirit of wholesale renovation which he deprecated. Between 1834 and 1845 he restored the keep, towers, and walls of Lincoln Castle, and had for more than twenty years the charge of that fabric as county surveyor. The Pelham Column, 128 feet high, on a hill at Cabourn between Caistor and Grimsby, was designed by Willson for the Earl of Yarborough. About 1818 an acquaintance with John Britton [q.v.] and Augustus Charles Pugin [q.v.] started him upon an industrious career as a writer on the phase of architecture then becoming popular. For Britton's 'Architectural Antiquities' (4to, 1807–26) he supplied accounts of Boston church, St. Peter's, Barton, and the minsters of Beverley and Lincoln, and probably took a large share in the chronological table attached to the fifth volume. He was associated with the same author's 'Cathedral Antiquities' (4to, 1814–35) and 'Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities' (4to, 1830).

The 'Specimens of Gothic Architecture' which Augustus Charles Pugin began to publish in 1821 owed much to Willson's suggestions, both in the delineation of mouldings and details (an advance on previous methods of recording architecture) and in the selection of the examples. Willson wrote the whole of the letterpress for these two volumes, and supplied a valuable glossary of Gothic architecture, the first of its kind. For Pugin's 'Examples of Gothic Architecture' (4to, 1828–31) he also wrote the text, including essays on 'Gothic Architecture' and 'Modern Imitation.' He was intimately connected with the movement for the cultivation and nomenclature of Gothic architecture with which Thomas Rickman [q.v.] and others were then associated.

He was the author of various pamphlets on local subjects, and collected a wealth of material for the architectural history of his county and cathedral, which lack of time and health prevented his putting into print. All branches of ecclesiastical history claimed his attention, and he left notes upon the disputed authorship of the 'De Imitatione Christi.' He was honoured as a citizen in Lincoln, and became a city magistrate in 1834 and mayor in 1852.

Willson died at Lincoln on 8 Sept. 1854. He was buried at Hainton. He married, in 1821, Mary, daughter of Thomas Mould. By her he had two surviving sons.

[Builder, 1855, xiii. 4–5; information from T. J. Willson, esq.; Gent. Mag. 1855, i. 321.] P. W.

WILLSON, ROBERT WILLIAM (1794–1866), Roman catholic bishop of Hobart, Tasmania, born at Lincoln in 1794, was the third son of William Willson of Lincoln. Edward James Willson [q.v.] was his eldest brother. He entered the college of Old Oscott in 1816, was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop John Milner (1752–1826) [q.v.] in December 1824, and in February 1825 was stationed at Nottingham, where he built the spacious church of St. John, which was completed in 1828. Subsequently he erected the fine group of buildings that now constitute the cathedral of St. Barnabas, with its episcopal and clerical residence, schools, and convent. At the suggestion of William Bernard Ullathorne [q. v.] he was made the first bishop of Hobart Town, Tasmania, being consecrated in St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham, on 28 Oct. 1842 by Archbishop Polding of Sydney. Bishop (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman's sermon, preached on the occasion, has been printed. Willson arrived at Hobart Town in 1844.

Besides Norfolk Island, other penal settlements at Port Arthur and on Maria Island came within the jurisdiction of the new bishop. Great social evils had been developed under the prevailing system of penal discipline, but Willson effected many ameliorations in the treatment of the convicts, especially on Norfolk Island. Indeed his representations to the colonial and imperial governments, backed by Sir William Thomas Denison [q.v.], ultimately obtained a thorough reformation of this part of the system. So earnest was he in his purpose that he resolved to come home in order to let the British Government know the truth with regard to the sufferings of the convicts and the horrors of Norfolk Island. He arrived in England in the middle of 1847, and he was listened to with respectful attention both by her majesty's government and by the select committee of the House of Lords. He reached Hobart Town again in December 1847, and, in consequence of his continued exertions, Norfolk Island was eventually abandoned as a penal settlement. Willson brought about other reforms in the penal discipline of Tasmania, and he likewise effected various reforms in the treatment of the insane. His services as chief pastor of his own communion, and as a public man in the development of various colonial and local institutions, were warmly acknowledged by successive governors and by the community at large throughout Tasmania.

He finally left the colony, in shattered health, in the spring of 1865, and settled at the scene of his earlier labours. Having formally resigned his preferment, he was translated by the holy see on 22 June 1866 from the bishopric of Hobart Town to that of Rhodiopolis, *in partibus infidelium*. He died at Nottingham on 30 June 1866, and was buried in the crypt of the cathedral church of St. Barnabas.

[Memoir by Bishop Ullathorne, London, 1887 (with photographic portrait), reprinted from Dublin Review, 3rd ser. xviii. 1–26; Consecration Sermon by Cardinal Wiseman; Kelsh's Personal Recollections of Bishop Willson, Hobart, 1882; Ullathorne's Autobiogr. p. 222; Gent. Mag. 1866, ii. 276.] T. C.

WILLUGHBY. [See also WILLOUGHBY.]

WILLUGHBY, FRANCIS (1635–1672), naturalist, was born at Middleton, Warwickshire, in 1635. He was collaterally descended on his maternal grandfather's side from Sir Hugh Willoughby [q. v.], his father's father being Sir Percivall Willughby, the male representative of the Willoughbys of Eresby, and his father's mother the eldest daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Willughby of Wollaton, Nottinghamshire. His father, Sir Francis Willughby, who died 17 Dec. 1665, married Cassandra, daughter of Thomas Ridgeway, earl of Londonderry [q. v.], and Willughby was their only son. 'He was, from his childhood,' says Ray, 'addicted to study. . . . As soon as he had come to the use of reason, he was so great a husband of his time as not willingly to lose or let slip unoccupied the least fragment of it, . . . so excessive in the prosecution of his studies . . . that most of his intimate friends were of opinion that he did much weaken his body and impair his health' (*The Ornithology of Francis Willughby*, 1678, pref.) Willughby entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1653, as a fellow-commoner, his tutor being James Duport [q. v.], who in 1660 dedicated his 'Gnomologia Homeri' to Willughby and three others. Ray, who was eight years Willughby's senior, had entered Trinity College in order to become Duport's pupil, but in 1653 was already himself Greek lecturer, and became soon after mathematical lecturer, and in 1655 humanity reader. Isaac Barrow, to whom Willughby's mathematical tastes recommended him, had been elected to a fellowship at the same time as

Ray in 1649. Willughby graduated B.A. in 1655–6, and proceeded M.A. in 1659.

In 1660 Willughby spent a short time at Oxford in order to consult some rare works in the libraries there; and in the preface to his 'Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam,' published in that year, Ray alludes to help received from Willughby and to his success in the study of insects. In a letter to him, dated 1659, Ray asks for his help, for Warwickshire and Nottinghamshire, towards a catalogue of British plants (*Correspondence of John Ray*, Ray Soc., p. 1). In 1661 Willughby did not accompany Ray on the second botanical journey described in 'Mr. Ray's Itineraries,' published in his 'Remains' in 1760, though in the notes and in Derham's 'Life of Ray' he is stated to have done so, the naturalist's companion being Philip Skippon (*op. cit.* p. 3), but in May and June 1662 he did accompany Ray on his third journey from Cambridge through the northern midland counties and Wales. He appears to have parted company from him in Gloucestershire, to have chanced upon a find of Roman coins near Dursley, and to have fallen ill at Malvern (*op. cit.* p. 5). Willughby was at this time much interested in mathematical questions, as appears from two letters of his, dated March 1662 and October 1665, to Barrow, published by Derham in the 'Philosophical Letters' (1718). Barrow dedicated to him and others his edition of 'Euclid,' and is recorded in Cole's manuscripts to have said 'that he never knew a gentleman of such ardor after real learning and knowledge, and of such capacities and fitness for any kinde of learning.'

It must have been at this time that, as Ray afterwards told Derham (*Memorials of Ray*, p. 33), he and Willughby 'finding the "History of Nature" very imperfect . . . agreed between themselves, before their travels beyond sea, to reduce the several tribes of things to a method, and to give accurate descriptions of the several species from a strict view of them. And forasmuch as Mr. Willughby's genius lay chiefly to animals, therefore he undertook the birds, beasts, fishes, and insects, as Mr. Ray did the vegetables.' Ray, having been deprived of his fellowship in August 1662 by the operation of the Act of Uniformity, he and Willughby determined to go abroad, and left Dover for Calais on 18 April 1663, accompanied by Philip (afterwards Sir Philip) Skippon and Nathaniel Bacon, two of Ray's pupils. On 22 May Willughby was included in the original list of fellows of the Royal Society, which had been incorporated on 22 April. War with France compelled the travellers to turn aside into Flanders, after which they traversed Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, and Malta. In August 1664 Willughby parted from the others at Montpelier, and accompanied a merchant into Spain. His journey is summarised in a letter to Ray, written from Paris in December (*Corresp. of Ray*, p. 7). Many of the travellers' papers were lost on their return journey; but Ray published their 'Observations. . . . Whereunto is added a brief Account of Francis Willughby, esq., his Voyage through a great part of Spain,' in 1673, and many of Willughby's specimens of birds, fishes, fossils, dried plants, and coins are still at Wollaton Hall.

Recalled to England by the death of his father in December 1665, Willughby was kept at Middleton Hall during much of 1666; but on 22 July, in company with Robert Hooke and others, he observed the eclipse of the sun through Boyle's 60-foot telescope in London (*Phil. Trans.* 9 Sept. 1666). In October of that year Dr. John Wilkins [q. v.] wrote asking his assistance in drawing up tables of animals for his 'Essay towards a Real Character,' which was published in 1668; and Ray spent the greater part of the following winter at Middleton, as he says in a letter to Martin Lister, 'reviewing, and helping to put in order, Mr. Willughby's collections . . . in giving what assistance I could to Dr. Wilkins in framing his tables of plants, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, &c., for the use of the universall character' (*Memorials of Ray*, p. 17); in the dedication of his work, however, Wilkins acknowledges his indebtedness to Willughby in respect of animals, and to Ray only in respect of plants. From June to September 1667 Willughby and Ray made a tour into the south-west of England (*ib.* p. 21); but Willughby's marriage in 1668 temporarily suspended their collaboration. Ray was, however, re-established at Middleton Hall in September 1668, and in the following spring the two friends carried out some important experiments on the rise of sap in trees (*Phil. Trans.* iv. 963). In the autumn of 1669 Willughby sent letters to the Royal Society on the 'cartrages' of rose leaves made by leaf-cutting bees. In 1671 he wrote on the same subject and on ichneumon wasps, and from a letter from Ray to Lister in 1670 he seems to have added considerably to the latter's list of English spiders (*Corresp. of Ray*, p. 60). At the close of 1671 Willughby meditated a journey to America to 'perfect his history of animals;' but his health, never robust, failed him. He was taken seriously ill in

June 1672, and died at Middleton Hall on 3 July 1672. He was buried in Middleton church, his tomb being surmounted by a bust and bearing a Latin epitaph, probably by Ray. There is also a marble bust of him in Trinity College Library, Cambridge, and an oil portrait at Wollaton, from which that by Lizars in Sir William Jardine's 'Naturalist's Library' was engraved. The genus *Willughbeia*, an important group of Malayan rubber plants, was dedicated to him by William Roxburgh [q. v.] The leaf-cutting bee described by him bears his name as 'Megachile Willubuella.'

Willughby married, in 1668, Emma, second daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Bernard, by whom he had three children, Francis, Cassandra, and Thomas. Francis, born in 1668, was created a baronet in 1676, no doubt as an honour to his father's memory, but died in 1688. Cassandra married James Brydges, first duke of Chandos [q. v.]; and Thomas, who succeeded to the baronetcy in 1688, was created Baron Middleton in December 1711, being one of the batch of peers created in one day under Harley and St. John; he died in 1729. Mrs. Willughby in 1676 married Sir Josiah Child [q. v.]

Ray was one of five executors of Willughby's will, under which he received an annuity of sixty pounds. Until 1676 he acted as tutor to the children of his friend, and, from letters printed in his 'Correspondence' (pp. 101, 103), he seems soon to have decided that it was his duty to publish what Willughby had done towards his history of animals. 'Viewing,' he says, 'his manuscripts after his death, I found the several animals in every kind, both birds, and beasts, and fishes, and insects, digested into a method of his own contriving, but few of their descriptions or histories so full and perfect as he intended them; which he was so sensible of that when I asked him upon his deathbed whether it was his pleasure they should be published, he answered that he did not desire it, nor thought them so considerable as to deserve it . . . though he confest there were some new and pretty observations on insects. But considering that the publication of them might conduce somewhat to the illustration of God's glory . . . the assistance of those who addict themselves to this part of philosophy, and . . the honour of our nation . . . he not contradicting, I resolved to publish them and first took in hand the Ornithology' (Preface to *The Ornithology of Francis Willughby*, 1678). This was published in 1676 as 'Francisci Willughbeii . . . Ornithologiæ libri tres in quibus aves omnes . . . in methodum naturis suis convenientem . . . describuntur . . . Totum opus recognovit, digessit, supplevit Joannes Raius. Sumptus in chalcegraphos fecit illustriss. D. Emma Willughby vidua,' London, pp. 312, fol. Of this work Neville Wood says Willughby was 'the first naturalist who treated the study of birds as a science, and the first who made anything like a rational classification . . . His system . . . is without doubt the basis on which the ornithological classification of Linnæus is founded' (*Ornithologist's Text-book*, pp. 3, 4). Ray next prepared an enlarged edition of this work in English, which he published in 1678 as 'The Ornithology of Francis Willughby . . .' his own share in which is described by the words, 'translated into English and enlarged with many additions throughout the whole work. To which are added three considerable discourses: I. On the Art of Fowling. II. Of the Ordering of Singing Birds. III. Of Falconry,' London (pp. 448, fol.) On 18 Feb. 1684 Ray, then settled at Black Notley, Essex, writes to Sir Tancred Robinson [q. v.] that he had extracted out of Willughby's papers, 'revised, supplied, methodized, and fitted for the press,' the 'Ichthyology.' The Willughby family not assisting in the publication of this work, as they had in the case of the former, it was issued at the expense of Bishop Fell and the Royal Society, various fellows of the society bearing the cost of the copperplate illustrations, and the work being printed at the Oxford University Press under the title of 'Francisci Willughbeii . . . de Historia Piscium libri quatuor . . . Totum opus recognovit, coaptavit, supplevit, librum etiam primum et secundum integros adjecit Johannes Raius . . . Oxonii,' 1686 (pp. 373, fol.) In the last year of his life Ray resolved to complete Willughby's 'History of Insects,' but, at Dr. Tancred Robinson's suggestion, preceded it by his 'Methodus Insectorum,' published in 1705, just after his death. In August 1704 he wrote to Dr. Derham of the larger work: 'The main reason which induces me to undertake it is because I have Mr. Willughby's history and papers in my hands, who had spent a great deal of time and bestowed much pains upon this subject . . . and it is a pity his pains should be lost . . . I rely chiefly on Mr. Willughby's discoveries and the contributions of friends; as for my own papers on the subject they are not worth preserving.' The 'Historia Insectorum' was published in 1710 as 'auctore Joanne Raio,' edited by Derham for the Royal Society; but it abounds throughout with acknowledgments of indebtedness to Willughby, expressed in terms of the highest

deference. There seems little reason to class Ray's posthumous 'Synopsis Methodica Avium et Piscium,' published in 1713, among works mainly due to the labours of Willughby; but when we remember the intimate friendship of the two men, their undoubted collaboration in the tables prepared for Dr. Wilkins's work, and the definite statements as to his own share in the work made by Ray, a man of unquestionable modesty, we recognise that it is futile to attempt to apportion the credit. When Sir James Edward Smith writes 'we are in danger of attributing too much to Mr. Willughby, and too little to' Ray (*Linnean Transactions*, vol. i.), he errs only in a less degree than does Swainson in saying that 'all the honour that has been given to Ray, so far as concerns systematic zoology, belongs exclusively to' Willughby.

[Memoir by Joshua Frederick Denham in Sir W. Jardine's Naturalist's Library, vol. xvi.; authorities cited.] G. S. B.

WILLUGHBY, PERCIVALL (1596–1685), writer on obstetrics, was sixth son of Sir Percivall Willughby, knt., of Wollaton Hall, Nottinghamshire, where he was born in 1596. Francis Willughby [q. v.] was his nephew. Percivall was educated at Trowbridge, Rugby, Eton, and Oxford, where he matriculated from Magdalen College on 23 March 1620–1, his age being given as twenty-two, and graduated B.A. on 6 July 1621.

In 1619 he was, at the suggestion of his uncle Robert Willughby, himself a medical man, articled for seven years to Feamer van Otten, after which he was to have joined his uncle; but Van Otten dying in 1624, Willughby soon after commenced practice for himself, and in 1631 he settled in Derby, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Coke of Trusley, by whom he had two or three sons and two daughters.

On 20 Feb. 1640–1 he was admitted an extra licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1655 he removed to London 'for the better education of his children,' but in 1660 he returned to Derby, where he resumed his practice as a physician, enjoying a high reputation throughout the neighbouring counties for his skill in obstetric operations. He deprecated the use of the crotchet, and, Chamberlen's secret of the forceps not having been as yet divulged, he endeavoured to overcome all difficulties by turning. At one period he was to some extent assisted by a daughter, whom he had trained as a midwife to ladies of the higher classes. He was a man of high culture, powerful intellect, and great modesty, scorning the secrecy which some of his contemporaries maintained as to their procedures; and though he committed to writing the conclusions at which he arrived after long years of study and observation, revising and transcribing the manuscripts in English and in Latin, he seems to have hesitated to the last at their publication, as if sensible of the want of some really scientific instrument (the forceps) for the perfection of his art. The earliest copy of his work is a closely written quarto, entitled 'Dni Willougbaei, Derbiensis, De Puerperio Tractatus,' in the British Museum Sloane MS. 529. The second, an amplification of this, and referred to by Dr. Denman in his 'Practice of Midwifery,' was then in the possession of his friend Dr. Kirkland; while the third and greatly enlarged edition consisted of two exquisitely written copies in Latin and in English, which were quite recently the property of the late Dr. J. H. Aveling, the English version being in two parts, with the titles 'Observations in Midwifery' and 'The Countrey Midwife's Opusculum or Vademecum, by Percivall Willughby, Gentleman.' It was privately printed in 1863 by Henry Blenkinsopp, but a Dutch translation had been printed as an octavo at Leyden in 1764, though no copy is now to be had in Holland. He was the intimate friend of Harvey and of most of the scientific men of the century, and died on 2 Oct. 1685, in the ninetieth year of his age, being buried in St. Peter's Church at Derby, where within the rails of the chancel is a tablet to his memory.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys.; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Sloane MS. 529.] E. F. W.

WILLYAMS, COOPER (1762–1816), topographer and artist, born in June 1762, probably at Plaistow House, Essex, was the only son of John Willyams (1707–1779), commander R.N., by his wife, Anne Goodere, daughter of Sir Samuel Goodere, and first cousin of Samuel Foote [q. v.] He was educated at the King's school, Canterbury, where he was contemporary with Charles Abbott, first lord Tenterden, Bishop Marsh, and Sir S. E. Brydges. In 1789 he preached the annual sermon before the King's School Feast Society (SIDEBOTHAM, *Canterbury School*, p. 24).

Willyams was entered in October 1780 at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1784 and M.A. in 1789. In the spring of 1784 he was in France with his friend Montagu Pennington [q. v.], and in that year he was ordained to a curacy near Gloucester, where his mother lived.

He was appointed in 1788 to the vicarage of Exning, near Newmarket, and in 1793 to the rectory of St. Peter, West Lynn, Norfolk. An illustrated account of Exning by him appeared in the 'Topographer' for September 1790 (iii. 192–4), and he furnished other illustrations to that periodical (iii. 256, 391, iv. 17, 59). He contributed to 'Topographical Miscellanies' (1792) a view of Kirtling Hall, near Newmarket. He resigned the benefice of Exning in 1806.

In early life Willyams had imbibed a love of the sea, and on 24 Nov. 1793 he started as chaplain of the Boyne to the West Indies, in the expedition under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir Charles Grey and Vice-admiral Sir John Jervis. Through deaths from yellow fever the ranks of the officers were much thinned; he himself suffered from it, and during the latter part of the campaign was the only chaplain in the expedition. The French soldiers at Fort St. Charles, Guadeloupe, surrendered on 22 April 1794, and Willyams was appointed chaplain to the English troops in that island, but the ministry at home would not confirm the appointment. He published in 1796, with illustrations, 'An Account of the Campaign in the West Indies in 1794;' a German translation of it came out at Leipzig in 1800. Some details of this war were inserted from his 'comprehensive and circumstantial Account' in Bryan Edwards's 'History of the West Indies' (1891, iii. 444 et seq.)

Willyams became in 1797 domestic chaplain to Earl St. Vincent, and from 24 May 1798 he served as chaplain of the Swiftsure (Captain Hallowell), a vessel in the squadron under the command of Nelson. He was present in this vessel at the battle of the Nile, and his narrative, which was full of engravings from his own drawings, of 'A Voyage up the Mediterranean in the Swiftsure,' contained 'the first, the most particular, and the most authentic account of the battle.' A German version was published at Hamburg in 1803. After the death of Willyams there appeared in 1822 a volume containing 'A Selection of Views in Egypt, Palestine, Rhodes, Italy, Minorca, and Gibraltar, with descriptions in English and French.'

Willyams landed at Portsmouth on 10 Sept. 1800, and stayed some weeks with Brydges, who in 1806 appointed him to the rectory of Kingston, near Canterbury. In the same year he was nominated by the lord chancellor, through the influence of Lord St. Vincent, to the neighbouring rectory of Lower Hardress, which he at once exchanged for that of Stourmouth. These two benefices together produced an income of over 1,000*l.* per annum. He died at Bernard Street, Russell Square, London, on 17 July 1816. He is said to have been buried at Fulham, near his sister, Beata Willyams (*d.* 1791). He married at Cheltenham, on 20 July 1801, Elizabeth Rebecca, third daughter of Peter Snell. They had four children.

Willyams was a clever artist. His journals and drawings of the expeditions in which he took part are 'intelligent and useful.' Another work by him was 'A History of Sudeley Castle' (1791, folio), with an illustration of the ruins, dedicated to Brydges. It was reprinted in octavo form, and without the view, at Cheltenham in 1803. Poems by Brydges referring to Willyams are in 'Censura Literaria' (iv. 79–100, viii. 87, 91), and are reproduced in his 'Ruminator' (i. 5, 209).

[Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. ii. 891–2; Boase's Collect. Cornub. p. 1271; Gent. Mag. 1779 p. 104, 1797 i. 50, ii. 1137, 1801 ii. 672, 1806 ii. 1240, 1809 ii. 1171, 1810 ii. 91, 1816 i. 91, 184; Brydges's Autobiogr. i. 44–6, 147–9; Annual Biogr. i. 604–6 (by Brydges); Faulkner's Fulham, p. 116; Reuss's Alphabetical Reg. of Authors, 1804; Letters of Mrs. Carter (1817), iii. 216.] W. P. C.

WILLYMAT, WILLIAM (*d.* 1615), author, was probably a native of Cheshire. In 1585 he was presented to the rectory of Ruskington in Lincolnshire by Thomas Howard (afterwards Earl of Suffolk) [q. v.] In 1603, with the king's consent, he published a volume of extracts from James I's 'Basilikon Doron,' which he rendered into Latin and English verse and entitled 'A Prince's Looking-Glasse, or a Prince's Direction, very requisite and necessarie for a Christian Prince. . . . Printed by Iohn Legat, Cambridge,' 4to. The work was dedicated to Henry, prince of Wales, for whose benefit the 'Basilikon Doron' had been written. Encouraged by the favourable reception of his compilation, he published a companion volume in 1604 entitled 'A Loyal Svbiect's Looking-Glasse, or a Good Subiect's Direction necessary and requisite for euery Good Christian . . . at London, printed by G. Elde for Robert Boulton,' 4to. This work was also dedicated to Prince Henry. Willymat enforced by precepts drawn from ancient and modern writers the subject's duty of obedience to his rulers. He devoted a large portion of his book to rebuking reluctance in paying subsidies and customs, asserting that the subject's only lawful remedy lay in 'the compassion, pity, and bountifulnesse of the king, prince, &c., in pardoning and remitting the same.' In 1605 he published a third treatise of a religious nature, which shows literary ability of a high order. It was entitled 'Physicke to

cure the most Dangerous Disease of Desperation . . . by W. W. . . . at London, printed for Robert Boulton' (8vo), and dedicated to his patron, the Earl of Suffolk (cf. ARBER, *Transcript of the Stationers' Reg.* iii. 269). A second edition was published in 1607. On 15 July 1612 Willymat petitioned the king concerning the arrears of a yearly payment of 2*l.* to be made to the crown from the revenues of his rectory, which had remained unpaid for forty-seven years. He requested the remission of the arrears due before the commencement of James I's reign, offering to make good subsequent arrears. His petition was granted. Willymat died at Ruskington at the close of 1615, and his will was proved at Lincoln on 19 Jan. 1615–16. By his wife Margaret he had two sons—William and James—and four daughters: Sarah, Margaret, Frances, and Anne. He possessed land in Cheshire, which he bequeathed to his brothers, James and Roger; in Ruskington, which he left to his son William; and in Bicker, which he bestowed on his son James. The rest of his possessions he gave to his wife and three younger daughters, the eldest, Sarah, probably being married. Copies of all his works are in the British Museum Library.

[Maddison's Lincolnshire Wills, 1600–17, pp. 101, 122–3; Hunter's Chorus Vatum in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 24489, f. 103; Corser's Collectanea (Chetham Soc.), v. 403–6; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 402–3.] E. I. C.

WILLYMOTT, WILLIAM (*d.* 1737), grammarian, born at Royston in Cambridgeshire, was the second son of Thomas Willymott of Royston, by his wife Rachael, daughter of William Pindar, rector of Boswell Springfield in Essex. He was educated at Eton and admitted a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, on 20 Oct. 1692, graduating B.A. in 1697, M.A. in 1700, and LL.D. in 1707. He became a fellow, and after taking his master's degree went as usher to Eton. After some years he left Eton and commenced a private school at Isleworth. In 1721 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the mastership of St. Paul's school, being rejected apparently because he was suspected of an attachment to the Pretender. Some time before this he studied civil law and entered himself of Doctors' Commons, but, changing his mind, took orders, and in 1721 was made vice-provost of King's College, of which he was then senior fellow. In 1705 he was presented to the rectory of Milton, near Cambridge. He died, unmarried, on 7 June 1737, at the Swan Inn at Bedford, while returning from a visit to Bath.

Willymott was the author of numerous school books. Among them may be mentioned: 1. 'English Particles exemplified in Sentences designed for Latin Exercises,' London, 1703, 8vo; 8th edit. 1771. 2. 'The Peculiar Use and Signification of certain Words in the Latin Tongue,' Cambridge, 1705, 8vo; 8th edit. Eton, 1790, 8vo; new edit. Eton, 1818, 12mo. 3. 'Phrædrus [*sic*] his Fables, with English Notes,' 4th edit. London, 1720, 12mo; new edit. 1728. He also translated 'Lord Bacon's Essays,' London, 1720, 8vo; new edit. 1787; and 'Thomas a Kempis . . . his Four Books of the Imitation of Christ,' London, 1722, 8vo.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 236–7, 705–6, iv. 600; Harwood's Alumni Etonenses, 1797, p. 297; Cole's Collections, xvi. 102.] E. I. C.

WILMINGTON, EARL OF. [See COMPTON, SPENCER, 1673?–1743.]

WILMOT, SIR CHARLES, first VISCOUNT WILMOT OF ATHLONE (1570?–1644?), born about 1570, was son and heir of Edward Wilmot of Witney, Oxfordshire, formerly of Derwent, Gloucestershire. On 6 July 1587 he matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford, aged 16, but left the university without a degree, and took service in the Irish wars, probably in attendance upon his neighbour, Sir Thomas Norris [q. v.], who was also a member of Magdalen College. In 1592 he became a captain, and early in 1595 he was sent to Newry; in the same year he was also in command of sixty foot at Carrickfergus. In 1597 Norris, now president of Munster, made Wilmot sergeant-major of the forces in that province, which office he discharged 'with great valour and sufficiency,' being promoted colonel in 1598. He was knighted by Essex at Dublin on 5 Aug. 1599, and on the 16th was sent with instructions to the council of Munster for its government during Norris's illness. On 23 June 1600 Mountjoy directed Carew to swear in Wilmot as a member of the Munster council, and during the next two years he took a prominent part in suppressing the formidable Irish rebellion.

In July 1600 Wilmot was left by Carew in command of 'Carrygofoyle' Castle on the Shannon; shortly afterwards he was given command of a force of 1,050 foot and fifty horse, with which in October he defeated Thomas Fitzmaurice, eighteenth lord Kerry and baron Lixnaw [q. v.], and in November captured Listowel Castle after sixteen days' siege. Florence Maccarthy Reagh [q. v.] is said to have urged Wilmot's assassination at this time, but he was warned by Florence's wife. On 8 Dec. he was granted the office

of constable of Castlemaine Castle, and in July 1601 was appointed governor of Cork. A year later Carew left Munster, suggesting Wilmot's appointment as vice-president; Cecil, however, wrote that the queen would not 'accept Wilmot or any such' (*Cal. Carew MSS.* 1601-3, p. 274), but Wilmot became commander-in-chief of the forces during Carew's absence, and in September 1602 was made governor of Kerry; in the same month he captured 'Mocrumpe,' and throughout the winter was engaged in clearing Kerry of the rebels. In the last week of December and first week of January 1602-3 he inflicted a series of reverses upon the Irish in Beare and Bantry, completely overrunning the country (*ib.* 1602-3, pp. 368, 404-5; Stafford, *Pacata Hibernia*, ed. 1896, ii. 281-4). Thence, in February, he turned north-west, again captured Lixnaw, and subdued the Dingle peninsula, effecting a junction with Carew over the Mangerton pass (Bagwell, *Ireland under the Tudors*, iii. 420).

In the following March Wilmot was associated with Sir George Thornton in the government of Munster during Carew's absence. Cork, however, refused to acknowledge his authority and proclaim James I, and shut its gates against him. Wilmot sat down before it, and turned his guns on the inhabitants to prevent their demolishing the forts erected against the Spaniards. He refused, however, to attack the city, and waited till Carew's return, when its submission was arranged. Wilmot now settled down as governor of Kerry. In 1606 he was again acting with Thornton as joint-commissioner for the government of Munster, and in November 1607 was granted a pension of 200*l.*, and sworn of the Irish privy council. On 20 May 1811 he was granted in reversion the marshalship of Ireland, but surrendered it on 24 Aug 1617. He sat in the English House of Commons for Launceston from 5 April to 17 June 1614. On 3 June 1616 he was appointed president of Connaught, the seat of his government being Athlone; and on 4 Jan. 1620-1 he was created Viscount Wilmot of Athlone in the peerage of Ireland. Among the rewards for his services were grants of the monastery of Ballinglass and abbey of Carrickfergus in 1614.

While president of Connaught Wilmot embarked on a scheme for completely rebuilding Athlone; and in 1621 Sir Charles Coote accused him of leasing and alienating crown lands and reserving the profits to himself (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, 1615-25, pp. 436-7). These charges were referred to commissioners, but Wilmot's defence was accepted for the time being, and on 7 Nov. 1625 he received a pardon (Morrin, *Cal. Patent Rolls*, Charles I, p. 41). Charles I also renewed his appointment as president of Connaught, and in October 1627 selected him as commander of a relief expedition to be sent to Rhé. His fleet was, however, delayed at Plymouth, first by want of supplies, and then by storms, which damaged the ships and drove them back into port. Meanwhile the English at La Rochelle had been compelled to retreat (Gardiner, vi. 191-192 sqq.), and Wilmot returned to Ireland, where he was appointed on 6 Nov. 1629 general and commander-in-chief of the forces. On 11 Sept. 1630 Sir Roger Jones, first viscount Ranelagh, was associated with him in the presidency of Connaught, and on 6 Aug. 1631 he was one of the commissioners appointed to govern Dublin and Leinster during the absence of the lords justices.

In 1631, when it was resolved to supersede the lords justices of Ireland by the nomination of a lord deputy, Wilmot entertained hopes of being selected for the post (*Strafford Letters*, i. 61). Wentworth's appointment he resented as a slight on his own long services, and the new lord-deputy's vigorous inquisition into financial abuses soon brought him into collision with Wilmot. In September 1634 the latter's proceedings at Athlone were again called in question; a commission of inquiry was issued early in 1635, and the Irish law officers instituted suits against Wilmot before the castle chamber on the ground of misdemeanour and in the court of exchequer for recovery of the crown lands he had alienated. Wilmot, in revenge, abetted Barr's petition against Wentworth (*ib.* i. 369, 377, 399, 402, 421), but on 3 Oct. 1635 was forced to submit, and on 13 July 1636 besought the lord-deputy's favour. Wentworth insisted on restitution of the crown lands, but apparently failed to make Wilmot disgorge before his recall from Ireland. Wilmot's age prevented his serving against the Irish rebels in 1641, but he retained his joint-presidency of Connaught till his death, probably in the early part of 1644. He was alive on 29 June 1643, but dead before April 1644, when his son Henry and Sir Charles Coote were appointed joint-presidents of Connaught (Lascelles, *Liber Mun. Hib.* ii. 188-90).

Wilmot married, first, about 1605, Sarah, fourth daughter of Sir Henry Anderson, sheriff of London in 1601-2; by her, whose burial on 8 Dec. 1615 is registered both at St. Olave's Jewry and at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, he had issue three sons—Arthur,

Charles, and Henry —who were all living in 1631 (Morrin, *Cal. Patent Rolls*, Charles I, p. 645). Arthur married the second daughter of Sir Moyses Hill, provost-marshal of Ulster, but died without issue on 31 Oct. 1632, and was buried in St. Nicholas's Church, Dublin (Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, ii. 321). Charles also died without issue, the third son, Henry (afterwards first Earl of Rochester) [q. v.], succeeding to the viscountcy. Wilmot married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Colley of Castle Carberry and widow of Garret, first viscount Moore [q. v.], who died in 1627; she survived till 3 June 1654, being buried on 3 July with her first husband in St. Peter's, Drogheda; her correspondence with the parliamentarians during the Irish wars gave Ormonde some trouble (Gilbert, *Cont. Hist. of Affairs*, vol. ii. pp. xix–xx).

[Cal. State Papers, Ireland, 1592–8, 1603–1625 passim; Cal. Carew MSS. 1589–1603; Strafford Letters, i. 61, 369, 377, 399–402, 421–423, 496, ii. 9–10, 81–2, 102, 205, 280; Morrin's Cal. Patent Rolls, Ireland; Cal. Fiants (Dep.-Keeper Rec. 17th Rep., Ireland); Cal. State Papers, Dom.; Lascelles's Liber Munerum Hibernicorum; Lords' Journals, Ireland, i. 17, 63; Rawlinson MS. B. 84. ff. 12, 92; Egerton MS. 2597, f. 51; Official Returns Members of Parl.; Stafford's Pacata Hibernia, ed. 1896 passim; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors, vol. iii.; Gardiner's Hist. of England; Foster's Alumni Oxon, 1500–1714; Lodge's Irish, Burke's Extinct, and G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerages.] A. F. P.

WILMOT, Sir EDWARD (1693–1786), baronet, physician, second son of Robert Wilmot and Joyce, daughter of William Sacheverell of Staunton in Leicestershire, was born at his father's seat of Chaddesden near Derby on 29 Oct. 1693. His ancestors were of account at Sutton-upon-Soar, Nottinghamshire, for some centuries, and in 1539 migrated into Derbyshire. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1714, was elected a fellow, took his M.A. degree in 1718 and M.D. in 1725. He was admitted a candidate or member of the College of Physicians on 30 Sept. 1725, and was elected a fellow on 30 Sept. 1726. In 1729 and 1741 he was a censor, and a Harveian orator in 1735. He was elected F.R.S. on 29 Jan. 1730. From 1725 he practised as a physician in London, and was elected physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and in 1740 appointed physician-general to the army. In April 1731 he was appointed physician-extraordinary to Queen Caroline, and soon became physician in ordinary, and physician to Frederick, prince of Wales. He became physician to George II on the queen's death in 1737. He had a large practice for many years. In 1736 John Fothergill [q. v.], who in after life spoke with respect of his skill, became his pupil. When Henry Pelham had lost two sons by sore throat in 1739, Wilmot preserved the life of his wife, Lady Catharine Pelham, by lancing her throat (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* ix. 738). In March 1751, with Matthew Lee [q. v.], he attended Frederick, prince of Wales, in his last illness, and does not seem to have anticipated his death (Bubb Dodington, *Diary*, p. 98). Archbishop Thomas Herring [q. v.] was his patient in a serious attack of pleurisy in 1753 (letter of Herring in Nichols's *Illustrations*, iii. 457). He was created a baronet on 15 Feb. 1759. On the death of George II, Wilmot, with John Ranby [q. v.], acquainted George III with two wishes which the late king had confided to them—that his body should be embalmed with a double quantity of perfumes, and that it should be laid close to that of the queen. George III at once assented (Horace Walpole, *Memoirs*, 1894, i. 7). Wilmot became physician in ordinary to George III in 1760, left London next year, and lived in Nottingham, but moved thence to Heringstone in Dorset, where he died on 21 Nov. 1786 (*Gent. Mag.* 1786, p. 1093), and was buried in that county in the church of Monkton, where his epitaph remains. He married Sarah Marsh, daughter of Richard Mead [q. v.] She died on 11 Sept. 1785, aged 83; her portrait, painted by Joseph Wright, A.R.A., belongs to the family, as does a portrait of Wilmot by Thomas Beach (*Cat. Second Loan Exhib.* Nos. 610, 615). He was succeeded in his baronetcy by his son, Robert Mead Wilmot, and had also two daughters, Ann and Jane.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 106; Burke's Peerage and Barontage.] N. M.

WILMOT, HENRY, first Earl of Rochester (1612?–1658), third but only surviving son of Charles, first viscount Wilmot [q. v.], by his first wife, was born on 2 Nov., probably in 1612 (G. E. C[okayne], *Complete Peerage*, vi. 480; Doyle, *Official Baronage*, iii. 151). In 1635 Wilmot was captain of a troop of horse in the Dutch service (*Strafford Letters*, i. 423, ii. 115; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1635, p. 54). In the second Scottish war he was commissary-general of horse in the king's army, and distinguished himself by his good conduct at Newburn, where he was taken prisoner by the Scots (*ib.* 1640, pp. 43, 645; Terry, *Life of Alexander Leslie*, pp. 118–138). He represented Tamworth in the Long parliament, and took part in the plot for bringing up the army to overawe the parlia-

ment, for which he was committed to the Tower on 14 June 1641, and expelled from the house on 9 Dec. following (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 175, 337; *Report on the Duke of Portland's MSS.* i. 18; HUSBAND, *Ordinances*, 1643, pp. 216–20).

Wilmot joined the king in Yorkshire when the civil war began, commanded a troop of horse, and held the posts of muster-master and commissary-general (PEACOCK, *Army Lists*, p. 16; *Old Parliamentary History*, xi. 260). Clarendon blames him for not preventing the relief of Coventry in August 1642 (*ib.* xi. 397; CLARENDON, *Rebellion*, v. 446*n.*) He was wounded in the skirmish at Worcester on 23 Sept. 1642, and commanded the cavalry of the king's left wing at the battle of Edgehill (*ib.* vi. 44, 85). Wilmot captured the town of Marlborough in December 1642, but his greatest exploit during the war was the crushing defeat he inflicted on Sir William Waller (1597?–1668) [q. v.] at Roundway Down, near Devizes, on 13 July 1643 (*ib.* vi. 156, vii. 115; WAYLEN, *History of Marlborough*, p. 160). In April 1643 Wilmot was appointed lieutenant-general of the horse in the king's army, and on 29 June 1643 he was created Baron Wilmot of Adderbury in Oxfordshire (BLACK, *Oxford Docquets*, pp. 26, 53). Clarendon describes Wilmot 'as an orderly officer in marches and governing his troops,' while also very popular with his officers on account of his good fellowship and companionable wit. The comparison, after the manner of Plutarch, between Wilmot and Goring is the most amusing passage in the 'History of the Rebellion' (viii. 169). Extremely ambitious and perpetually at feud with the king's civil counsellors, Wilmot was specially hostile to Lords Digby and Colepeper. Prince Rupert, on the other hand, cherished a personal animosity to Wilmot, and Charles I had no great liking for him (*ib.* vi. 126, vii. 121, viii. 30, 94). In 1644 these different causes led to Wilmot's fall. During the earlier part of the campaign the absence of Rupert and the infirmities of the Earl of Brentford made him practically commander-in-chief of that part of the army which was with the king. According to Clarendon he neglected military opportunities and spent his energy in cabals. At Cropredy Bridge, however, on 29 June Wilmot again defeated Sir William Waller. In the battle he was wounded and taken prisoner, but was rescued again almost immediately (*ib.* viii. 65; WALKER, *Historical Discourses*, p. 33; *Diary of Richard Symonds*, p. 23). After this success the king marched into Cornwall in pursuit of the Earl of Essex, where Wilmot recommenced his intrigues. The king, he was reported to have said, was afraid of peace, and the only way to end the war was to set up the Prince of Wales, who had no share in the causes of these troubles. A private message which he sent to Essex by the bearer of an official letter from the king to the parliamentary commander roused suspicion that he was endeavouring by the concerted action of the two generals to impose terms on the king and parliament, and on 8 Aug. he was arrested and deprived of his command. He also lost his joint presidency of Connaught, to which he had been appointed in April 1644, succeeding his father in that office, and as second Viscount Wilmot of Athlone (LASCELLES, *Liber Mun. Hibernicorum*, ii. 189, 190; GILBERT, *Cont. Hist.* vol. i.) His popularity, however, with the officers of the royal army, who petitioned the king on his behalf, prevented any further proceedings against him, and he was released and allowed to retire to France (*ib.* pp. 106–10; WALKER, p. 57; CLARENDON, *Rebellion*, viii. 96). At Paris in October 1647 Wilmot fought a duel with his old enemy, Lord Digby, and was slightly wounded (CARTE, *Original Letters*, i. 63, 146, 159).

When Charles II succeeded his father Wilmot became one of the new king's chief advisers. He was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber on 3 April 1649, and consulted on questions of policy, though not a member of the privy council (*Baillie Letters*, iii. 88; CARTE, *Original Letters*, i. 339). He accompanied Charles to Scotland, attached himself to the Marquis of Argyll's faction, and was allowed to stay in the country when other English royalists were expelled. Rumour credited him with betraying the king's design to join Middleton and the Scottish royalists in October 1650 (WALKER, *Historical Discourses*, pp. 158, 161, 197; *Nicholas Papers*, i. 201–8). Wilmot fought at Worcester, accompanied the king in the greater part of his wanderings after that battle, and helped to procure the ship in which both escaped to France in October 1651 (CLARENDON, *Rebellion*, xiii. 87–106; FEA, *The Flight of the King*, 1897, passim). The common perils they had endured strengthened his political position, and Wilmot, 'who had cultivated the king's affection during the time of their peregrination and drawn many promises from him,' was one of the committee of four whom Charles thenceforward consulted with in all his affairs (CLARENDON, *Rebellion*, xiii. 123; *Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 46). On 13 Dec. 1652 he was created Earl of Rochester (DOYLE, iii. 152; CLARENDON, *Rebellion*, xiii.

147). Charles also employed him on many diplomatic missions. In May 1652 he was sent to negotiate with the Duke of Lorraine (*Nicholas Papers*, i. 301), and in December of the same year he was despatched to negotiate with the diet of the empire at Ratisbon, from whom he succeeded in obtaining a subsidy of about 10,000*l.* for the king's service (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, xiv. 55, 103). In 1654 he was sent on a mission to the elector of Brandenburg, from whom the king hoped for assistance to further the rising attempted by the Scottish royalists (*Clarendon State Papers*, iii. 204, 220, 230, 251). In February 1655 Rochester went to England to direct the movements of the royalist conspirators against the Protector, with power to postpone or to authorise an insurrection, as it seemed advisable. He sanctioned the attempt, but at the rendezvous of the Yorkshire cavaliers on 8 March at Marston Moor found himself with only about a hundred followers, and abandoned the hopeless enterprise. Clarendon unfairly blames him for desisting, but royalists in general did not (*Rebellion*, xiv. 135). Thanks to his skill in disguises, Rochester contrived to effect his escape, and, though arrested on suspicion at Aylesbury, got back to the continent early in June (*English Historical Review*, 1888 p. 337, 1889 pp. 315, 319, 331). In 1656, when Charles II raised a little army in Flanders, Rochester was colonel of one of its four regiments (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, xv. 68). He died at Sluys on 19 Feb. 1657–8, and was buried at Bruges by Lord Hopton (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1658, pp. 297, 300). After the Restoration his body is said to have been reinterred at Spelsbury, Oxfordshire.

Rochester married twice: first, on 21 Aug. 1633, at Chelsea, Frances, daughter of Sir George Morton of Clenston, Dorset, by Catherine, daughter of Sir Arthur Hopton of Witham, Somerset; secondly, about 1644, Anne, widow of Sir Francis Henry Lee, bart. (*d.* 13 July 1639), and daughter of Sir John St. John, bart., by Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton. Portraits of her and her first husband are reproduced in 'Memoirs of the Verney Family' (i. 241, iii. 464). She was the friend of Sir Ralph Verney and of Colonel Hutchinson, and helped to save the life of the latter at the Restoration (Verney, *Memoirs*, i. 247, iii. 464; *Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, 1885, ii. 258, 268, 396). She was also the mother of John, second earl of Rochester [q. v.], survived her son, and was buried at Spelsbury, Oxfordshire, on 18 March 1696 (G. E. C[okayne], *Complete Peerage*, vi. 481).

[Doyle's Official Baronage, iii. 151; G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage, vi. 480; Clarendon's History of the Rebellion; Clarendon State Papers, Nicholas Papers. Many of Wilmot's letters are among the correspondence of Prince Rupert in the British Museum, some of which are printed in Warburton's Prince Rupert.]

C. H. F.

WILMOT, JAMES (*d.* 1808), alleged author of 'The Letters of Junius.' [See under Serres, Mrs. Olivia Wilmot.]

WILMOT, JOHN, second Earl of Rochester (1647–1680), poet and libertine, was the son of Henry Wilmot, first earl of Rochester [q. v.], by his second wife. He was born at Ditchley in Oxfordshire on 10 April 1647, and on the death of his father on 9 Feb. 1657–8 succeeded to the earldom. He was left with little besides the pretensions to the king's favour bequeathed him by his father's services to Charles after the battle of Worcester. After attending the school at Burford, he was admitted a fellow commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, on 18 Jan. 1659–60. His tutor was Phineas Bury. He showed as an undergraduate a happy turn for English verse, and contributed to the university collections on Charles II's restoration (1660) and on the death of Princess Mary of Orange (1661). He was created M.A. on 9 Sept. 1661, when little more than fourteen. Next year he presented to his college four silver pint pots, which are still preserved. On leaving the university he travelled in France and Italy under the care of Dr. Balfour, who encouraged his love of literature. In 1664 he returned from his travels while in his eighteenth year, and presented himself at Whitehall. In the summer of 1665 he joined as a volunteer Sir Thomas Teddeman [q. v.] on board the Royal Katherine, and took part in the unsuccessful assault on Dutch ships in the Danish harbour of Bergen on 1 Aug. He is said to have behaved with credit. He again served at sea in the summer of the following year in the Channel under Sir Edward Spragge [q. v.], and distinguished himself by carrying a message in an open boat under the enemy's fire.

Rochester had meanwhile identified himself with the most dissolute set of Charles II's courtiers. He became the intimate associate of George Villiers, second duke of Buckingham; Charles Sackville, duke of Dorset; Sir Charles Sedley, and Henry Savile, and, although their junior by many years, soon excelled all of them in profligacy. Burnet says that he was 'naturally modest till the court corrupted him,' but he fell an unresisting prey to every manner of vicious example.

His debaucheries and his riotous frolics were often the outcome of long spells of drunkenness. Towards the end of his life he declared that he was under the influence of drink for five consecutive years. At the same time he cultivated a brilliant faculty for amorous lyrics, obscene rhymes, and mordant satires in verse, and, although he quickly ruined his physical health by his excesses, his intellect retained all its vivacity till death.

The king readily admitted him to the closest intimacy. He was Charles's companion in many of the meanest and most contemptible of the king's amorous adventures, and often acted as a spy upon those which he was not invited to share. But although his obscene conversation and scorn for propriety amused the king, there was no love lost between them, and Rochester's position at court was always precarious. His biting tongue and his practical jokes spared neither the king nor the ministers nor the royal mistresses, and, according to Gramont, he was dismissed in disgrace at least once a year. It was (Pepys wrote) 'to the king's everlasting shame to have so idle a rogue his companion' (Pepys, viii. 231–2). He clearly exerted over Charles an irresistible fascination, and he was usually no sooner dismissed the court than he was recalled. He wrote many 'libels' on the king, which reeked with gross indecency, but his verses included the familiar epigram on the 'sovereign lord' who 'never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one' ('Miscellany Poems' appended to *Miscellaneous Works of Rochester and Roscommon*, 1707, p. 135). He lacked all sense of shame, and rebuffs had no meaning for him. On 16 Feb. 1668–9 he accompanied the king and other courtiers to a dinner at the Dutch ambassador's. Offended by a remark of a fellow-guest, Thomas Killigrew, he boxed his ears in the royal presence. Charles II overlooked the breach of etiquette, and next day walked publicly up and down with Rochester at court to the dismay of seriously minded spectators. When he attempted to steal a kiss from the Duchess of Cleveland as she left her carriage, he was promptly laid on his back by a blow from her hand; but, leaping to his feet, he recited an impromptu compliment.

On one occasion, when bidden to withdraw from court, he took up his residence under an assumed name in the city of London, and, gaining admission to civic society, disclosed and mockingly denounced the degraded debaucheries of the king and the king's friends. Subsequently he set up as a quack doctor under the name of Alexander Bendo, taking lodgings in Tower Street, and having a stall on Tower Hill. He amused himself by dispensing advice and cosmetics among credulous women. A speech which he is said to have delivered in the character of a medical mountebank proves him to have acted his part with much humour and somewhat less freedom than might have been anticipated (prefixed to the 'Poetical Works of Sir Charles Sedley,' 1710; Gramont, *Memoirs*). At another time, according to Saint-Évremond, he and the Duke of Buckingham took an inn on the Newmarket road, and, while pretending to act as tavern-keepers, conspired to corrupt all the respectable women of the neighbourhood. On relinquishing the adventure they joined the king at Newmarket, and were welcomed with delight.

With the many ladies of doubtful reputation who thronged the court Rochester had numerous intrigues, but he showed their waiting women as much attention as themselves. Elizabeth Barry [q. v.], 'woman to the Lady Shelton of Norfolk,' he took into his keeping. He taught her to act, and introduced her to the stage, where she pursued a highly successful career. Some of his letters to her were published after his death. A daughter by her lived to the age of thirteen.

Despite his libertine exploits, Rochester succeeded in repairing his decaying fortune by a wealthy marriage. The king encouraged him to pay addresses to Elizabeth, daughter of John Malet of Enmere, Somerset, by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis, baron Hawley of Donamore. Pepys described her as 'the great beauty and fortune of the north.' Gramont called her a 'melancholy heiress.' Not unnaturally she rejected Rochester's suit, whereupon he resorted to violence. On 26 May 1665 the lady supped with the king's mistress, Frances Teresa Stuart (or Stewart) [q. v.], and left with her grandfather, Lord Hawley. At Charing Cross Rochester and his agents stopped the horses and forcibly removed her to another coach, which was rapidly driven out of London. A hue and cry was raised, Rochester was followed to Uxbridge, where he was arrested, and, on being brought to London, was committed to the Tower by order of the king (Pepys, *Diary*, ed. Wheatley, iv. 419). Miss Malet was not captured, and Rochester was soon released with a pardon. In 1667 he married the lady, and remained on fairly good terms with her till his death (cf. his letters to her in *Whartoniana*, 1727, vol. ii.)

Rochester's marriage did not alter his relations with the king or the court. In 1666 he was made a gentleman of the king's bedchamber. On 5 Oct. 1667, although still under age, he was summoned to the House

of Lords, and in 1674 he received a special mark of royal favour by being appointed keeper of Woodstock Park, with a lodge called 'High Lodge' for residence. On 24 Nov. 1670 Evelyn met him at dinner at the lord treasurer's, and described him as 'a profane wit' (Evelyn, *Diary*, ii. 254). In June 1676 he, (Sir) George Etherege, and three friends engaged in a drunken frolic at Epsom, ending in a skirmish with 'the watch at Epsom,' in the course of which one of the roisterers (Downes) received a fatal wound (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 467; *Hatton Correspondence*, i. 133).

Meanwhile Rochester played the rôle of a patron of the poets, and showed characteristic fickleness in his treatment of them. He was a shrewd and exacting critic, as his caustic and ill-natured remarks in his clever imitation of the 'Tenth Satire' of Horace, bk. i., and in the 'Session of the Poets' (printed in his works), amply prove. About 1670 he showed many attentions to Dryden, who flattered him extravagantly when dedicating to him his 'Marriage à la Mode' (1673). But Rochester fell out with Dryden's chief patron, John Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave [q.v.]; he is said to have engaged in a duel with Mulgrave and to have shown the white feather. By way of retaliating on Mulgrave, he soon ostentatiously disparaged Dryden and encouraged Dryden's feeble rivals, Elkanah Settle and John Crowne. He contrived to have Settle's tragedy, 'The Empress of Morocco,' acted at Whitehall in 1671, and wrote a prologue, which he spoke himself. Crowne dedicated to him his 'Charles VIII of France' next year, and at the earl's suggestion he wrote the 'Masque of Calisto,' which Rochester recommended for performance at court in 1675. The younger dramatists Nathaniel Lee and Thomas Otway also shared his favours for a time. In 1675 he commended Otway's 'Alcibiades,' and interested the Duke of York in the young author. Otway dedicated to him his 'Titus and Berenice' in 1677; but when the dramatist ventured to make advances to Rochester's mistress, Mrs. Barry the actress, Rochester showed him small mercy. Lee, who dedicated to Rochester 'Nero,' his first piece, commemorated his patronage in his description of Count Rosidore in his 'Princess of Cleves,' which was first produced in November 1681. Another protégé, whom Rochester treated with greater constancy, was John Oldham (1653–1683) [q. v.] Sir George Etherege is said to have drawn from Rochester the character of the libertine Dorimant in the 'Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter,' which was first acted at the Duke's Theatre in 1676 (Etherege, *Works*, ed. Verity, p. xiv; cf. Beljame, *Le Public et les Hommes de Lettres en Angleterre*, 1660–1744, Paris, 1881, pp. 92 sq.)

In 1679 Rochester's health failed, although he was able to correspond gaily with his friend Henry Savile on the congenial topics of wine and women. During his convalescence in the autumn he, to the surprise of his friends, sought recreation in reading the first part of Gilbert Burnet's 'History of the Reformation.' He invited the author to visit him, and encouraged him to talk of religion and morality. Rochester, in his feeble condition of body, seems to have found Burnet's conversation consolatory. In April 1680 he left London for the High Lodge at Woodstock Park. The journey aggravated his ailments, and he began to recognise that recovery was impossible. He showed signs of penitence for his misspent life. After listening attentively to the pious exhortations of his chaplain, Robert Parsons (1647–1714) [q. v.], he wrote on 25 June to Burnet begging him to come and receive his deathbed repentance. Burnet arrived on 20 July, and remained till the 24th, spending the four days in spiritual discourse. 'I do verily believe,' Burnet wrote, 'he was then so entirely changed that, if he had recovered, he would have made good all his resolutions.' Rochester died two days after Burnet left him, on 26 July. He was buried in the north aisle of Spelsbury church in Oxfordshire, but without any monument or inscribed stone to distinguish his grave (cf. Marshall, *Woodstock*, suppl. 1874. pp. 25–36). His bed is still preserved at High Lodge.

Rochester's will, with a codicil dated 22 June 1680, was proved on 23 Feb. 1680–1. His executors included, besides his wife and mother, whom he entreated to live in amity with one another, Sir Walter St. John, his mother's brother, and Sir Allen Apsley (1616–1683) [q. v.] Settlements had already been made on his wife and son; 4,000*l.* was left to each of his three daughters; an annuity of 40*l.* was bestowed on an infant named Elizabeth Clerke; and other sums were bequeathed to servants (*Wills from Doctors' Commons*, Camd. Soc., pp. 139–41).

Sympathetic elegies came from the pens of Mrs. Anne Wharton, Jack How [i.e. John Grubham Howe, q. v.], Edmund Waller (*Examen Miscellaneum*, 1702), Thomas Flatman, and Oldham. His chaplain, Robert Parsons, preached a funeral sermon which gave a somewhat sensational account of his 'death and repentance,' and attracted general attention when it was published. A more edificatory account of Rochester's con-

version, which made even greater sensation than Parsons's sermon, was published by Burnet under the title 'Some Passages of the Life and Death of John, Earl of Rochester,' 1680, 8vo. Like Parsons's volume, it was constantly reissued. A modern reprint, with a preface by Lord Ronald Gower, appeared in 1875. Of the episode of his visit to Rochester's deathbed Burnet wrote: 'Nor was the king displeased with my being sent for by Wilmot, earl of Rochester, when he died. He fancied that he had told me many things of which I might make an ill use; yet he had read the book that I writ concerning him, and spoke well of it' (BURNET, *Own Times*, 1823, ii. 288).

Rochester's widow survived him about thirteen months, dying suddenly of apoplexy, and being buried at Spelsbury on 20 Aug. 1681 (cf. *Hatton Correspondence*, ii. 6). By her he left a son and three daughters. The son, Charles, third and last earl of Rochester of the Wilmot family, baptised at Adderbury on 2 Jan. 1670-1, survived his father scarcely two years, dying on 12 Nov. and being buried on 7 Dec. 1681 by his father's side. The earldom thus became extinct, but it was recreated in favour of Lawrence Hyde [q.v.] on 29 Nov. 1682. Rochester's eldest daughter and heiress, Anne, married, first, Henry Bayntun of Bromham, Wiltshire; and, secondly, Francis Greville, leaving issue by both husbands, and being ancestress by her second husband of the Grevilles, earls of Warwick. Elizabeth, Rochester's second daughter, who is said to have inherited much of her father's wit, married Edward Montagu, third earl of Sandwich, and died at Paris on 2 July 1757. Rochester's third daughter, Malet, married John Vaughan, second viscount Lisburne.

The best portrait of Rochester is that by Sir Peter Lely at Hinchinbrooke, the seat of the Earl of Sandwich. In a portrait at Warwick Castle he is represented crowning a monkey with laurel. A third portrait, by Wissing, is in the National Portrait Gallery. A fourth portrait of Rochester in youth belonged in 1866 to Col. Sir E. S. Prideaux, bart. (*Cat. National Portraits at South Kensington*, 1866). Two engravings of him were made by R. White—one in large size dated 1681, and the other on a smaller scale, which was prefixed to the first edition of Burnet's 'Some Passages,' 1680. There is also an engraved miniature signed 'D[avid] L[oggan] 1671.'

Rochester had as sprightly a lyric gift as any writer of the Restoration. As a satirist he showed much insight and vigour, and, according to Aubrey, Marvell regarded him as the best satirist of his time. But he was something of a plagiarist. His 'Satire against Mankind' owes much to Boileau, and to Cowley his lyrics were often deeply indebted. His literary work was disfigured by his incorrigibly licentious temper. The sentiment in his love songs is transparently artificial whenever it is not offensively obscene. Numerous verses of gross indecency which have been put to his credit in contemporary miscellanies of verse may be from other pens. But there is enough foulness in his fully authenticated poems to give him a title to be remembered as the writer of the filthiest verse in the language. His muse has been compared to a well-favoured child which wilfully and wantonly rolls itself in the mud, and is so besmeared with dirt that the ordinary wayfarer prefers rather to rush hastily by than pause to discover its native charms (Mr. Edmund Gosse in WARD'S *English Poets*, ii. 425).

It is said that on his deathbed Rochester directed all his licentious writings to be destroyed, and that after his death his mother ordered a scandalous history of contemporary court intrigues to be burnt (CIBBER). Of that work nothing is known, and the order may have been carried out, but much else survives. The bibliography of Rochester's poems is difficult owing to the number of poems that are attributed to him in miscellaneous collections of verse of which he was probably not the author (cf. *Poems on Affairs of State*, passim; *Examen Miscellaneum*, 1702). No complete critical collection of his works has been attempted. His 'Satires against Mankind,' his poem on 'Nothing,' and others of 'his lewd and profane poems' and libels appeared as penny broadsides in single folio sheets at the close of his life—in 1679 and 1680—doubtless surreptitiously. According to the advertisement to Parsons's sermon, 'they were cry'd about the street.' The letter in which he summoned Burnet to his deathbed also appeared as a broadside in 1680.

Within a few months of his death a short series of 'Poems on several Occasions by the Right Honourable the E. of R——' was issued, professedly at 'Antwerpen,' but really in London (1680, 8vo). The volume was reprinted in London in 1685, with some omissions and modifications, as 'Poems on several Occasions, written by a late Person of Honour.' Some additions were made to another issue of 1691, in which are to be found all his authenticated lyrics. This was reissued in 1696.

Meanwhile there appeared an adaptation by Rochester, in poor taste, of Beaumont and Fletcher's tragedy of 'Valentinian,' under the title 'Valentinian: a Tragedy.

As 'tis Alter'd by the late Earl of Rochester and Acted at the Theatre Royal. Together with a Preface concerning the Author and his Writings. By one of his Friends' (i.e. Robert Wolseley, eldest son of Sir Charles Wolseley [q.v.]), London, 1685. When the play was produced in 1685, Betterton played Aecius with much success, and Mrs. Barry appeared as Lucina (Downes, *Roscius*, p. 55). Three prologues were printed, one being by Mrs. Behn.

A second play (in heroic couplets) of intolerable foulness has been put to Rochester's discredit. It is entitled 'Sodom,' and was published at Antwerp in 1684 as 'by the E. of R.;' no copy of this edition is known; one is said to have been burnt by Richard Heber. Two manuscripts are extant; one is in the British Museum (*Harl. MS.* 7312, pp. 118–45, a volume containing many of Rochester's authentic compositions), and the other is in the town library of Hamburg. The piece is improbably said to have been acted at court; it was doubtless designed as a scurrilous attack on Charles II. In a short poem purporting to be addressed to the author of the play (in Rochester's collected poems), he mockingly disclaimed all responsibility for it, and it has been attributed to a young barrister named John Fishbourne, of whom nothing is practically known (Baker, *Biogr. Dram.*) Internal evidence unhappily suggests that Rochester had the chief hand in the production. French adaptations are dated 1744, 1752, and 1767 (cf. Pisanus Fraxi, *Centuria Librorum Absconditorum*, London, privately printed, 1879).

An edition of Rochester's 'Works' which was issued by Tonson in 1714, 12mo, included his letters to Savile and Mrs. * * *, the tragedy of 'Valentinian,' a preface by Rymer, and a pastoral elegy by Oldham. There was a portrait by Van der Gucht. The fourth edition of this is dated 1732. Rochester's 'Remains,' including his 'Satyres,' followed in 1718. Probably the completest edition is the 'Poetical Works of the Earl of Rochester,' 1731–2, 2 vols.

A less perfect collection of his 'Works' included the poems of the Earl of Roscommon. The first edition appeared before 1702. An obscene appendix was called 'The Delights of Venus, now first published.' The second edition is dated 1702; others appeared in 1707 (and in 1714) with Saint-Évremond's memoir of Rochester and an additional poem of outrageous grossness called 'The Discovery.'

A volume containing not only Rochester's poems, but also those of the Earls of Roscommon and Dorset and the Dukes of Devonshire and Buckingham, first appeared in 1731, and was frequently reissued, often with an obscene appendix by various hands, entitled 'The Cabinet of Love,' London, 1739, 2 vols. 12mo; 1757, 1777. A privately printed reissue of excerpts from the 1757 edition appeared in 1884. Rochester's poems, expurgated by George Steevens [q.v.], appeared in Johnson's collection, and were reprinted in the collections of Anderson, Chalmers, and Park.

Rochester's letters to Savile and to Mrs. Barry were published, with a varied correspondence collected by Tom Brown, in 'Familiar Letters,' 1685, 1697, and 1699, and seven letters—two to his son, four to his wife, and one to the Earl of Lichfield—are in 'Whartoniana,' 1727, ii. 161–8. A few more are appended to 'A New Miscellany of Original Poems,' 1720 (with preface by Anthony Hammond [q. v.])

[Saint-Évremond's Memoir, prefixed to Rochester's Miscellaneous Works, 1707; Savile Correspondence (Camden Soc.); Cibber's Lives, ii. 269–300; Gramont's Memoirs; Burnet's Own Times; Aubrey's Lives, ed. Andrew Clark; Poems on Affairs of State, passim; Marshall's Woodstock, with Supplement, 1873–4; Hunter's Chorus Vatum in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 24491; Johnson's Lives of the Poets, ed. Cunningham; G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage. Rochester's death is described for edificatory purposes not only in Parsons's Sermon, 1680, and Burnet's Some Passages, 1680, but also in The Libertine Overthrown, 1680, and in The Two Noble Converts, 1680. His career is depicted in an intentionally unedifying light in J. G. M. Rutherford's Adventures of the Duke of Buckingham, Charles II, and the Earl of Rochester, 1857, and in Singular Life . . . of the renowned Earl of Rochester, 1864?] S. L.

WILMOT, Sir JOHN EARDLEY (1709–1792), chief justice of the common pleas, second son of Robert Wilmot of Osmaston, Derbyshire, by Ursula, daughter of Sir Samuel Marow, bart., of Berkswell, Warwickshire, was born at Derby on 16 Aug. 1709. Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. (so created on 19 Sept. 1772 in recognition of long service as secretary to successive lords-lieutenant of Ireland) was his elder brother. The brothers were grandsons of Robert Wilmot, M.P. for Derby 1690–5, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Eardley of Eardley, Staffordshire. Their great-grandfather was Sir Nicholas Wilmot, serjeant-at-law (knighted at Hampton Court on 20 July 1674), whose elder brother Edward was grandfather of the eminent physician Sir Edward Wilmot [q.v.]

The future chief justice received his earlier education at the free school, Derby, and, like

several other judges [cf. Noel, William; Parker, Sir Thomas; Willes, Sir John], at King Edward's school, Lichfield, where he was slightly senior to David Garrick and contemporary with Samuel Johnson. In 1724 he was removed to Westminster school, where he formed a lifelong friendship with Henry Bilson Legge, the future chancellor of the exchequer. At Cambridge, where he soon afterwards matriculated from Trinity Hall, he did not graduate, but acquired a taste for learned leisure which he never lost. His predilection was for the church, and it was only in deference to his father's wishes that he adopted the legal profession. During his residence at Trinity Hall, however, he dutifully studied the civil law, and in June 1732 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. In 1745 he was elected F.S.A.

Wilmot soon made a distinguished figure both in the courts of common law and at the parliamentary bar (in election petition cases), but found the profession uncongenial. In 1753 he refused silk, and in the following year he retired to his native place with the intention of confining himself to local practice. Early in 1755, however, he was lured back to Westminster by the offer of a puisne judgeship in the king's bench, and, having been knighted and invested with the coif, was sworn in as justice (11 Feb.) He proved so efficient a puisne that when, on the resignation of Lord Hardwicke, it became necessary to put the great seal in commission, he was nominated one of the commissioners [cf. Smythe, Sir Sidney Stafford, and Willes, Sir John]. This office he held with increasing credit from 19 Nov. 1756 to 20 June 1757, when the seal was delivered to Lord-keeper Henley [see Henley, Robert, first Earl of Northington].

After eight years more of service in the king's bench, Wilmot began again to think of retirement; but the easy post of chief justice of Chester, which he hoped to secure, proved unobtainable, while that of chief justice of the common pleas was literally thrust upon him on the elevation of Lord Camden to the woolsack. After some demur he accepted the proffered dignity, and was sworn in accordingly on 20 Aug. 1766. He was sworn of the privy council on 10 Sept. following. As puisne Wilmot followed Mansfield's lead in the cases which arose out of the publication of Wilkes's celebrated 'North Briton' No. 45 [cf. Wilkes, John]. As chief justice assistant to the House of Lords during the proceedings on Wilkes's writ of error he sustained (16 Jan. 1769) Mansfield's judgments in the king's bench. In the common pleas, when Wilkes's long-delayed action against Lord Halifax came on for hearing (10 Nov. 1769), he sought to temper justice with mercy by directing the jury that, though precedent did not justify the issue of the general warrant, it ought to be taken into account in mitigation of damages.

Wilmot thrice declined the great seal: once on the dismissal of Lord Camden, again on the death of Charles Yorke [q. v.] and once more pending the subsequent commission [cf. Bathurst, Henry, 1714–1794]. Unlike Yorke, Wilmot had no such party ties—he had held aloof from politics throughout his career—as rendered his refusal of office obligatory; and no one but himself doubted his capacity. His refusal was dictated by the same pococurantism, now inveterate and reinforced by failing health, which he had twice before exhibited. It was the more to be regretted by reason of the glaring incompetence of the commissioners. But there is no reason to suppose that in Wilmot the country lost a great chancellor. His understanding was indeed sound and strong and his learning extensive, but there is no evidence that he possessed the subtlety and originality which characterise the masters of equity.

Wilmot resigned the chief-justiceship on 26 Jan. 1771. He at first declined all recompense for his services, but at length accepted a pension of 2,400*l.* He continued to take part in the judicial business of the privy council until 1782, when he withdrew entirely from public life. He died at his house in Great Ormond Street, London, on 5 Feb. 1792. His remains were interred in Berkswell church. By his wife Sarah (*m.* in 1743), daughter of Thomas Rivett, M.P. for Derby 1748–54, Wilmot had, with two daughters, three sons. The second son, John Eardley-Wilmot [q. v.], succeeded to his estates. Robert, the eldest son, died married in the East Indies.

Wilmot's decisions are reported by Burrow and Wilson. His own 'Notes of Opinions and Judgments delivered in different Courts,' edited by his son John Eardley-Wilmot, appeared at London in 1802, 4to. Some of his letters are printed in his 'Memoirs' (see *infra;* and cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. App. p. 359, 6th Rep. App. p. 242).

Engravings from portraits by Reynolds and Dance are in the British Museum and prefixed to the works above mentioned.

[John Eardley-Wilmot's Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knight, with some Original Letters, 1802, London, 4to (2nd edit. with additions, 1811); Le

Neve's Pedigrees of the Knights (Harl. Soc.), p. 291; Kimber and Johnson's Baronetage, iii. 151; Gent. Mag 1755 p. 92, 1792 i. 187; Ann. Reg. 1765 p. 59, 1766 pp. 165, 166, 1771 p. 71, 1772 p. 162; Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. v. p. lxvi; Harwood's Lichfield, p. 499; Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George II, ed. Holland, ii. 273; Memoirs of the Reign of George III, ed. Le Marchant, and Russell Barker, 1894, and Letters, ed. Cunningham; Grenville Papers, ed. Smith, iii. 46, iv. 110, 115, 392; Grafton's Autobiography, ed. Anson; Correspondence of George III with Lord North, ed. Donne, p. 53; Harris's Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke; Wynne's Serjeant-at-Law; Hardy's Cat. of Chancellors; Howell's State Trials, xix. 1027, 1127, 1407; Law Mag. viii. 356; Campbell's Chief Justices; Foss's Lives of the Judges; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage; Foster's Baronetage.] J. M. R.

WILMOT, JOHN EARDLEY- (1750–1815), politician and author, second son of Sir John Eardley-Wilmot [q. v.], lord chief justice of the common pleas, by Sarah, daughter of Thomas Rivett of Derby, was born in 1750. He was educated at Derby grammar school, Westminster school, the Royal Academy, Brunswick, and the university of Oxford, where he matriculated from University College on 10 Jan. 1766, and graduated B.A. in 1769, being elected fellow of All Souls' College in the same year. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1773, and in 1781 was appointed to a mastership in chancery, which he held until 1804. He represented Tiverton, Devonshire, in parliament from 1776 to 1784, and sat for Coventry in the parliaments of 1784–90 and 1790–6. In the House of Commons he seldom spoke, but from his 'Short Defence of the Opposition, in Answer to a Pamphlet entitled "A Short History of the Opposition"' (London, 1778, 8vo), it appears that he was an independent whig who strongly condemned the policy which precipitated the American war. In 1783 he was appointed by act of parliament commissioner to inquire into the claims of the American loyalists to compensation for their losses suffered during the war. In 1790 he organised the Freemasons' Hall committee for the relief of the French refugees. He retired from public life in 1804. In 1812 he assumed by royal license (20 Jan.) the additional surname of Eardley. He died at his house, Bruce Castle, Tottenham, on 23 June 1815. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 18 Nov. 1779, and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1791.

Wilmot married twice: (1) on 20 April 1776, Frances, only daughter of Samuel Sainthill; (2) on 29 June 1793, Sarah, daughter of Colonel Haslam. He had issue only by his first wife.

Letters from and to Wilmot are preserved in Additional MSS. 5015 f. 29, and 9828, and Lord Lansdowne's collection (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 6th Rep. app. i. 242). From materials collected by Wilmot, John Rayner edited Ranulf de Glanville's 'Tractatus de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Regni Angliæ' (London, 1780, 8vo). Wilmot edited 'Notes of Opinions and Judgments delivered in different Courts' by his father (London, 1802, 4to). Besides the pamphlet mentioned above, he was author of: 1. 'Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knt., with some original letters,' London, 1802, 4to; 2nd ed. with additions, 1811, 8vo. 2. 'The Life of the Rev. John Hough, D.D., successively Bishop of Oxford, Lichfield and Coventry, and Worcester,' London, 1812, 4to. 3. 'Historical View of the Commission for Inquiring into the Losses, Services, and Claims of the American Loyalists at the close of the War between Great Britain and her Colonies in 1783; with an Account of the Compensation granted to them by Parliament in 1785 and 1788,' London, 1815, 8vo.

By his first wife Wilmot had, with four daughters, a son, John Eardley (1783–1847), born on 21 Feb. 1783, educated at Harrow, and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn on 9 May 1806. He resided at Berkswell Hall, Warwickshire, the northern division of which county he represented in parliament in the liberal interest from 1832 to 1843. On 23 Aug. 1821 he was created Sir John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot, bart. In 1843 (27 March) he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land, but, in consequence of his supposed indifference to the morals of the convicts under his charge, was superseded on 13 Oct. 1846. He died at Hobart Town on 3 Feb. 1847. He was D.C.L. (Oxon.), F.R.S., and F.L.S., and author of 'An Abridgment of Blackstone's "Commentaries"' (London, 1822, 12mo; 2nd ed., by his son Sir John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot [q. v.], 1853, 8vo; 3rd ed. 1855). He married twice: first, on 21 May 1808, Elizabeth Emma (*d.* 1818), fourth daughter of Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., of Bath, and sister of Admiral Sir Edward Parry; secondly, on 30 Aug. 1819, Eliza (*d.* 1869), eldest daughter of Sir Robert Chester of Bush Hall, Hertfordshire. He had issue by both wives.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. and Baronetage; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage; Law List; Gent. Mag. 1776 p. 191, 1793 ii. 670, 1808 i. 458, 1815 ii. 83, 1819 ii. 272, 1847 ii. 206; Ann. Reg. 1743, ii. 333; Memoirs of Sir John Eardley-Wilmot (1802), p. 58; Parl. Hist. xix. 37, 787, xxiii. 564; Madame D'Arblay's Diary, vi. 10;

Georgian Era; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; List of Royal Society, 1797; List of Society of Antiquaries (1802); Northcote's Case of Sir Eardley-Wilmot (1847); Heaton's Australian Dict. of Dates.] J. M. R.

WILMOT, SIR JOHN EARDLEY EARDLEY- (1810–1892), baronet, barrister and politician, born on 16 Nov. 1810, was eldest son of Sir John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot, first baronet, and grandson of John Eardley-Wilmot [q. v.] He was educated at Winchester, where he received the gold medal in 1828, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he matriculated on 22 March 1828, and obtained a scholarship. He gained the chancellor's gold medal for Latin verse in 1829, graduating B.A. in 1831. On 19 May 1830 he became a student at Lincoln's Inn, and he was called to the bar on 28 Jan. 1842; he joined the midland circuit and Warwick, Coventry, and Birmingham sessions. From 1852 until 1874, when he resigned the post, he was recorder of Warwick, and he was judge of the county court at Bristol from January 1854 to 1863, and subsequently from 1863 to 1871 of the Marylebone district in London. He represented South Warwickshire in parliament in the conservative interest from 1874 to 1885, where he introduced bills in 1875 and 1876 to amend the criminal law by differentiating two classes of murder, and to further extend the jurisdiction of county courts.

Wilmot was never a very successful advocate, though a practised speaker. He took great interest in the question of local government for Ireland, advocating the development of Irish industries and the establishment of a royal residence in Ireland, and acting as chairman of a harbour board in Ireland. His persevering efforts procured the release of Edmund Galley, who had been wrongly convicted of murder and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Wilmot died at his residence in Thurloe Square, London, on 1 Feb. 1892. He married, on 27 April 1839, Eliza Martha, fifth daughter of Sir Robert Williams, ninth baronet. She died on 23 Oct. 1887, and had issue six sons and two daughters. He was succeeded in the title by his eldest son, William Assheton Eardley Wilmot, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who was born in 1841, married in 1876 Mary, third daughter of David Watts Russell of Biggin, Northamptonshire, and died in 1896.

Wilmot was author of: 1. 'A Digest of the Law of Burglary,' London, 1851, 12mo. 2. 'Lord Brougham's Acts and Bills from 1811 to the present time, now first collected and arranged, with an Analytical Review, showing their results upon the Amendment of the Law,' London, 1857, 8vo. 3. 'Reminiscences of the late Thomas Assheton Smith,' London, 1860, 8vo; 5th edit. 1893. 4. 'A Safe and Constitutional Plan of Parliamentary Reform,' London, 1865, 8vo. He also edited his father's 'Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries,' London, 1853, 8vo; 1855, 12mo. He frequently contributed letters to the 'Times' and other newspapers on the legal and political subjects in which he was interested, besides writing and publishing various pamphlets.

[Times, 2 and 3 Feb. 1892; Law Times, 6 Feb. 1892; Law Journal, 6 Feb. 1892; Debrett's House of Commons and Judicial Bench; Burke's Peerage; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Foster's Men at the Bar; Official Returns of Members of Parliament; private information.] R. J. S.

WILMOT, LEMUEL ALLEN (1809–1878), governor of New Brunswick, born on 31 Jan. 1809 at Sunbury, on the St. John River in New Brunswick, was the son of William Wilmot, a member of the provincial legislative assembly, by his wife Hannah, daughter of Daniel Bliss (1740–1806), chief justice of the court of common pleas in New Brunswick. On his father's side he was descended from a New England family, his grandfather, Major Lemuel Wilmot, being a loyalist refugee. Lemuel Allen was partly educated among the French community at Madawaska, and he afterwards entered the university of King's College at Fredericton. He was a successful student, and had the distinction of being 'the best swimmer, skater, runner, wrestler, boatman, drill-master, speaker, and musician' of his time. In 1830 he became an attorney, and two years later was called to the bar of New Brunswick. On 31 July 1834 he was elected to the house of assembly for the province of York. He declared himself a liberal in politics, advocating responsible government and opposition to the system of family compacts, and soon was acknowledged the liberal leader. In 1836 he moved an address to the governor for a detailed account of the crown land fund, and he and William Crane were sent to England as delegates to obtain for the representative assembly the control of the crown lands. They were cordially received by the colonial secretary, Sir Charles Grant, baron Glenelg [q. v.], and a bill was drafted granting the reforms they asked. The lieutenant-governor, Sir Archibald Campbell (1769–1843) [q.v.], withheld his approval and tendered his resignation. The delegates were again sent to England, where their efforts were finally successful. Campbell's resigna-

tion was accepted, and the control of the revenue of the crown lands was vested in the assembly on condition of establishing a permanent civil list out of it.

In 1838 Wilmot was made a queen's counsel. In 1844 he accepted a seat in the executive council without a portfolio; but when the lieutenant-governor, Sir William Colebrooke, without consulting his advisers, appointed his son-in-law to the office of provincial secretary, Wilmot, with three colleagues, resigned his place in the cabinet.

In 1847 Earl Grey, the colonial secretary, declared that members of the executive council should hold office only while they possessed the confidence of the majority of the people. In 1848 the New Brunswick house of assembly passed a resolution approving of Earl Grey's despatch, and Wilmot, who made a great speech on the occasion, was called on to form a government. He accepted the task, and his cabinet became a coalition ministry with liberal tendencies. He himself held office as attorney-general, a post which he first filled on 24 May 1848. In this capacity and as premier he took an active part in the consolidation of criminal and municipal law. In 1850 he attended the international railway convention at Portland in Maine. In the same year he took part in negotiations in Washington on the subject of commercial reciprocity. A treaty was concluded four years later by Lord Elgin.

In January 1851 Wilmot was appointed a judge of the supreme court. While holding this office he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the university of King's College. When the question of federation became prominent in 1865 he espoused the cause of union, and after federation was accomplished he was nominated to the post of lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick on 27 July 1868. He held office till 14 Nov. 1873, when he received a pension as a retired judge. In 1875 he became second commissioner under the Prince Edward Island Purchase Act, passed in that year, and he was also nominated one of the arbitrators in the Ontario and north-west boundary commission, but death prevented him serving. He died at Fredericton on 20 May 1878, and was buried near the town. Wilmot was twice married: first, to a daughter of the Rev. J. Balloch; and, secondly, to a daughter of William A. Black of Halifax, a member of the legislative council.

[Lathern's Hon. Judge Wilmot, 1881; Dominion Annual Register, 1878, p. 371; Appleton's Cycl. of American Biogr.; Withrow's Hist. of Canada, 1888, p. 506.] E. I. C.

WILMOT, ROBERT (*fl.* 1568–1608), dramatist, was presented by Gabriel Poyntz on 28 Nov. 1582 to the rectory of North Okendon, now Ockendon, about six miles from Romford in Essex, and by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, on 2 Dec. 1585, to the vicarage of Horndon-on-the-Hill, a few miles away from Ockendon. He is described in 1585 as M.A. (Newcourt, *Repertorium*, ii. 447, 343). It does not appear when the vicarage at Horndon was vacated, but in 1608 the crown, by lapse of the patron's right, appointed to Ockendon another Robert Wilmot, whose death took place in 1619.

Wilmot published, in 1591, 'The Tragedie of Tancred and Gismund, compiled by the Gentlemen of the Inner Temple, and by them presented before her Majestie. Newly revived and polished according to the decorum of these daies. By R. W. London,' 1591 (1592 in some copies), 4to. The play is dedicated by 'Robert Wilmot' to 'Lady Marie Peter and the Lady Annie Graie;' the latter was the wife of Henry Grey, esq., of Pirgo. After the dedication comes a letter to the author from Guil. Webbe [see Webbe, William], dated 'from Pyrgo in Essex, August the Eight, 1591.' Webbe claims from Wilmot the performance of an 'old intention' of publishing this play. He refers to the gentlemen of the Inner Temple, and says that the play was 'by them most pithily framed and no less curiously acted in view of her Majestie, by whom it was then as princely accepted as of the whole honorable audience notably applauded.' After this letter follows an address by Wilmot to the 'Gentlement students of the Inner Temple and Gentlemen of the Middle Temple,' in which he mentions his doubt 'whether it were convenient for the commonwealth, with the indecorum of my calling (as some thinke it), that the memorie of Tancred's Tragedie should be againe by my meanes revived.' This seems a reference to his clerical profession. He speaks of his acquaintance with the Temple as having lasted twenty-four years. Before the play there are complimentary sonnets to 'the Queenes Maidens of Honor.' The play was acted before Queen Elizabeth in 1568. In Wilmot's version the initials of five composers are given at the end of the five acts as follows: Rod. Staf.; Hen. No (Henry Noel?); G. Al.; Ch. Hat (Christopher Hatton); R. W. (Robert Wilmot). The play is taken from Boccaccio. It 'may still claim to be designated the oldest known English play of which the plot is certainly taken from an Italian novel.' The story is told in Painter's 'Palace of

Pleasure,' tale 39. The original version is extant in several manuscripts, of which Lansdowne MS. 786 is the best. From this it appears that originally the play was in decasyllabic rhyming quatrains. Wilmot in 1591 made it into blank verse, by that time fashionable; but the play must be classed along with early plays like 'Gorboduc' and other imitations of Seneca. It has dumb shows to commence and choruses to terminate the acts. It 'possesses no mean literary merit' (WARD). The 1591 edition was reprinted in Dodsley's 'Collection,' vol. ii., in 1780 (4th edit. by Hazlitt, 1874, vol. vii.) Hunter mentions a second work by Wilmot, 'Syrophenisia, or the Canaanitish Woman; conflicts at Horndon-on-the-Hill in the County of Essex,' 1598.

[Ward's English Dramatic Literature, 1898, i. 214; Collier's History of Dramatic Poetry, ii. 399; Arber's Introduction to reprint of Webbe's Discourse of English Poetrie; Hallam's Lit. of Europe, ii. 167; Inderwick's Cal. Inner Temple Records, 1896, vol. i. pp. lxxi–lxxii; Hunter's manuscript Chorus Vatum; Warton's English Poetry, iv. 269, 339; Fleay's History of the Stage, p. 17, and English Drama, ii. 277.] R. B.

WILMOT, ROBERT (*d.* 1695), commodore, is first mentioned in July 1689 as second lieutenant of the 70-gun ship Exeter, then fitting out in the Medway. In the following March he was promoted to command the Cygnet fireship, in which he was present at the battle of Beachy Head on 30 June. On 19 Aug. he was moved to the newly named fireship Hopewell, and shortly afterwards to the Dreadnought, to take that vessel round from Portsmouth to the river. The Dreadnought, an old 62-gun ship, built in 1654, was no longer seaworthy, and 'foundered by her leakiness in her passage,' off the South Foreland. By the court-martial held on 8 Dec. 1690 Wilmot was fully acquitted, and on 6 Jan. 1690–1 he was appointed to command the Crown of 48 guns for cruising service in the Channel. In 1692 he commanded the Wolf, hired ship, also of 48 guns, and convoyed the trade to Virginia and home. Early in 1693 he was appointed to the 70-gun ship Elizabeth, one of the grand fleet which, after accompanying Sir George Rooke [q. v.] past Ushant, returned to Torbay on 21 June, and remained there for a couple of months. During this time Wilmot quarrelled with Ensign Roydon of Ingoldsby's regiment, a detachment of which was serving on board the Elizabeth as marines. The quarrel resulted in a duel fought on shore, and Roydon was killed. Wilmot was charged with manslaughter, arrested by the marshal of the admiralty, tried at the assizes in Devonshire in the following March, and acquitted. On 25 April 1694 he was reappointed to the Elizabeth (EDYE, *History of the Royal Marines*; i. 387; *Admiralty Minute Books*, 30 Aug., 4 Sept. 1693, 5 March 1693–4).

In the following October he was appointed to the 60-gun ship Dunkirk, and the command of an expedition sent to the West Indies, where it was to co-operate with the Spaniards against the French settlements in Hispaniola. The squadron appointed for this service, consisting, besides the Dunkirk, of three 50-gun ships and some smaller vessels, together with transports carrying twelve hundred soldiers commanded by Colonel Luke Lillingston [q. v.], sailed from Plymouth on 22 Jan. 1695. In March it was at St. Christopher's, and after some correspondence with the Spanish governor of St. Domingo it sailed for Savana on the 28th. At Savana, however, it was found that, contrary to the hopes the governor had held out, the Spaniards were not ready, and it was the end of April before Cape Français could be attacked. This the French evacuated after setting on fire, and it was some weeks before the different elements of the assailing force could agree on what was next to be done and how it was to be done. At length they attacked and on 3 July took Port de la Paix, out of which they collected a booty estimated as worth about 200,000*l.* This seems to have been the cause of the bitter quarrel which broke out between Wilmot and Lillingston, though the particulars are unknown. Wilmot was anxious, late as the season was, to go on and capture Petit Goave and Leogane; but the sickly state of the troops, and probably also Lillingston's ill will, rendered this impossible, and leaving the 50-gun ships behind for the protection of Jamaica, Wilmot sailed for England on 3 Sept. But the fever, which had killed so many of the soldiers, had now spread to the ships, and very many of the seamen died, Wilmot himself among the first, on 15 Sept. Lillingston afterwards published a pamphlet accusing Wilmot of several irregularities, none of which, however, he could substantiate by any evidence except his own assertion; and Wilmot was dead. In the account of the expedition published by Burchett, who, as secretary of the admiralty, was in a better position for learning the truth than any other man could possibly be, the accusations of Lillingston are passed over with contempt.

[List books in the Public Record Office; Charnock's Biogr. Nav. ii. 375; Burchett's Transactions at Sea, pp. 531–7; Lillingston's Reflections on Burchett's Memoirs; Lediard's Naval Hist. pp. 700–8.] J. K. L.

WILMOT-HORTON, Sir ROBERT JOHN (1784–1841), political pamphleteer. [See Horton.]

WILSON, Mrs. (*d.* 1786), actress, whose maiden name was Adcock, was presumably a milliner in the Haymarket [see Weston, Thomas, 1737–1776]. She is first heard of in York, where, as Mrs. Weston, in the summer of 1773 she played Lucy Lockit in the 'Beggar's Opera,' Miss Notable in the 'Lady's Last Stake,' and other comic parts. After appearing in Leeds, where she became a favourite, and in Glasgow in 1774, she came to London. There she came to know Richard Wilson (see below), and as Mrs. Wilson she played at the Haymarket on 19 May 1775, Betsy Blossom in the 'Cozeners,' and Lucy in the 'Virgin Unmasked.' The name of Wilson she henceforward retained, but is once and again heard of as Mrs. Weston. Weston and Wilson were in the same company with her. Weston died in 1776, but it is known that he quarrelled with and forsook his wife no long time after marriage. Under one name or other she was seen in her first Haymarket season as Lucy in the 'Mirror,' Nell in the 'Devil to Pay,' Lydia in the 'Bankrupt,' Sophy in the 'Dutchman,' and Juletta (an original part) in 'Metamorphoses' (26 Aug. 1775).

On 30 April 1776 she was at Covent Garden, for Wilson's benefit, Hoyden in the 'Man of Quality.' In the summer of 1776 and that of 1777 she was in Liverpool, where, among many other parts, she enacted Miss Hardcastle in 'She stoops to conquer,' Lady Racket in 'Three Weeks after Marriage,' Mariana in the 'Miser,' Charlotte Rusport in the 'West Indian,' Jenny in the 'Provoked Husband,' Mrs. Sullen in the 'Beaux' Stratagem,' Estifania in 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife,' Phædra in 'Amphitryon,' Ophelia, Maria in the 'Twelfth Night,' Lady Harriet in the 'Funeral,' Garnet in the Good-natured Man,' and Mrs. Sneak in the 'Mayor of Garratt.' At Covent Garden she had played meanwhile Polly Honeycombe in Colman's piece so named, Mrs. Pinchwife in the 'Country Wife,' and Kitty in 'High Life below Stairs.' On 2 Feb. 1780 she was the first Betsy Blossom in Pilon's 'Deaf Lover,' and on 5 Aug. at the Haymarket the first Bridget in Miss Lee's 'Chapter of Accidents.' She was also seen at the Haymarket as Nerissa and Miss Prue in 'Love for Love;' and at Covent Garden as Jacintha in the 'Mistake,' Mrs. Page in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' Margery in 'Love in a Village,' Edging in the 'Careless Husband,' Damaris in 'Barnaby Brittle' on 18 April 1781, and on 10 May Betty Hint in the 'Man of the World,' the last two original parts.

At the Haymarket she was on 16 June 1781 the original Comfit in O'Keeffe's 'Dead Alive,' and played Filch in the 'Beggar's Opera,' with the male parts played by women and *vice versa*; she played also Nysa in 'Midas' (15 Aug.), and Flippanta in the 'Confederacy.' Miss Turnbull, an original part in Holcroft's 'Duplicity,' was seen at Covent Garden, 13 Oct.; Kitty in Mrs. Cowley's 'Which is the Man,' 9 Feb. 1782; Nancy in O'Keeffe's 'Positive Man,' 16 March; and Kitty Carrington in Cumberland's 'Walloons,' 20 April. She was also Miss Leeson in the 'School for Wives,' and Jenny in the 'Provoked Husband.' Her original parts in the next season (at Covent Garden) included Catalina in O'Keeffe's 'Castle of Andalusia' on 2 Nov., and Minette in Mrs. Cowley's 'Bold Stroke for a Husband' on 25 Feb. 1783. She also appeared as Mrs. Cadwallader in the 'Author,' Floretta in the 'Quaker,' and Foible in the 'Way of the World.' Viletta in 'She would and she would not,' Fatima in 'Cymon,' Lucetta in 'Two Gentleman of Verona,' and Mrs. Haughty in 'Epicœne,' were given during the next season, in which she was on 8 Nov. the first Corisca in the 'Magic Picture,' altered from Massinger; Miss Juvenile in Mrs. Cowley's 'More Ways than One' (6 Dec.); and 17 April 1784, Annette in 'Robin Hood.' In 1784–5 she is credited with Tilburina in the 'Critic,' Muslin in the 'Way to keep him,' Parly in the 'Constant Couple,' Nell in the 'Devil to Pay,' and Fine Lady in 'Lethe.' She was on 29 March 1785 the original Mary the Buxom in Pilon's 'Barataria,' on 2 April Grace in Macnally's 'Fashionable Levities,' and on 22 Oct. Fish in Mrs. Inchbald's 'Appearance is against them.' She also played Lucetta in the 'Suspicious Husband,' Susan in 'Follies of a Day,' and Margery in 'Love in a Village.'

She did not act after this season, and died in Edinburgh in 1786. A Mrs. Wilson, according to Genest, 'carefully to be distinguished from her namesake at Covent Garden,' played at Drury Lane the same class of parts from 1783 to 1790. Mrs. Wilson or Weston was a good actress, but 'died a martyr to her own folly,' says Tate Wilkinson, who adds that she was 'past reclaiming.' Mary Julia Young, in the 'Memoirs of Mrs. Crouch,' says of her Filch: 'Though a very pretty little woman, [she] appeared to be in reality as complete a young pickpocket as could be found among the boys who lurk about the doors of a theatre, and sang her songs as if

she had always frequented such society. Gay himself could never have wished for a better Filch' (i. 115).

Her husband, RICHARD WILSON (*fl.* 1774–1792), born in Durham, played during many years comic characters at Covent Garden and the Haymarket. He was a good actor in comedy, taking parts such as Hardcastle, Justice Woodcock, Sir Anthony Absolute, Tony Lumpkin, Malvolio, Touchstone, Falstaff, Ben in 'Love for Love,' Scapin, Shylock, Fluellen, Polonius, Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, and Sir Hugh Evans. His original parts included Don Jerome in the 'Duenna,' Lord Lumbercourt in the 'Man of the World,' Father Luke in the 'Poor Soldier,' Mayor in 'Peeping Tom,' John Dory in 'Wild Oats,' and Sulky in the 'Road to Ruin.' According to a rather extravagant and scarcely credible account of Lee Lewes, he married in the country, as a seventh husband, a Mrs. Grace, who is said to have been the original Jenny in the 'Provoked Husband.' She was, in fact, Myrtilla, Mrs. Cibber playing Jenny. She must have been fifty years of age, and Wilson little over twenty. Wilson then married, it is said, a daughter of Charles Lee Lewes [q. v.], and afterwards, it is to be presumed, Mrs. Weston. Richard Wilson was a good actor. O'Keeffe (*Recollections*, ii. 309) says he succeeded Shuter at Covent Garden, that 'his manner was broad, full, and powerful,' and that he was 'ever true in loyalty to his poet, his manager, and his audience.'

[Genest's Account of the English Stage, vols. v. and vi. passim; Young's Memoirs of Mrs. Crouch; Tate Wilkinson's Wandering Patentee; Oulton's History of the London Theatres; Lee Lewes's Memoirs; O'Keeffe's Recollections; Doran's Stage Annals, ed. Lowe; Notes and Queries, 9th ser. ii. 349.] J. K.

WILSON, SIR ADAM (1814–1891), Canadian judge, was born at Edinburgh on 22 Sept. 1814, and educated in that city. He emigrated in 1830 to Trafalgar, co. Halton, in Upper Canada, and went into the employ of his uncle, who owned mills and stores at that place; but after three years he decided to go to the Canadian bar, and in 1834 became articled to Robert Baldwin Sullivan; he was called in Trinity term 1839 to the bar of Upper Canada, having already made such an impression on his tutor that he was in 1840 admitted into partnership with him and Robert Baldwin, the reform leader. He was successful in practice, and became Q.C. in 1850; he was shortly afterwards elected a bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada. In 1856 he was appointed to the committee for revising the public statutes of the Canadas.

Wilson removed to Toronto before 1855, and in 1859 and 1860 was mayor of that city. In 1859 he entered the legislative assembly of Upper Canada as member for the North Riding of York. Joining the reform party, he became an uncompromising opponent of the Cartier-Macdonald ministry, chiefly on the question of their views as to popular representation. In 1860 he was again returned, but in 1861 was defeated in the election for West Toronto. In 1862 he was elected for his old constituency, and on 24 May of that year became solicitor-general in the coalition ministry led by John Sandfield Macdonald.

On 11 May 1863 Wilson resigned political life on his appointment as puisne judge of the court of queen's bench for Upper Canada. On 24 Aug. he was transferred to the court of common pleas; but at Easter 1868 he again returned to the court of queen's bench. In 1871 he was a member of the law reform commission. In 1878 he was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas, and in 1884 chief justice of the court of queen's bench of Ontario. He was knighted in 1888. He died at Toronto on 29 Dec. 1891. He was author of 'A Sketch of the Office of Constable,' 1861.

Wilson married the daughter of Thomas Dalton, editor of the Toronto 'Patriot.' His adopted daughter, Julia Isabella Jordan, married George Shirley.

[Rose's Cyclopædia of Canadian Biogr.; Morgan's Canadian Legal Directory, 1878; Montreal Gazette, 30 Dec. 1891.] C. A. H.

WILSON, ALEXANDER (1714–1786), first professor of astronomy at Glasgow University, and the father of Scottish letter-founders, son of Patrick Wilson, town clerk of St. Andrews, was born at St. Andrews in 1714. He studied at the university there, and graduated M.A. on 8 May 1733. In 1737 he became assistant to a London surgeon and apothecary. One day he paid a visit to a type-foundry, and, after examining the processes, the idea of an improved method of manufacture of types struck him. He relinquished his profession and returned to St. Andrews in 1739. In 1742, with a friend named Bain, he started a letter-foundry at St. Andrews, which was removed in 1744 to Camlachie, near Glasgow. In 1747 Bain settled at Dublin, but in 1749 the partnership was dissolved. The result of Wilson's efforts was an extensive and improved production of types. He furnished his friends, the brothers Foulis, with their types, especially the Greek (which were held to be unrivalled), and it is to Wilson

that we owe the beauty and artistic finish of the Foulis press [see FOULIS, ROBERT]. He is specially referred to in the preface to the 'Homer.' In 1760 Wilson was appointed first professor of practical astronomy in the university of Glasgow, through the influence of the Duke of Argyll. In 1769 he made his celebrated discovery regarding the solar spots, an account of which appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society of London, 1774. His view was that the spots are cavities or depressions in the luminous matter which surrounds the sun; and he was the first to establish this by a rigid induction. Wilson was also the author of a speculation in answer to the question, 'What hinders the fixed stars from falling upon one another?' His view was that this might depend upon periodical motion round some grand centre of gravitation. It was given to the world in an anonymous tract, 'Thoughts on General Gravitation, and Views thence arising as to the State of the Universe.' Assisted by his sons, whom he took into partnership, Wilson still continued and extended the business of type-founding, and in 1772 he published 'A Specimen of some of the Printing Types cast in the Foundry of Alexander Wilson & Sons.' Wilson resigned the professorship in 1784, and died at Edinburgh on 18 Oct. 1786. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from St. Andrews on 6 Aug. 1763, and was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

He was succeeded in his chair at the university by his son Patrick Wilson (1743–1811), who had much of the original thought and inventive genius of his father. He left 1,000*l.* to Glasgow University, the interest on which is used to purchase instruments for the professor of astronomy. His portrait, a medallion by James Tassie, is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. The type-founding business was continued by the Wilson family for many years, a branch being opened in 1832 in Edinburgh, while in 1834 the business was removed from Glasgow to London.

[Anderson's Scottish Nation; Irving's Eminent Scotsmen; University of Glasgow, Old and New, 1891, pp. 65–6; London Literary Gazette, 1834, p. 40; Rogers's Hist. of St. Andrews; Addison's Roll of Glasgow Graduates, 1898.]

G. S–H.

WILSON, ALEXANDER (1766–1813), ornithologist, the son of Alexander Wilson, a distiller, and afterwards weaver, of Paisley, was born in that town on 6 July 1766. He was educated for a short time at a school in Paisley, but, owing to his mother's death and his father's remarriage, had to be removed, and on 31 July 1779 was apprenticed for a term of three years to his eldest sister's husband, William Duncan, a weaver in Paisley. On the expiration of his apprenticeship in 1782 he continued weaving at Lochwinnoch and Paisley, but subsequently for nearly three years he travelled as a packman.

From a very early period he had evinced a strong desire for learning, and had developed a literary taste, especially for poetry. He had composed many poems himself, and unsuccessfully sought when travelling to obtain subscribers towards their publication. These verses were nevertheless issued, and went through two editions in 1790, reappearing in 1791, under the title of 'Poems, humorous, satirical, and serious.' His literary efforts being financially unsuccessful, he resumed weaving in Lochwinnoch, and afterwards in Paisley, but went to Edinburgh to take part in the debate held in the Pantheon by a society of literati called 'The Forum' on the question whether Allan Ramsay or Robert Fergusson had done more to honour Scottish poetry. In his poem, which was published with that on the same theme by Ebenezer Picken [q. v.] in 1791, under the title of 'The Laurel disputed,' Wilson gave preference to Ramsay, a verdict from which his audience dissented. Two other poems were composed and recited by him on this occasion. He also, after corresponding with Burns, paid a visit to that poet in Ayrshire. In 1792 his poem 'Watty and Meg' appeared anonymously, and was at first ascribed to Burns.

A little later, having written a piece of severe personal satire against an individual in Paisley, he was sentenced to burn it in public and imprisoned. After his release he left for the American colonies, sailing from Belfast on 23 May 1794, accompanied by his nephew, William Duncan. The ship being full, they obtained passage only by agreeing to sleep on deck. On his arrival, literally penniless, at Newcastle, Delaware, on 14 July, he shouldered his fowling-piece and walked to Philadelphia, shooting by the way his first American bird, a red-headed woodpecker. In Philadelphia he obtained employment with John Aitken, a copperplate printer, but afterwards took to weaving at Pennypack, and for a time in Virginia. In the autumn of 1795 he became a pedlar once more and travelled through New Jersey. On his return he opened a school near Frankford, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Millerstown and taught in the schoolhouse of that village. Here he studied hard, principally at mathe-

matics, and practised surveying. He next opened a school at Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he remained till early in 1802, when he received an appointment from the trustees of the Union school, close to Gray's Ferry, near Philadelphia. Here he made the acquaintance of William Bartram, the botanist and naturalist, who owned an extensive garden on the west bank of the Schuylkill, where Wilson was able to gratify to the full his love of nature. His friends, becoming anxious for his health, persuaded him to relinquish poetry for drawing, and he took lessons from the engraver, Alexander Lawson. Failing in his attempts at the human figure and at landscape-drawing, he was induced by Bartram to attempt the illustration of birds. In this he succeeded beyond his anticipation, and presently proposed the scheme of illustrating the ornithology of the United States, for which he at once began to collect materials.

In 1804, with two friends, he took a walking tour to Niagara, which inspired the poem of 'The Foresters,' published in the 'Portfolio.' In February 1806 he made an unsuccessful application to President Jefferson (with whom he had previously had correspondence on ornithological matters) for the post of naturalist to the expedition then fitting out to explore the valley of the Mississippi.

In April of the same year he was engaged at a liberal salary by the publisher, Samuel F. Bradford, to assist in editing the American edition of Rees's 'Cyclopædia.' This gave him the opportunity of proceeding with his cherished scheme—the risk of which was taken by Bradford—and in September 1808 the first volume of 'The American Ornithology' appeared, the original edition of two hundred copies being augmented to five hundred before a year had elapsed, while the second volume was issued in 1810. In order to carry on this work he made extensive journeys through the States, on one of which he descended the Ohio alone in an open skiff from Pittsburg to near Louisville. The hardships and exposure he had endured on these travels and his anxiety to complete the eighth volume brought on an attack of dysentery, from which he died at Philadelphia, after ten days' illness, on 23 Aug. 1813. He was buried in the cemetery of the old Swedish church in that city. Wilson was unmarried.

Wilson's portrait was painted by J. Craw; another portrait, which is anonymous, is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. Engravings by W. H. Lizars are prefixed to Jameson's and to Jardine's editions of Wilson's 'American Ornithology.'

In March 1812 Wilson was elected a member of the Society of Artists of the United States, and the following year of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. With respect to his great work it has been pointed out that in his specific definitions he was loose and unsystematic, but that passages in his prefaces and descriptions are fine, and at the same time simple and natural. With perspective he was imperfectly acquainted, but his figures were superior to most of his day. Vol. viii. of the 'American Ornithology' was completed, and vol. ix. brought out under the editorship of George Ord in 1814. A second edition of vols. vii–ix., the last with a life of the author, was brought out by Ord in 1824–5, while a second American edition in three vols. appeared in 1828–9. Between 1825 and 1833 Prince Charles Lucien Jules Bonaparte published four volumes containing figures and descriptions completing Wilson's work. An edition of their united works in four volumes, edited by Robert Jameson [q. v.], was issued in 1831 (8vo, Edinburgh and London), and another edition, with notes by Sir William Jardine [q. v.], in three volumes, in 1832 (8vo, London). An octavo edition in one volume, edited by T. M. Brewer, was issued at Boston in 1840 and New York in 1852, other issues appearing in 1856 and 1865. The last edition of his 'Poems' seems to have been issued in 1816. 'Watty and Meg' went through several editions, but the last by the author appeared in the 'Portfolio' in 1810. Of his other poems 'The Foresters' (Paisley, 1825, 12mo), and 'Rab and Ringan' (Paisley, 1827, 16mo), were issued separately; the rest appeared in various journals (see Allibone), and of these the best known is 'The Solitary Tutor,' which was published in 'Brown's Literary Magazine.'

[Memoir by William Maxwell Hetherington [q. v.], prefixed to Jameson's ed. of American Ornith.; Memoir by G. Ord in vol. ix. 2nd ed. of Amer. Ornith.; Memoir in Jardine's ed. of Amer. Ornith.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Nat. Hist. Museum Cat.; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.]. B. B. W.

WILSON, ALEXANDER PHILIP (1770?–1851?), physician. [See Philip, Alexander Philip Wilson.]

WILSON, ANDREW (1718–1792), philosophical and medical writer, born in 1718, was the only son of Gabriel Wilson (*d.* 11 Feb. 1750), parish minister of Maxton in Roxburghshire, by his wife, Rachel Corsan. After studying medicine at the university of Edinburgh, he graduated M.D on 29 June

1749 with a thesis, 'De Luce,' Edinburgh, 1749, 4to. He was licensed to practise by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh on 7 Aug. 1764, and was admitted a fellow on 6 Nov. of the same year. He exercised his profession at Newcastle and afterwards in London, where he was appointed physician to the medical asylum before 1777. Wilson was a man of some mental power, and a decided Hutchinsonian in his views. Besides medical treatises he published anonymously several philosophical works. He died in London on 4 June 1792.

He was the author of: 1. 'The Creation the Groundwork of Revelation, and Revelation the Language of Nature, or a Brief Attempt to demonstrate that the Hebrew Language is founded upon Natural Ideas, and that the Hebrew Writings transfer them to Spiritual Objects,' Edinburgh, 1750, 8vo. 2. 'Human Nature surveyed by Philosophy and Revelation,' London, 1758, 8vo. 3. 'An Essay on the Autumnal Dysentery,' London, 1761, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1777. 4. 'Short Observations on the Principles and Moving Powers assumed by the present System of Philosophy,' 1764, 8vo. 5. 'An Explication and Vindication of the First Section of the "Short Observations,"' London, 1764, 8vo. 6. 'Short Remarks upon Autumnal Disorders of the Bowels,' Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1765, 8vo. 7. 'Reflections upon some of the Subjects in Dispute between the Author of the "Divine Legation" and a late Professor in the University of Oxford,' London, 1766, 8vo. 8. 'On the Moving Powers in the Circulation of the Blood,' 1774, 8vo. There is an Italian translation of this treatise in Carlo Amoretti and Francesco Soave's 'Opuscoli scelti sulle scienze e sulli arti,' ii. 255–72 (Milan, 1779, 4to). 9. 'Medical Researches, being an Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Hysterics in the Female Constitution,' London, 1777, 8vo. 10. 'Aphorisms on the Constitution and Diseases of Children,' London, 1783, 12mo. 11. 'Bath Waters: a conjectural Idea of their Nature and Qualities, in three Letters. To which is added Putridity and Infection unjustly imputed to Fevers,' 1788, 8vo.

[Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scoticanæ, i. ii. 557; Scots Maga, 1792 p. 310; Reuss's Reg. of Living Authors, 1770–90; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Orme's Biblioth. Biblica, 1824; Edinb. Medical Graduates, 1705–1866, p. 4; Hist. Sketch and Laws of the Royal Coll. of Phys. of Edinb. 1882, p. 4.] E. I. C.

WILSON, ANDREW (1780–1848), landscape-painter, born in Edinburgh in 1780, came of an old family who had suffered in the Jacobite cause. His father's name was Archibald Wilson, his mother's Elizabeth Shields. When quite young he commenced to study art under Alexander Nasmyth [q. v.], and then, at the age of seventeen, went to London, where he worked for some time in the schools of the Royal Academy. Proceeding to Italy, he studied the great works of the Italian masters, thus laying the foundation of a knowledge which afterwards proved of great use, and he became acquainted with the well-known collectors Champernown and Irving. He also made many sketches, principally of the architecture in the neighbourhood of Rome and Naples. Returning to London in 1803, he at once saw the advantage of importing pictures by the old masters, and went back to Italy for that purpose. The troubled state of Europe made travelling difficult, but he reached Genoa, where he settled under the protection of the American consul and was elected a member of the Ligurian Academy. As a member of that society he was present when Napoleon Bonaparte visited its exhibition, and on some envious academician informing the latter, who had paused to admire Wilson's picture, that it was by an Englishman, he was met by the retort: 'Le talent n'a pas de pays.' In 1805 he returned through Germany to London with the pictures (over fifty in number) which he had acquired. Among them were Rubens's 'Brazen Serpent' (now in the National Gallery) and Bassano's 'Adoration of the Magi' (in the Edinburgh Gallery).

Settling in London, he painted a good deal in watercolour, was one of the original members of the Associated Artists (1808), and held for a period the position of teacher of drawing in Sandhurst Military College; but being in 1818 appointed master of the Trustees' Academy, he removed to Edinburgh, where he exercised a considerable and beneficial influence upon his pupils, among whom were Robert Scott Lauder [q. v.], William Simson [q. v.], and David Octavius Hill [q. v.] While in London he contributed to the Royal Academy, and in Edinburgh he supported the Royal Institution, of which he was the manager as well as an artist associate member. But his predilection for Italy was too strong to be resisted, and in 1826, taking his wife and family with him, he again went south, and for the twenty years following lived in Rome, Florence, and Genoa. During this period he was much consulted on art matters, collected pictures for Lords Hopetoun and Pembroke, Sir Robert Peel, and others, and was instrumental in securing for the Royal Institution some of the most important works, which later helped to form the

National Gallery of Scotland. He also painted much in both oil and watercolours, and his work, some of the finest of which never came to this country, was in great request by artistic visitors to Italy. His pictures are delicate in handling, refined in colour, pleasant in composition, and serene in effect. He is represented in the Scottish National Gallery by two Italian landscapes and a 'View of Burntisland' in oils, and by three watercolours in the watercolour collection at South Kensington. In 1847, leaving his family in Italy, he revisited Scotland, but, on the eve of returning, he died in Edinburgh on 27 Nov. 1848.

In 1808 he married Rachel Ker, daughter of William Ker, descendant of the Inglis of Manner, and had a family of four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Charles Heath Wilson, is separately noticed.

[Edinburgh Annual Register, 1816; Catalogue of the Exhibition of Works by Scottish Artists, Edinburgh, 1863; Redgrave's and Bryan's Dictionaries; Armstrong's Scottish Painters, 1888; Brydall's Art in Scotland, 1889; Catalogues of Royal Institution, Edinburgh, Royal Academy, Scottish National Gallery, South Kensington; information from C. A. Wilson, esq., Genoa.] J. L. C.

WILSON, ANDREW (1831–1881), traveller and author, born in 1831, was the eldest son of the learned missionary John Wilson (1804–1875) [q. v.] He was educated at the universities of Edinburgh and Tübingen, and afterwards lived some time in Italy. He then went to India, where he began his career as a journalist by taking charge of the 'Bombay Times' in the absence of George Buist [q. v.], and as an oriental traveller by a tour in Baluchistan. After his return to England he contributed to 'Blackwood's Magazine' some verses entitled 'Wayside Songs,' and in 1857 attracted some attention by a paper 'Infante Perduto,' published in 'Edinburgh Essays.' He maintained his connection with 'Blackwood' throughout his life. Returning in 1860 to the east, he edited for three years the 'China Mail,' accompanied the expedition to Tientsin, and visited Japan. In 1860 he issued at Hongkong a pamphlet entitled 'England's Policy in China,' in which he advocated that change of policy which was afterwards carried out by Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce [q. v.] at Pekin, by Mr. (now Sir Robert) Hart at Shanghai, and by General Gordon in the field. He travelled much in southern China, and sent descriptive contributions to the 'Daily News' and 'Pall Mall Gazette' on eastern questions, as well as to 'Blackwood.' At the beginning of the civil war he paid a visit to the United States, and afterwards passed some years in England, during which he wrote for papers and magazines. Returning to India about 1873, he edited for a time the 'Times of India' and the 'Bombay Gazette.' Ill-health delayed the publication till 1878 of his book 'The Ever-Victorious Army: a History of the Chinese Campaigns under Lieutenant-colonel C. G. Gordon, C.B., R.E., and of the Suppression of the Tai-Ping Rebellion,' which is still the best account of the suppression of the movement of 1863–4. Wilson's chief source of information was Gordon's 'Private Journal,' then unpublished. The clear and animated style in which the work is written gives it an additional value. In 1875 Wilson published an account of a very adventurous journey under the title 'The Abode of Snow: Observations on a Journey from Chinese Tibet to the Indian Caucasus through the Upper Valleys of the Himalaya.' The book is based on articles in 'Blackwood's Magazine.' A second edition was issued next year. 'The Abode of Snow' is not only a vivid record of very arduous travel, it contains also valuable ethnological observations, and displays intense feeling for natural beauty expressed in excellent prose. Before his final departure from India Wilson made an excursion into the wild state of Kathiawar. His last contribution to 'Blackwood,' written in the spring of 1877, was a retrospect of African travel ('Twenty Years of African Travel'). The last years of his life were passed in England in the Lake district. He died at Howton on Ullswater on 9 June 1881.

[Men of the Time, 10th edit.; Blackwood's Magazine, July 1881 (obituary notice); Athenæum, 18 June 1881; Wilson's Works; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit. Suppl. vol. ii.; Ann. Reg. June 1881 (obituary); Men of the Reign.] G. Le G. N.

WILSON, ANTHONY (*fl.* 1793), better known by his pseudonym 'Henry Bromley,' author of the 'Catalogue of Engraved Portraits,' was born at Wigan in 1750. He was perhaps connected with the Wilson family of Kendal, which intermarried with that of Bromley. Wilson belonged to a mercantile firm in the city of London, and was a regular attendant at Hutchins's auction-rooms, where he was detected on one occasion abstracting prints. He also frequented the sale-room of Nathaniel Smith, father of the antiquary, John Thomas Smith (1766–1833) [q. v.]

In 1793, stimulated by the increased demand for prints consequent on the publication of James Granger's 'Biographical His-

tory of England' (1769), Wilson, under the name of Henry Bromley, published 'A Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits' (London, 4to). He received assistance in the compilation from many leading antiquaries and virtuosi, including Sir William Musgrave, James Bindley [q. v.], and Anthony Morris Storer [q. v.] In the 'Catalogue' Wilson aimed at furnishing a complete list of engraved British portraits, neglecting only those which could not be identified with their originals. He divided his list into historic periods, and subdivided it into groups according to the rank or calling of the persons portrayed. The date of Wilson's death is unknown. His portrait was engraved by Barrett. There is a copy in the British Museum. Edward Evans (1789–1835) [q. v.], the printseller, states that he was a contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (cf. a letter signed 'A Gothamite,' in July 1814).

[Manuscript note by Evans, the printseller, in his copy of Bromley's Catalogue, afterwards in the possession of Sir George Scharf [q. v.]; preface to Bromley's Catalogue; Evans's Catalogue of Engraved Portraits, vol. i. Nos. 1352, 11360; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists, s.v. 'Bromley.'] E. I. C.

WILSON, Sir ARCHDALE (1803–1874), bart., lieutenant-general and colonel-commandant royal (late Bengal) artillery, born on 3 Aug. 1803, was fifth son of the Rev. George Wilson of Kirby Cane, Norfolk, youngest brother of the first Lord Berners, and rector of Didlington, Norfolk, by his wife Anna Maria, daughter of Charles Millard, chancellor of Norwich. After passing through the military college of the East India Company at Addiscombe, he received a commission as second lieutenant in the Bengal artillery on 10 April 1819. He arrived in India in the following September, and was promoted to be lieutenant on 7 April 1820. He took part in the siege of Bhartpur in December 1825 and January 1826 and in its capture by storm on 18 Jan., was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp.

Wilson next had charge of the Saugor magazine; in May 1828 became adjutant of the Nimach division of artillery; was promoted to be brevet captain on 10 April 1834 and captain on 15 Oct. of the same year; commanded the left wing of the second battalion of artillery from March to August 1837; was appointed on 2 Oct. to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of artillery; in 1839 commanded the artillery at Lucknow, and in the following year the 5th battalion at Cawnpore; from 12 Aug. 1840 acted as superintendent of the gun foundry at Kossipur until 11 Nov. 1841, when he became superintendent. His management of it, until his resignation on 10 Aug. 1845, caused by promotion to the rank of major on 3 July, was considered especially satisfactory and creditable by the court of directors. After two years' furlough he was posted to the 9th battalion in December 1847, and on 1 Jan. following promoted to be lieutenant-colonel.

Wilson served in command of the artillery in the force under Brigadier-general (afterwards Sir) Hugh Massy Wheeler [q. v.] in the Jalandar Doab during the Punjab campaign, assisted in the reduction of Fort Kalawala in October 1848 and in the capture of the heights of Dulla in the following January, was mentioned in despatches, recommended for honorary distinction, and received the medal (see *London Gazette*, 7 and 20 March 1849). He served with the horse artillery in the Jalandar from 1850 to 1852. In January 1854 he was appointed commandant of the artillery at Dum Dum, with a seat on the military board, promoted to be colonel on 28 Nov., and given the command of the artillery at Mirat on his return from a year's furlough in March 1856.

When the mutiny broke out at Mirat, on 9 May 1857, Wilson was in temporary command of the Mirat division. In obedience to orders he marched towards Baghpat, on the river Jamna, with a column to co-operate with the force which the commander-in-chief was bringing from Ambala. On approaching Ghazi-ud-din-Nagar on the 30th he was attacked by the rebels in force. He drove them from their guns, which he captured, and fought brilliant and successful actions both on that and the next day, when he was again attacked. He joined Sir Henry Barnard [q. v.] and the Ambala column at Alipur on 7 June. The combined force routed the rebels at Badli-ke-Serai on the following day, and then, fighting its way through the Sabzi Mandi, established itself on the Ridge before Delhi. Wilson, who was mentioned in despatches for his services (see *ib.* 13 Oct. 1857), now commanded the artillery before the city. On the 9th it was proposed to take the place by assault; but a misunderstanding on the part of Colonel Graves prevented the attempt. When, on 2 July, all the reinforcements from the Punjab had arrived, and the effective force amounted to over six thousand men, the proposal to attempt a *coup de main* was revived, and the details of the assault were settled, but the attempt was ultimately abandoned by Barnard in deference to the criticism of Wilson and Reed.

On 17 July Major-general (Sir) Thomas Reed [q.v.], who had assumed the command of the Delhi field force on the death of Barnard (5 July), was compelled to resign on account of ill-health, and made over the command to Wilson, conferring upon him the rank of brigadier-general, in anticipation of the sanction of the government, as he was not the senior officer in camp. The selection was confirmed, and Wilson was promoted by the governor-general to be a major-general for special service on 29 July. He was promoted to the establishment of major-generals on 14 Sept. 1857.

The details of the fighting outside Delhi are authoritatively given in Norman's 'Narrative of the Campaign of the Delhi Army,' 1858, while those of the siege and the fighting inside will be found in the works quoted at the end of this article. On 25 Aug. Wilson was still occupying the Ridge in front of Delhi, preparing for the siege operations, and awaiting the arrival of the siege guns, when he learned that a body of the enemy had moved out to attack his rear. He despatched Brigadier-general John Nicholson [q. v.], with 2,200 men and twelve guns, to meet them at Najafgarh, where a most successful action was fought. Both the governor-general and Sir John Lawrence now wrote to Wilson to urge the political importance of the capture of Delhi as soon as an assault was practicable after the arrival of the siege train. But Wilson 'was ill; responsibility and anxiety had told upon him. He had grown nervous and hesitating, and the longer it was delayed the more difficult the task appeared to him' (Lord Roberts, *Forty-one Years in India*, chaps. xvii. and xviii.) The siege train had arrived by 5 Sept., and the reinforcements by the 8th. The siege proper began on 7 Sept., when Wilson issued a spirited order to the troops. He was nevertheless reluctant to incur the hazard of assault without more European troops. Colonel Richard Baird Smith [q. v.], the chief engineer, then sent him a memorandum emphatically in favour of immediate action; on this Wilson wrote a minute to the effect that to him it appeared that the results of the proposed operations would be thrown on the hazard of a die, but having nothing better to suggest he yielded to the judgment of the chief engineer (Kaye, *Hist. of the Sepoy War*, iii. 553). The breaches became practicable by the night of 13 Sept., and the assault next day placed Wilson within the city. When, however, he realised the failure of one column, the falling back of another, and the heavy losses sustained, he anxiously inquired whether he could hold what had been taken. Baird Smith's answer was prompt and decisive, 'We *must* do so' (Kaye, iii. 618). The capture of the city was triumphantly completed on 20 Sept., after much hard fighting, and the first decisive blow struck at the mutiny.

Wilson's conduct as a commander at Delhi has been the subject of controversy, some of it quite recent. His letter of 18 July, after taking over the command, written in French to Sir John (afterwards first Lord) Lawrence (Kaye, *Hist. of the Sepoy War*, ii. 589), threatening to withdraw to Karnal unless speedily reinforced; his draft to the governor-general of 20 Aug., holding out no hope of taking the place 'until supported by the force from below;' and his contemplation of the possibility of a retirement to the Ridge on the afternoon of 14 Sept., when the successful assault had placed him within the city—these have been given as instances of a want of that energy, determination, and dash which have always carried with them victory over the natives of India, and the want of which, had it not been for strong and resolute advisers, might have proved fatal to success.

On the other hand, it has been maintained that, ill informed of what was going on in the country, Wilson believed that reinforcements of European troops were available, and could be obtained if sufficiently pressed for. Lawrence, while deprecating delay, most earnestly impressed upon Wilson the disastrous and far-reaching consequences that would result from failure, and it is contended that the strongest minded man might have well hesitated to attack under such circumstances without adequate means. Moreover, a Fabian policy led the mutineers to continue to pour into Delhi instead of moving about the country in small bands, attacking weak places and murdering Europeans. Had there been a capable commander in the city, he could, without weakening the defence of the quarter attacked, have sent thousands of men to capture the Ridge camp, with the hospital, ammunition, and stores; and it is affirmed that if any hesitation were shown by Wilson as to holding on to Delhi on 14 Sept. it was due to his supreme anxiety for the safety of the Ridge and his sick and wounded there, together with a desire for encouragement to proceed.

The responsibility which rested upon the general was indeed a heavy one, and Wilson, good soldier as he was, with all his experience and distinguished service, was not a man of strong character. Fortunately he had with him resolute men who supported him, and upon whom he wisely, although

reluctantly, relied [see SMITH, RICHARD BAIRD; NICHOLSON, JOHN, 1821–1857].

For his services at Delhi Wilson was made a K.C.B. on 17 Nov. 1857, and was on 8 Jan. 1858 created a baronet as Sir Archdale Wilson of Delhi; he received the thanks of both houses of parliament and the court of directors of the East India Company, a pension of 1,000*l.* a year and the war medal and clasp (*London Gazette*, 17 and 27 Nov. 1857 and 2 Feb. 1858). He was appointed to the divisional staff, Danapur, in January 1858, and commanded the whole of the artillery of the army of Sir Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde) [q. v.] at the siege of Lucknow in March 1858 and its capture on the 17th. He was mentioned in despatches and received the clasp for Lucknow (*ib.* 25 May 1858). He went on furlough to England in April 1858, and did not return to India. He was nominated colonel-commandant of horse artillery in October 1858, decorated with the grand cross of the order of the Bath, military division, on 13 March 1867, and was promoted to be lieutenant-general on 6 March 1868. He died on 9 May 1874.

Wilson married, in 1842, Ellen (who survived him), daughter of Brigadier-general Warren Hastings Leslie Frith, colonel-commandant Bengal artillery. He left no issue, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by Roland Knyvet, second son of his elder brother, Rear-admiral George Knyvet Wilson (1798–1866).

[India Office Records; Despatches; Times (London), 11 May 1874; United Service Journal, 1874; Annual Register, 1874; Burke's Baronetage; Bosworth Smith's Life of Lord Lawrence; Medley's A Year's Campaigning in India, 1857–8; The Chaplain's Narrative of the Siege of Delhi, by the Rev. J. E. W. Rotton; Shadwell's Life of Lord Clyde; Colonel Dewé White's Complete History of the Indian Mutiny; Fortnightly Review, April 1883; Thackeray's Two Indian Campaigns; Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny; Kaye's History of the Sepoy War; Norman's Narrative of the Campaign of the Delhi Army, 1858; Holmes's History of the Indian Mutiny, 1888; Stubbs's History of the Bengal Artillery.]

R. H. V.

WILSON, ARTHUR (1595–1652), historian and dramatist, baptised 14 Dec. 1595, was the son of John Wilson (according to his baptismal register, but of Richard according to the entry in the matriculation register) of Yarmouth (WOOD, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 318). At the age of sixteen (after spending two years in France) Wilson's father sent him to John Davis of Fleet Street to learn courthand, after which he became one of the clerks of Sir Henry Spiller in the exchequer office, but was discharged two years later for his quarrelsomeness (PECK, *Desiderata Curiosa*, p. 461). He lived then for a year in London, writing poetry and reading, till his money was nearly spent. In 1619 he made the acquaintance of Mr. Wingfield, steward to Robert Devereux, third earl of Essex [q. v.], and Wingfield invited him down to Chartley in Staffordshire. While there Wilson saved a woman-servant from drowning, and Essex, who saw the scene, took a liking to him and made him one of his gentlemen-in-waiting. Wilson distinguished himself by duels and feats of strength, which he relates in his autobiography, and was selected by his master to accompany him in his foreign travels. He was with Essex in Vere's expedition for the defence of the palatinate (1620), in the wars in Holland (1621–23), at the siege of Breda (1624), and in the expedition to Cadiz (1625). In 1630 Essex contracted his second marriage, of which Wilson disapproved, and the countess taking in consequence a great dislike to him, he was forced to leave Essex's service. Resolving to complete his somewhat neglected education, he now matriculated at Oxford (25 Nov. 1631), as a gentleman commoner of Trinity College (FOSTER, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714; WOOD, *Athenæ*). At Oxford he chiefly devoted himself to the study of physic, alternating it by sometimes disputing with Chillingworth about absolute monarchy, and at other times drinking 'with some of the gravest bachelors of divinity there' (PECK, p. 470).

In 1633 Wilson left the university and entered the service of Robert Rich, second earl of Warwick [q. v.] In 1637 he accompanied Warwick to the siege of Breda, thus witnessing its capture by Spinola and its reconquest by Prince Maurice. During the civil war Wilson lived peaceably on the estates of his master in Essex, his only adventures being the rescue of the Countess of Rivers from a mob in August 1642, and an attempt to prevent the plunder by the cavaliers of the Earl of Warwick's armoury in June 1648. His autobiography ends in July 1649. He died about the beginning of October 1652, and was buried in the chancel of Felsted church, Essex (*ib.* p. 482).

Wilson married, in November 1654, Susan Spitty of Bromfield, Essex, the widow of Richard Spitty (*ib.* p. 471); CHESTER, *London Marriage Licences*, col. 1482). An abstract of his will is given by Bliss in his additions to Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' which shows that his wife died before him and that he left no issue (iii. 320).

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Wilson wrote several plays, which, according to Wood, 'were acted at the Black Friars in London by the king's players, and in the act time at Oxford, with good applause, himself there present.' Of these only one is extant, viz. 'The Inconstant Lady,' which was entered at Stationers' Hall on 9 Sept. 1653, and was printed by Dr. Philip Bliss at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in 1814. The titles of two others survived: (1) 'The Corporall,' licensed for acting at Blackfriars by the king's men (a fragment exists in manuscript); (2) 'The Switzer.' Both these were entered in the 'Stationers' Register' on 4 Sept. 1646 (Wood, iii. 322; Fleay, *Chronicle of the English Drama*, ii. 278).

Wilson's prose works consist of (1) an autobiography of himself, styled 'Observations of God's Providence in the Tract of my Life,' which was first printed in Peck's 'Desiderata Curiosa' in 1735, and is reprinted in the appendix to 'The Inconstant Lady;' (2) 'The History of Great Britain, being the Life and Reign of King James I,' 1653, folio, with a portrait of King James by Vaughan. This is reprinted in the second volume of Kennett's 'Complete History of England,' 1706. As an historian Wilson is very strongly prejudiced against the rule of the Stuarts, but his work is of value because it records contemporary impressions and reminiscences which are of considerable interest. At times he speaks as an eyewitness, especially in his account of the foreign expeditions in which he took part. He quotes at some length the speeches of the king, the petitions or remonstrances of the parliament, and other original documents. William Sanderson's 'Reign and Death of King James,' 1656, contains a detailed criticism and refutation of Wilson's attacks on that king and his government. He describes the history as 'truth and falsehood finely put together,' and asserts that Wilson's collections were 'shaped out' for publication by an unnamed presbyterian doctor. Heylyn, in his 'Examen Historicum,' 1659, calls Wilson's book 'a most infamous pasquil,' classing it with Weldon's 'Court of King James,' as libels in which 'it is not easy to judge whether the matter be more false or the style more reproachful in all parts thereof.' Wood is little less severe. Wilson, he says, 'had a great command of the English tongue, as well in writing as speaking. And had he bestowed his endeavours on another subject than that of history, they would without doubt have seemed better. For in those things which he hath done are wanting the principal matters conducing to the completion of that faculty, viz. matter from record, exact time, name and place; which by his endeavouring too much to set out his bare collections in an affected and bombastic style are much neglected.' He concludes by complaining of 'a partial presbyterian vein that constantly goes through the whole work, it being the genius of those people to pry more than they should into the courts and comportments of princes, to take occasion thereupon to traduce and bespatter them.'

Wilson intended to complete his history by narrating the reign of Charles I, but died before he could carry out his plan.

[Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, ed. 1779; Wood's Athenæ Oxon., ed. Bliss, iii. 318; Wilson's Inconstant Lady, ed. Bliss, 1814.] C. H. F.

WILSON, BENJAMIN (1721–1788), painter and man of science, born at Leeds in the latter part of 1721, was the fourteenth and youngest child of a wealthy clothier named Major Wilson, by his wife, Elizabeth Yates. He was educated for a short time at Leeds grammar school, but after a disagreement between his father and the headmaster he was removed to a smaller school in the neighbourhood. His love of art was awakened at an early age by the decoration of his father's house on Mill Hill, near Leeds, by the French artist Jacques Parmentier, and he afterwards received nearly twelve months' instruction from another French artist, named Longueville, who was engaged in executing historical paintings for Thomas Lister of Gisburn Park in Craven. While Benjamin was still a youth his father fell into poverty, and he resolved to seek a livelihood in London. He walked most of the way, and on his arrival received from a relative a suit of new clothes and two guineas as a start in life. The money, he states, kept him in food for a twelvemonth, and at the end of that time he gained employment as a clerk in the registry of the prerogative court in Doctors' Commons, where he saved two-thirds of his salary of three half-crowns a week. These achievements rest on Wilson's personal statements, but as he esteemed frugality the first of virtues, it is possible that in his old age he exaggerated the abstemiousness of his youth. When he had amassed 50*l.* he obtained a more remunerative post as clerk to the registrar of the Charterhouse, and, finding his duties less laborious, he resumed his artistic studies. In these he received some encouragement from the master of the Charterhouse, Samuel Berdmore [q. v.], and some instruction from the painter Thomas Hudson (1701–1779) [q. v.] By perseverance and

ability he made himself known, and became the friend of Hogarth, George Lambert [q.v.], and other leading painters. In August 1746 he visited Dublin, and in the spring of 1748 returned to Ireland to paint some portraits for which he had received commissions. He remained there till 1750, when he went back to London, and established himself in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the house previously occupied by Sir Godfrey Kneller [q.v.], to which he afterwards added the adjoining house, formerly the dwelling of the great physician John Radcliffe (1650–1714) [q. v.] Among his first sitters were Martin Folkes [q. v.], Lord Orrery, Lord Chesterfield, David Garrick, Samuel Foote, and in 1759 John Hadley, the physician. In Great Queen Street also he painted Garrick as Romeo and Miss Bellamy as Juliet in the tomb scene; the picture was engraved by Robert Laurie. His reputation as a portrait-painter steadily increased, and it is said that he enjoyed an income of 1,500*l.*, and declined partnership with Hogarth. John Zoffany [q.v.] painted draperies for him, and, according to common belief, frequently rendered him more material assistance (cf. Smith, *Nollekens and his Times*, 1828, ii. 134).

Among Wilson's portraits may be mentioned those of John Parsons in the National Gallery, of the poet Gray at Pembroke College, Cambridge, of Lord Lyttelton, Lord Mexbrough, Sir Francis Delaval, Lord Scarbrough, Clive, the Marquis of Rockingham, and two of Sir George Savile at Osberton and at Rufford. He painted a portrait of Shakespeare for the town-hall at Stratford on the jubilee of 1769; and in 1779, on the outbreak of the Spanish war, he executed a statue of Queen Elizabeth on horseback, which was placed in the Spanish armoury at the Tower. Several of his works were engraved, among them Garrick as Hamlet, Benjamin Franklin, and Simon, earl Harcourt, by James McArdell; Rockingham, John Thomas, bishop of Winchester, and Romeo and Juliet by Richard Houston; Garrick as King Lear and Lady Stanhope as the Fair Penitent by Basire; and John Dolland by John Raphael Smith. He made several drawings after pictures by the old masters for Alderman John Boydell [q. v.] He also engraved in mezzotint, and of his etchings have been preserved a portrait of Lady Harriet after Francis Cotes and a portrait from life of Maria Gunning dated 1751.

Wilson, who was a student of chemistry, took a great interest in the problems of electricity, and in 1746 he published 'An Essay towards an Explication of the Phænomena of Electricity deduced from the Æther of Sir Isaac Newton' (London, 8vo), which he followed in 1750 by 'A Treatise on Electricity' (London, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1752). He invented and exhibited a large electrical apparatus, and on 5 Dec. 1751 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In conjunction with the physician Benjamin Hoadly (1706–1757) [q. v.] he carried on other electrical researches, the results of which were made public in 'Observations on a Series of Electrical Experiments' (London, 1756, 4to; 2nd edit. 1759). About 1757 he visited France, and repeated many of his experiments at St. Germain-en-Laye. He had a long controversy with Benjamin Franklin on the question whether lightning-conductors should be round or pointed at the top, and was supported in his view by George III, who declared his experiments were sufficient to convince the apple-women in Covent Garden. He was nominated by the Royal Society to serve on a committee to regulate the erection of lightning-conductors on St. Paul's Cathedral, and was requested by the board of ordnance at a later period to inspect the gunpowder magazines at Purfleet. In 1760 he received the gold medal of the Royal Society for his electrical experiments. His reputation as an electrician won him many friends among contemporary men of science both at home and on the continent (cf. *Ann. Reg.* 1760 i. 149, 1761 i. 128–9, 1769 i. 85).

In 1760 and 1761 Wilson exhibited portraits in the Spring Gardens rooms. About this time the versatility of his talents gained him an influential patron. Through Sir John Savile, earl of Mexborough, he became known to the Duke of York, and won his favour as manager of his private theatre in James Street, Westminster. On the death of Hogarth in 1764 he succeeded him as serjeant-painter; and on the death of James Worsdale [q. v.] in 1767 the Duke of York procured for him the appointment of painter to the board of ordnance. He shared the emoluments of the position with Worsdale's natural son until 1779, when his colleague died, and he received a complete investment of the office. In 1767 Wilson lost his great patron by death; but in 1776 he attracted the notice of the king, who, after carefully ascertaining that he was not the landscape-painter Richard Wilson [q. v.], treated him with great kindness, patronised his electrical researches, and encouraged him to come to Windsor.

Wilson, according to a friendly critic, endeavoured to introduce a new style of chiaroscuro into his paintings, and his heads had

more warmth and nature than those executed by the generality of his contemporaries. He etched with great ability, and is said to have produced a landscape in imitation of Rembrandt's 'Companion to the Coach' which deceived Thomas Hudson and several other connoisseurs. Early in 1766, to please Rockingham, who had made him some promises of patronage, he etched the caricature entitled the 'Tomb-Stone' on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Cumberland, in which he represented Bute, George Grenville, and Bedford dancing 'the Haze' on Cumberland's tomb, and held several other members of their party up to ridicule. The print met with much applause, and Edmund Burke and Grey Cooper besought him for another. The result was the famous caricature etched in 1766 at the time of the repeal of the American Stamp Act, in ridicule of the same political party, called 'The Repeal; or, the Funeral of Miss Ame-Stamp.' It was sold at a shilling, and brought him 100*l.* in four days. On the fifth day it was pirated, and two inferior versions produced at sixpence. Copies of several versions of these prints are in the British Museum (*Cat. of Satirical Prints*, iv. 356–7, 368–73).

Wilson from the hardships of his early days acquired habits of parsimony. He was also fond of speculation, and in 1766 was declared a defaulter on the Stock Exchange. Some years before his death he found himself compelled to resign the post of painter to the board of ordnance on refusing to allow a dependent of the Duke of Richmond to share his salary. After these reverses he was accustomed to bewail his poverty, but to the surprise of his friends he left a good fortune at his death. He died at 56 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, on 6 June 1788, and was buried in St. George the Martyr's burying-ground. He was a member of several foreign learned societies, among them of the Instituto delle Scienze ed Arti Liberali at Bologna, of which he was the first English member. His portrait, painted by himself, is in the possession of Earl Spencer. He made more than one engraving from it. One of them is prefixed to the edition of his 'Treatise on Electricity' which appeared in 1752. About 1771 he married Miss Hetherington, whom he devotedly admired, and whose excellences he characteristically summed up in the statement that 'he saved more money from the time he first knew her than he had ever done in the same space of time.' By her he had seven children. His third son, General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, is separately noticed.

Besides the works already mentioned, Wilson was the author of: 1. 'A Letter to Mr. Æpinus,' on the electricity of the Tourmalin, London, 1764, 4to. 2. 'A Letter to the Marquess of Rockingham, with some Observations on the Effects of Lightning,' London, 1765, 4to. 3. 'Observations upon Lightning and the Method of securing Buildings from its Effects,' London, 1773, 4to. 4. 'Further Observations upon Lightning,' London, 1774, 4to. 5. 'A Series of Experiments relating to Phosphori,' London, 1775, 4to; 2nd edit. 1776, 4to. This work was communicated to several foreign learned bodies, and was the subject of a memoir by Leonhard Euler, read at the Academia Scientiarum Imperialis at St. Petersburg (Hagen, *Index Operum L. Euler*, 1896, p. 48), and of a 'Letter' from Giovanni Battista Beccaria of Bologna, to both of which Wilson replied. 6. 'An Account of Experiments made at the Pantheon on the Nature and Use of Conductors,' London, 1778, 4to; new edit. 1788, 4to. 7. 'A Short View of Electricity,' London, 1780, 4to. Wilson also published fifteen communications on electricity in the 'Philosophical Transactions' between 1753 and 1769. A manuscript volume of letters to Wilson from leading men of science and others, including John Smeaton [q. v.], William Mason (1724–1797) [q. v.], the poet, the Abbé Guillaume Mazéas, Hugh Hamilton (1729–1805) [q. v.], and Tobern Bergman, professor of chemistry at Upsala, is preserved in the British Museum (Addit. MS. 30094), as well as a letter to Hogarth (Addit. MS. 27995, f. 14). Wilson left a manuscript autobiography, which he had carried down to 1783, but he strictly enjoined that it should not be published. This injunction was disobeyed in the spirit by his son-in-law, Herbert Randolph, who gave an abridgment in 'The Life of Sir Robert Wilson,' 1862.

[Life of Sir Robert Wilson, 1862; Thoresby's Ducatus Leod. ed. Whitaker, 1816, pp. 2–3; Smith's Cat. of Mezzotinto Portraits; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists, 1878; Gent. Mag. 1788 i. 564, ii. 656, 1791 ii. 819; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. i. 468, ii. 239, 6th ser. xii. 407, 433; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Thomson's Hist. of the Royal Soc., App. p. xlvi; Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters, 1808, pp. 145–50; Athenæum, 1863, i. 150; Wheatley and Cunningham's London Past and Present, iii. 193.] E. I. C.

WILSON, BERNARD or BARNARD (1689–1772), divine and author, born in 1689, was the son of Barnard Wilson, a mercer of Newark-on-Trent. His mother was descended from Sir William Sutton, bart., of Averham, Nottinghamshire (B. Wilson, *Vindication*). The father failed in

business about the period of Bernard's birth, but was so respected by his neighbours that some of them subscribed a fund for the education of his son. The latter was admitted at Westminster in 1704, and five years later proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1712, M.A. in 1719, and D.D. in 1737. At the university Wilson assiduously cultivated his social superiors. By one of these, Thomas Pelham-Holles, duke of Newcastle [q. v.], he was presented in 1719 to the vicarage of his native place, Newark. Some years afterwards, when he had attained an independent position, Wilson quarrelled with his patron. Wilson's other chief patrons were Sir George Markham, M.P. for Newark, and Bishop Reynolds of Lincoln. He laid the foundation of his favour with the former by an exceedingly fulsome dedication to him of a translation, published in 1717, of 'harangues by the most eminent members of the French Academy' (probably the Abbé Fleury's 'Discours Académiques'). Markham soon afterwards gave him the management of his large estates, and recommended him as a husband to his niece, Miss Ogle. That lady induced her uncle to leave Wilson almost the whole of his property, to the detriment of her own brothers. After Markham's death in 1736 the elder of them disputed the will, and Wilson retorted by prosecuting the younger for libel, at the same time issuing a 'vindication of his own conduct.' Matters were compromised by the payment of 30,000*l.* to the Ogle family. But Wilson did not marry Miss Ogle, who subsequently became a lunatic. After having been rejected by Lady Elizabeth Fane (afterwards wife of Lord Mansfield) 'with marks of peculiar disdain,' he married privately at Claypole, near Nottingham, a lady named Bradford, 'of reputable connections' and a fortune of her own, with whom he had long been intimate. In 1747 a Miss Davis of Holborn recovered from him 7,000*l.* damages for breach of promise of marriage.

On 3 May 1727 Wilson was presented to the prebend of Scamlesby, and on 18 Nov. 1730 to that of Louth in Lincoln Cathedral. In the latter year he also received a canonry at Lichfield, where Bishop Chandler gave him a house, and on 13 Oct. 1734 was nominated to one at Worcester. He was also vicar of Frisby, Lincolnshire. In July 1735 he was presented to the benefice of Bottesford in the same county, but never took possession. At Newark he was now a person of great influence, being not only vicar, but also the master of St. Leonard's Hospital. His private fortune amounted to not less than 100,000*l.* He was liberal in his earlier years, but latterly became a miser, and at his death 5,000*l.*, in guineas and half-crowns was found in his house. He deserves the credit of having discovered and restored by means of litigation to their proper uses local charity estates left to Newark. He published a 'Discourse' on the subject in 1768. He left 40*l.* a year to be distributed among the poor and necessitous families of Newark, and 10*l.* to the vicar for preaching sermons on the days of distribution, 11 Jan. and 21 Aug., his own and Markham's birthdays.

Wilson died on 30 April 1772, and was buried in the south aisle of Newark parish church. His monument, described by Dickinson as 'a splendid display of sepulchral grandeur,' bears a highly eulogistic inscription by his nephew, Robert Wilson Cracroft. He left no children.

A man of some cultivation, he was a member of the Gentleman's Society at Spalding. His chief publication was an English version, which appeared in two folio volumes in 1729–30, of part of De Thou's 'Historia sui Temporis.' The first was dedicated to the Duke of Newcastle, the second to John, duke of Rutland. The translation is made from the Geneva edition of 1620, and includes only the first twenty-six books.

[Dickinson's Hist. of Newark-on-Trent, 1819, pp. 236, 268, 303–13; Brown's Annals of Newark, pp. 209, 217, 219–21; Gent. Mag. 1747 p. 293, 1772 p. 247; Le Neve's Fasti Eccles. Anglic.; Welch's Alumni Westmon. 1852; Thoroton's Nottinghamshire; Green's Survey of Worcester and Wilts; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. vi. 97 *n.*, 120, 121; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Allibone's Dict. Engl. Lit.; Wilson's Vindication, 1736, and Discourse, 1768.] G. Le G. N.

WILSON, Mrs. CAROLINE (1787–1846), author, was born at Tunbridge Wells on 31 Dec. 1787. She was the ninth child of John Fry, a farmer in easy circumstances. He was ambitious for his children, and gave the elder ones an excellent education. The eldest son, John (*d.* 1849), became rector of Desford, and had some reputation as an author. Caroline was instructed by her elder sisters, and read widely. Shortly before his death, about 1802, her father printed and published at the Tunbridge Wells library a few hundred copies of a history of England in verse. Caroline had composed it for her own schoolroom, and the production had a successful sale. During her father's lifetime she led a very secluded life, and imbibed high-church principles. At the age of seventeen she was sent to a London school for a year and a quarter, and then went to reside with a solicitor and his wife at Bloomsbury; they introduced her into society, and

she characterises the three years spent with them as without serious interests or much religion. But, as is shown by the character of her writings, the frivolities of this period had little effect on her deeply religious mind. In 1823 she commenced bringing out the 'Assistant of Education,' a periodical publication edited and almost wholly written by herself. In a letter to her brother in 1826 she says that six numbers of her magazine are ordered monthly for his majesty's library. It filled ten volumes. 'The Listener' (2 vols.), the work by which she is best known, was compiled from the 'Assistant of Education,' and contains moral essays and tales on such subjects as education, conduct, and practical religion. It passed through thirteen editions between 1830, the date of the first edition, and 1863, was printed in America, and translated into French (Paris, 1844). In 1831 she visited Paris, and in that year married Mr. Wilson. After her marriage she lived at Blackheath and Woolwich. She continued to write hymns and religious books. 'Christ our Example' (3rd ed. 1832) had nine editions between its first appearance and 1873; in a preface to the ninth edition Canon Christopher gives it the highest praise. Of her hymns the best known are 'For what shall I praise Thee, my God and my King,' and 'Often the clouds of deepest woe.' She died at Tunbridge Wells on 17 Sept. 1846.

Her portrait, painted in 1827 by Sir Thomas Lawrence, shows her to have been a very handsome woman. An engraving of her portrait by H. Robinson forms the frontispiece of the 'Autobiography' edited by her husband in 1848.

Other works by Mrs. Wilson are: 1. 'A Poetical Catechism,' 1821; 5th ed. 1857. 2. 'Serious Poetry,' 1822; 2nd ed. 1823. 4. 'Death, and other Poems,' 1823. 5. 'The Scripture Reader's Guide,' 1828; 16th ed. 1849; new edition, 1864 (this is part of the 'Assistant of Education'). 6. 'Scripture Principles of Education,' 1833; 4th ed. 1839; new edition, 1864. 7. 'The Gospel of the Old Testament,' 1834. 8. 'Daily Scripture Readings,' 1835; 2nd ed. 1840. 9. 'The Table of the Lord,' 1837. 10. 'Gatherings,' 1839, 1849. 11. 'The Listener' in Oxford, 1839, 1840. 12. 'A Word to Women,' 1840. 13. 'Christ our Law,' 1842; 9th ed. 1893. 14. 'Sunday Afternoons at Home,' 1844; 2nd ed. 1847. 15. 'The Great Commandment,' 1847.

[Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Julian's Dict. of Hymnology, p. 1825; An Autobiography, Letters and Remains of the author of The Listener, ed. by her husband, 1848.] E. L.

WILSON, CHARLES HEATH (1809–1882), art teacher and author, eldest son of Andrew Wilson (1780–1848) [q. v.], the landscape-painter, was born in London in September 1809. He studied art under his father, and in 1826 accompanied him to Italy. After seven years, he returned to Edinburgh, where he practised as an architect, and was for some time teacher of ornament and design in the school of art. His pictorial work was principally landscape in watercolour, but he also etched a number of book illustrations, of which the more important are in Pifferi's 'Viaggio Antiquario' (Roma, 1832), and James Wilson's 'Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland' (Edinburgh, 1842). In 1835 he was elected A.R.S.A., but resigned in 1858. While in Edinburgh he wrote and published, in collaboration with William Dyce [q. v.], a pamphlet (addressed to Lord Meadowbank) upon 'The Best Means of ameliorating the Arts and Manufactures of Scotland,' which attracted much attention. A copy in the British Museum is annotated by Wilson himself. Shortly afterwards Dyce was made director and secretary of the recently established schools of art at Somerset House, but resigned in 1843; and Wilson, who had meanwhile been director of the Edinburgh school, was appointed his successor. His position there was not much more comfortable than Dyce's had been, and in 1848 he also resigned, but the following year accepted the headmastership of the new Glasgow school of design. In 1840 he had visited the continent to make a report to government on fresco-painting, and while in Glasgow he was occupied for nearly ten years under the board of trade in superintending the filling of the windows of Glasgow Cathedral with Munich pictures in coloured glass. He selected the subjects and wrote a description of the work (prefaced by some account of the process), which went through many editions. In 1864 the board of trade masterships were suppressed and Wilson was pensioned, but continued to live in Glasgow for some years longer, doing architectural work. In 1869 he and his family finally left Scotland and settled at Florence, where he became the life and centre of a large literary and artistic circle. Much interested in Italian art, on which he wrote occasionally, and particularly in Michael Angelo, of whom he published a life (London and Florence, 1876; 2nd edit. London, 1881), which, begun as a compilation from Gotti, developed into a quite independent work, 'enriched with not a few ingenious criticisms,' he had, for these and other services, the cross of the 'Corona d' Italia' conferred upon him by Victor

Emmanuel. He died at Florence on 3 July 1882.

He was twice married: first, on 3 Oct. 1838, in Edinburgh, to Louisa Orr, daughter of Surgeon John Orr, E.I.C., with issue one son and two daughters; and, secondly, on 16 Aug. 1848, also in Edinburgh, to Johanna Catherine, daughter of William John Thomson, portrait-painter, issue a son and a daughter. A portrait of Wilson, as a young man, by Sir John Watson Gordon, is in the possession of his son, C. A. Wilson.

[Redgraves' Century of Painters, 1866; Times, 17 July 1882; Academy, 22 July 1882; Athenæum, 15 July and 19 Aug. 1882; information from C. A. Wilson, esq., Genoa.] J. L. C.

WILSON, Mrs. CORNWELL BARON, whose maiden name was Margaret Harries (1797–1846), author, born in Shropshire in 1797, was the only child of Roger Harries of Canonbury Place, Islington, and afterwards of Woburn Place, Russell Square, by his wife Sophia, daughter of Matthew Arbouin of Mincing Lane (cf. Parry, *Welsh Melodies*, vol. iii.) Her literary attainments were versatile; she wrote poems, romantic dramas, comic interludes, novels, and biographies. Her first book of poems, 'Melancholy Hours,' was published anonymously in 1816; her second, 'Astarte: a Sicilian Tale; with other Poems,' to which she prefixed her name, attracted some attention. It reached a second edition in 1818, a fourth in 1827, and was republished in 1840. On 15 April 1819 she married Cornwell Baron Wilson of Lincoln's Inn Fields, a solicitor. In 1829 Mrs. Wilson wrote the words for the third volume of Parry's 'Welsh Melodies.' Mrs. Hemans had contributed the verses for the first volume. In 1833 she commenced an ephemeral publication, 'La Ninon, or Leaves for the Album,' which ran to three numbers. A fourth number, entitled 'The Bas Bleu's Scrap Sheet, or La Ninon improved,' appeared in the same year. In 1833 she also commenced to edit 'The Weekly Belle Assemblée.' In 1834 the title was changed to 'The New Monthly Belle Assemblée.' It continued to appear until 1870. In 1834 Mrs. Wilson gained a prize for a poem on the Princess Victoria, awarded at the Cardiff bardic festival; there were two hundred candidates.

In June 1836 her 'Venus in Arms, or the Petticoat Colonel,' a comic interlude in one act, adapted from the French, was performed at the Strand Theatre, London, with Mrs. Stirling in the title rôle (cf. Duncombe, *Brit. Theatre*, vol. xxvi.; Cumberland, *Minor Theatre*, vol. xiv.) Her other dramatic ventures were: 'The Maid of Switzerland,' a romantic drama in one act in prose (1830?); and 'Venus, a Vestal,' a mythological drama in two acts (1840).

Her excursions into biography include 'Memoirs of Harriot, Duchess of St. Alban's' (2 vols. 12mo, 1839; 2nd edit. 1840; 3rd edit. 1886). In 1839 also appeared in two volumes her 'Life and Correspondence of Monk Lewis.' They are useful compilations, without much literary merit.

Mrs. Wilson died at Woburn Place, London, on 12 Jan. 1846, leaving several children.

Other works by Mrs. Wilson are: 1. 'Hours at Home: a Collection of Miscellaneous Poems,' 1826; 2nd edit. 1827. 2. 'The Cypress Wreath: a Collection of Original Ballads and Tales in Verse,' 1828. 3. 'Poems,' 1831. 4. 'A Volume of Lyrics,' 1840. 5. 'Chronicles of Life,' 1840, 3 vols. 6. 'Popularity: and the Destinies of Woman: Tales of the World,' 1842, 2 vols. 7. 'Our Actresses; or Glances at Stage Favourites past and present,' 1844, 2 vols.

[Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Gent. Mag. 1794 i. 480, 1819 i. 368, 1846 i. 662.] E. L.

WILSON, DANIEL (1778–1858), fifth bishop of Calcutta, son of Stephen Wilson (*d.* 1813), a wealthy London silk manufacturer, by Ann Collett (*d.* 1829), daughter of Daniel West, one of Whitefield's trustees, was born at Church Street, Spitalfields, on 2 July 1778. He was intended for the silk business, and apprenticed to his uncle, William Wilson, but in October 1797 he felt a call to the ministry, and, consent having been wrung from his father, he matriculated from St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, on 1 May 1798, and graduated B.A. in 1802, and M.A. in 1804 (he was created D.D. by diploma on 12 April 1832). While a graduate at Oxford he won the chancellor's prize in 1803 for an essay on 'Common Sense;' Reginald Heber won a prize for his poem on 'Palestine' in the same year. Having been ordained, he became curate of Richard Cecil [q. v.] at Chobham and Bisley in Surrey, was to a large extent moulded by Cecil, and became a strong evangelical preacher. He returned to Oxford a short while before 1807, when he became vice-principal or tutor of St. Edmund Hall, at the same time taking ministerial charge of the small parish of Worton, Oxfordshire. In 1808 he was licensed assistant curate of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, Bloomsbury (formerly the chief sphere of Cecil's great influence), and in 1812 he resigned his college offices on becoming sole minister of that chapel, which during the twelve years of his incumbency was well known as the headquarters of the evange-

lical party in London. Among his hearers at St. John's were Charles Grant (afterwards Lord Glenelg), Bishop Ryder, John Thornton, Zachary Macaulay, the Wilberforces, and Sir James Stephen. In June 1824 Wilson was appointed to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Islington, the living being in the patronage of his family. In 1832, mainly through the influence of Lord Glenelg and his brother, Sir Robert Grant, Wilson was nominated bishop of Calcutta, with a diocese extending over the entire presidency of Bengal, and exercising a quasi-metropolitan jurisdiction over the other sees of Bombay and Madras. He was appointed visitor of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and insured an income of 5,000*l.* a year. He was consecrated at Lambeth by the archbishop (Howley), assisted by Bishop Blomfield and other prelates, on 29 April 1832. On 16 May he spoke at the East India banquet at the London Tavern, and on 19 June he embarked in the ship James Sibbald, sailing from Portsmouth, and landing at Calcutta on 5 Nov.

India had been thrown open to missionaries through the influence of Wilberforce in 1813, and in the following year Thomas Fanshaw Middleton [q. v.] had been appointed English bishop of Calcutta. He was succeeded in 1823 by Reginald Heber [q. v.], since whose death in 1826 the see had twice been vacated by death. Upon his arrival in Calcutta Wilson found the jurisdiction of the bishop ill defined, the reins of authority much relaxed owing to the frequent vacancies in the see, and the records very deficient. Wilson, however, was a strong and masterful man, and, after a preliminary encounter with the presidency chaplains, he lost no time in showing his determination to establish his authority upon a firm basis. He made a large outlay upon the palace and accessories of state, and was accused of ostentation, as his predecessors Heber and Turner had been blamed for neglect in matters of etiquette. Eventually, by strict habits of business, in which he took delight, and by genuine administrative capacity, Wilson succeeded in establishing his own standard of episcopal propriety. His relations with the governor-general, Lord William Bentinck, were excellent, and, having been once acclimatised at Calcutta, he enjoyed robust health.

The chief events of his episcopate were the seven visitations, in the first of which, in 1834, he visited Malacca and Ceylon, while in the last he met Dalhousie at Rangoon in November 1855, and founded an English church there. On 14 Feb. 1833 he visited the venerable missionary William Carey (1761–1834) [q. v.], and received his blessing. In January 1835 the bishop visited the scene of Schwartz's labours at Tanjore, and took the important step of altogether excluding the caste system from the native churches of southern India, in which it had hitherto survived. In March 1839 the idea of building a new cathedral for Calcutta first took possession of his mind. The foundation-stone was laid on 8 Oct. 1839, and henceforth the bishop dedicated a large portion of his income to this object. In 1845, having been attacked by jungle fever, he was ordered to England, and on 19 March 1846 he was introduced by Peel, and had a private audience with the queen, to whom he submitted plans of the cathedral. The queen undertook to present the communion plate. He collected considerable sums for the building, and, after a farewell sermon at Islington on 31 Aug. 1846, he sailed for India the same evening. The cathedral church, St. Paul's, was finally consecrated on 8 Oct. 1847. During his later years the bishop spent much of his time at Serampore, and he was there when the mutiny broke out in the spring of 1857. His last sermon upon 'Humiliation' was preached in the cathedral on 24 July 1857, and was printed with a dedication to Lord Canning. He died at Calcutta on 2 Jan. 1858, and an extraordinary gazette requested the principal officers of the government to attend at his interment in the cathedral on 4 Jan. The coffin was borne by twelve sailors of the warship Hotspur, and his remains buried at the east end of the chancel. A memorial was erected in St. Mary's, Islington, while four scholarships and a native pastorate fund were founded at Calcutta in his memory. A 'Bishop Wilson Memorial Hall' was inaugurated at Islington in January 1891.

Wilson married, on 23 Nov. 1803, at St. Lawrence Jewry, Ann, the daughter of his uncle, William Wilson; she died at Islington on 10 May 1827. The progress of the courtship was thus recorded in his Latin journal: 'Ap. 1. Rem patri exposui de uxore. 25. Literas ad patrem dedi. Maii 7. Consensit avunculus. 14. Voluit consobrina mea. 17 Nov. Londinium perveni. 23. Nuptiæ celebratæ felicissimis auspiciis.' Of a large family two survived him. Of these his eldest son, Daniel, born in November 1805, graduated B.A. from Wadham College, Oxford, on 14 June 1827, and became vicar of Islington, in succession to his father (1832). He became rural dean (1860), and prebendary of St. Paul's (Chiswick) in 1872, and died on 14 July 1886, aged 80.

Both as a parish priest and bishop Wilson was distinguished for independence, resolu-

tion, and energy, and he accomplished much valuable work both at home and abroad. He was a zealous opponent of the principles maintained in the Oxford tracts, against the tendencies of which he both spoke and preached with vehemence. His style of preaching was vigorous; his short pithy sentences were meant to have the effect of goads, and they were often pungent; but, as his biographer admits, 'things were said many times that might have better been left unsaid. But though men might smile, they never slept. India is a sleepy place, and he effectually roused it.' As a European traveller his narrowness is often conspicuous, and he is too frequently congratulating his fellow countrymen upon their freedom from 'gross popish impostures.' In his spiritual egotism and his eminently technical view of religion he was a typical evangelical. But he did not pride himself upon his taste or his tact; his qualities were more of the primitive apostolic order, and for his pure simplicity of mind and artlessness of demeanour he has been termed 'a Dr. Primrose in lawn sleeves.'

A portrait of Wilson by Claxton, now in the Town Hall, Calcutta, was engraved by W. Holl for the 'Life' by Josiah Bateman, who married one of the bishop's daughters.

Wilson's most important publications were: 1. 'Sermons on various Subjects of Christian Doctrine and Practice,' London, 1818 and 1827, 8vo. 2. 'Letters from an absent Brother, containing some Account of a Tour through parts of the Netherlands, Switzerland, Northern Italy, and France in the Summer of 1823,' London, 1825, 2 vols. (several editions). 3. 'The Evidences of Christianity: Lectures,' 1828–30, 2 vols. 8vo; 4th edit. 1860, 12mo (a réchauffé of Paley, praised by McIlvaine in his subsequent 'Lectures'). 4. 'The Divine Authority and Perpetual Obligation of the Lord's Day,' 1831, 1840. 5. 'Sermons in India during a Primary Visitation,' 1838, 8vo. 6. 'Sufficiency of the Scripture as a Rule of Faith,' 1841, 8vo. 7. 'Expository Lectures on St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians,' 1845, 8vo; New York, 1846; London, 3rd edit. 1853. In these lectures the writer protests against the erroneous teaching of the Oxford tracts. A similar view was echoed in his son's 'Our Protestant Faith in Danger' (London, 1850). 8. 'The Bishop of Calcutta's Farewell to England,' five sermons, Oxford, 1846, 12mo.

[Bateman's Life of the Rt. Rev. Daniel Wilson, D.D., London, 1860, and condensed, 1861 (with portrait); Bishop Wilson's Journal Letters, addressed to his Family during the first nine years of his Episcopate, edited by his son, Daniel Wilson, London, 1863; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Gardiner's Wadham College Registers; Gent. Mag. 1858, i. 552; Times, 4 Feb. 1858; Smith's Life of William Carey, 1887, p. 371; Hist. of Christianity in India, Madras, 1895; Stock's History of the Church Missionary Society, 1899, vols. i. and ii. passim; Allen and McClure's History of the S.P.C.K. 1898, pp. 298 sq.; Smith's Life of Alexander Duff, 1879, ii. 334; London Review, July 1860; Quarterly Review, October 1863; Good Words, 1876, pp. 199, 271 (an interesting character sketch by Sir John Kaye); Illustrated London News, 6 Feb. 1858; Anderson's Colonial Church, ii. 370; Wheatley and Cunningham's London, iii. 293; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

WILSON, Sir DANIEL (1816–1892), archæologist and educational reformer, was the son of Archibald Wilson, wine merchant, of Edinburgh, who married, on 2 June 1812, Janet, daughter of John Aitken of Greenock, a land surveyor. He was one of eleven children: a younger brother was George Wilson (1818–1859) [q. v.] He was born in Edinburgh on 5 Jan. 1816, and educated first at the High School, then at the university of Edinburgh. Embarking on a literary career, he went to London in 1837, and wrote with varying success for the press; but in 1842 he returned to Edinburgh, and gave special attention to archæological subjects, publishing in 1847 his 'Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time,' which he illustrated with his own sketches; a revised edition appeared in 1891. In 1845 he was appointed honorary secretary of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, and in 1851 published his great work on the archæology of Scotland.

In 1853 Wilson was appointed professor of history and English literature in Toronto University. From his arrival in Canada he devoted himself with marked success to the furtherance of education in the colony. In 1854 he was offered, but did not accept, the post of principal of McGill University, Montreal. In 1854 he became editor of the journal of the Canadian Institute, and in 1859 and 1860 was president of the institute. In 1863 he received the first silver medal of the Natural History Society for original research. In 1881 he became president of Toronto University, in 1882 vice-president of the literature section of the Canadian Royal Society, and in 1885 president of that section. He was knighted in 1888.

Wilson's work in Canada is fairly described in his own words: 'I have resolutely battled for the maintenance of a national system of university education in opposition to sectarian or denominational

colleges. In this I have been successful, and I regard it as the great work of my life.' The position now held by Toronto University is largely due to Wilson. He died at Toronto on 6 Aug. 1892. He married, in 1840, Margaret, daughter of Hugh Mackay of Glasgow. A daughter survived him unmarried.

Apart from papers of high philosophic and scientific merit in journals of various learned societies, and articles in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' Wilson's chief works were: 1. 'Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate,' Edinburgh, 1848. 2. 'The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1851; 2nd edit. 1863. 3. 'Prehistoric Man: Researches into the Origin of Civilisation in the Old and New Worlds,' Cambridge, 1862; 3rd edit. London, 1876. 4. 'Chatterton: a Biographical Study,' London, 1869. 5. 'Caliban, the Missing Link,' Oxford, 1873. 6. 'Spring Wild-Flowers: a collection of poems,' London, 1875. 7. 'Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh,' Edinburgh, 1878. 8. 'Anthropology,' 1885. 9. 'William Nelson: a Memoir' (privately printed), 1890. 10. 'The Right Hand: Left-handedness,' 1891.

[Times, 9 Aug. 1892; Montreal Gazette, 9 Aug. 1892; Rose's Cyclopædia of Canadian Biogr. 2nd edit.; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biogr.; Morgan's Bibl. Canadensis; Proceedings of Royal Society of Canada, xi. ii. 55.] C. A. H.

WILSON, EDWARD (*d.* 1694), 'Beau Wilson,' was the fifth son of Thomas Wilson (*d.* 1699) of Keythorpe in Leicestershire, by Anne (*d.* 1722), eldest daughter, by his second wife, of Sir Christopher Packe [q. v.] The Wilson family was of old standing at Didlington in West Norfolk, but had become somewhat impoverished (for pedigree, see Nichols, *Leicestershire*, iii. 523). About 1693 Edward, or, as he was styled, 'Beau' Wilson, became the talk of London on account of the expensive style in which he lived; the younger son of one who had not above 200*l.* a year estate, it was remarked that 'he lived in the garb and equipage of the richest nobleman for house, furniture, coaches, saddle horses, and kept a table and all things accordingly, redeemed his father's estate, and gave portions to his sisters.' 'The mystery is,' wrote Evelyn, 'how this so young a gentleman, very sober and of good fame, could live in such an expensive manner; it could not be discovered by all possible industry or intreaty of his friend to make him reveal it. It did not appear that he was kept by women, play, coining, padding, or dealing in chemistry; but he would sometimes say that should he live ever so long, he had wherewith to maintain himself in the same manner. He was very civil and well natur'd, but of no great force of understanding. This was a subject of much discourse' (*Diary*, 22 April 1694). Some people said that he was supplied by the Jews, others that he had discovered the philosopher's stone, while certain good-natured folk averred that he had robbed the Holland mail of a quantity of jewellery, an exploit for which another man had suffered death.

On 9 April 1694 Wilson and his friend, Captain Wightman, were in the Fountain Inn in the Strand when John Law, afterwards the celebrated financier, came in and fixed a quarrel upon Wilson. They proceeded to Bloomsbury Square, where after one pass the Beau fell wounded in the stomach, and died without speaking a single word. The quarrel arose, it was said, from Wilson removing his sister from a lodging-house where Law had a mistress (one Mrs. Lawrence). Law was arrested and tried at the Old Bailey on 18 to 20 April 1694. The prisoner declared that the meeting was accidental, but some threatening letters from him to Wilson were produced at the trial, and the jury, believing (with Evelyn) that the duel was unfairly conducted, held Law guilty of murder, and on 21 April he and 'four other criminals only,' says Luttrell, were condemned to death. Law pleaded benefit of clergy, on the ground that his offence amounted only to manslaughter, and his punishment was commuted to a fine. Against this commutation Wilson's family used all their influence, and on 10 May Law was 'charged with an appeal of murther at the king's bench bar;' he escaped from the clutches of the Wilsons only by filing through the bars of the king's bench prison. 'Beau' Wilson left only a few pounds behind him, and not a scrap of evidence to enlighten public curiosity as to the origin of his extraordinary resources. An 'Epitaph on Beau Wilson' by Edmund Killingworth appeared in the 'Gentleman's Journal' for May 1694.

In 1695 appeared 'Some Letters between a certain late Nobleman (the Earl of Sunderland) and the famous Mr. Wilson, discovering the True History and Surpassing Grandeur of that celebrated Beau,' printed for A. Moore, near St. Paul's. The work is curious, but the solution of the mystery is only hinted at in the rumoured scandal of the day.

In 1708, as an appendix to the second edition of the English translation of Mme. de La Mothe's (D'Aulnoy) 'Memoirs of the Court of England in the Reign of Charles II,' entitled 'The Unknown Lady's Pacquet of

Letters' (and possibly emanating from Mrs. Manley), the first letter is described as 'A Discovery and Account of Beau Wilson's secret support of his public manner of living and the occasion of his Death.' According to the improbable story here related at great length, the secret financier of Wilson was no other than Elizabeth Villiers [q. v.], the mistress of William III, and afterwards Countess of Orkney. Her arrangements for assignations with the Beau were made with such extreme care, according to this narrative, as to reduce the chance of detection to a minimum. The lady supplied Wilson lavishly with money, stipulating only that the meetings should always take place in darkness, qualified with the light of but one candle, and that her identity should be perfectly concealed. When at length Wilson became incurably inquisitive, the lady arranged for his euthanasia, and finally supplied John Law with the means of escape and a large sum of money.

Whether this story was a mere invention by an enemy of Lady Orkney (as seems most probable), or whether it be founded upon fact, it is impossible to determine. Beau Wilson's mysterious life and death are woven with considerable skill into the early chapters of Harrison Ainsworth's 'John Law, the Projector' (1864).

[Wood's Memoirs of John Law, 1824, p. 6; Wood's Hist. of Cramond, 1794, p. 164; London Journal, 3 Dec. 1721; Nichols's Leicestershire, iii. 487; Cochut's The Financier Law, 1856; Evelyn's Diary, ed. Wheatley; Luttrell's Brief Hist. Relation, iii. 291, 296; Chambers's Book of Days, ii. 680; Burke's Vicissitudes of Noble Families, 2nd ser. p. 384; Timbs's Romance of London, i. 420; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ii. 400, iv. 96, 219, 3rd ser. v. 150, 284, vi. 459.]

T. S.

WILSON, EDWARD (1814–1878), Australian politician, was born at Hampstead in 1814. After completing his education he was employed in the London branch of a Manchester firm. Finding this occupation not to his taste, he proceeded to Australia in 1842. His first intention was to settle at Sydney, but on arriving at Melbourne he bought a small place upon Merri Creek, and remained there until 1844, when, in conjunction with J. E. Johnston, he took up a cattle station near Dandenong. While thus employed he wrote a series of letters, signed 'Iota,' severely criticising the administration of Charles Joseph Latrobe [q. v.] Their reception encouraged him to turn to journalism, and in 1847 he and his partner purchased the 'Argus' from William Kerr, who had founded it in the preceding year. In 1851 they also incorporated the Melbourne 'Daily News' with the 'Argus.' Notwithstanding the disorganisation of society produced in 1852 by the discovery of gold, Wilson succeeded in continuing the daily issue of his paper, and its circulation became in consequence extremely large. Prior to this Wilson took a leading part in opposing the influx of convicts from Tasmania, co-operating with the Anti-transportation League founded in 1851, and supporting the passage of the Convicts Prevention Act. He advocated the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales, denounced the conduct of the governor, Sir Charles Hotham [q. v.], towards the miners, and strongly opposed the tendency of Earl Grey's order in council of 1847 to convert the temporary licenses of the crown's pastoral tenants into the equivalent of an assignable freehold. His vigorous attacks in the 'Argus' on all kinds of abuses involved him in several libel actions, the most notable being that brought against him in 1857 by George Milner Stephen, formerly colonial secretary, the result of which closed Stephen's political career in Victoria, and that occasioned by his exposure of the Garra Bend lunatic asylum. Finding his sight failing, Wilson returned to England, and in 1864 published 'Rambles in the Antipodes.' In 1868 he was one of the founders of the Colonial Institute, and in the same year he settled at Hayes in Kent, where he died on 10 Jan. 1878. He was buried in the Melbourne cemetery on 7 July. Wilson was the founder of the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria in 1861; and while he is credited with having introduced the lark and thrush into Australia, and with attempting to naturalise the llama, he is also accused of having brought over the sparrow.

[Heaton's Australian Dictionary, 1879; Mennell's Dict. of Australian Biogr. 1892; Rusden's Hist. of Australia, 1883, ii. 527, 640; McCombie's Hist. of Victoria, 1858, p. 329; Westgarth's Colony of Victoria, 1864, pp. 297, 349, 371, 374, 382.]

E. I. C.

WILSON, Sir ERASMUS (1809–1884), surgeon. [See Wilson, Sir William James Erasmus.]

WILSON, FLORENCE (1504?–1547?), humanist. [See Volusene.]

WILSON, GEORGE (*fl.* 1607), writer on cock-fighting, was vicar of Wretton in Norfolk. In spite of his profession he took a keen interest in the pastime of cock-fighting, and in 1607 he wrote 'The Commendation of Cockes and Cock-fighting. Wherein is shewed that Cocke-fighting was before the Comming of Christ . . . London. Printed for

Henrie Tomes, and are to be sold at his Shop, ouer against Graies Inne Gate in Holburne, 1607,' 4to. In this work, after descanting with some learning on the antiquity of the amusement, he launches into a eulogy of the manly qualities which it fostered, and concludes with some instances of prowess which he himself had witnessed, mentioning with especial commendation a gamecock named Tarlton after the famous comedian, because before combat it was accustomed to drum loudly with its wings. The tract was written partly with the object of reviving public interest in the sport. It was dedicated to Sir Henry Bedingfield, and was several times reprinted, reaching a third edition in 1631, and a tenth in 1655.

[Wilson's Commendation of Cockes; Collier's Bibliogr. Cat. ii. 529; Hazlitt's Handbook to the Literature of Great Britain; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Blackwood's Mag. 1827, xxii. 587.]

E. I. C.

WILSON, GEORGE (1818–1859), chemist and religious writer, son of Archibald Wilson, a wine merchant—who came from Argyllshire—and his wife Janet, was born at Edinburgh on 21 Feb. 1818 with a twin-brother, John, who died in 1836. His elder brother, (Sir) Daniel, is noticed separately. Wilson went to school first to a Mr. Knight, and, with Philip Maclagan and John Alexander Smith, founded a 'juvenile society for the advancement of knowledge.' He went in 1828 to the high school, which he left in 1832 to enter the university as a medical student. He was apprenticed at the same time for four years at the laboratory of the Royal Infirmary. He attended the classes of Thomas Charles Hope [q.v.] and Kenneth Kemp for chemistry, and that of (Sir) Robert Christison [q. v.] for materia medica. In September 1837 he passed the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 'fell over head and ears in love' with chemistry (*Memoir*, p. 98), and became assistant to Christison. About this time he contributed to 'Maga,' a university magazine edited by Edward Forbes [q. v.] In 1838 he joined his brother Daniel in London, and shortly after became unpaid assistant to Thomas Graham (1805–1869) [q. v.] at University College, the other assistants being James Young (1811–1883) [q. v.] and Lyon (afterwards Baron) Playfair. With David Livingstone [q. v.], who was a student, Wilson formed a friendship. In Graham's laboratory he prepared his doctor's thesis, 'On the Existence of Haloid Salts of the Electro-negative Metals' in solution, an ingenious investigation of the action of hydrobromic acid on gold chloride.

Somewhat disappointed with his position in London, he returned to Edinburgh in April 1839, and in the following June proceeded M.D. In the autumn he went to the British Association meeting at Birmingham, and was present at the first 'Red Lion' dinner. He was elected in the same year to the 'Order' in Edinburgh founded by Forbes, which included many of the most brilliant students of the university (*ib.* pp. 225 et seq.)

For medicine Wilson had no taste whatever, and, after some futile applications for other chemical posts and the rejection of a chemical lectureship in one of the smaller schools in London, he received in 1840 a license from the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to lecture on chemistry, attendance at these lectures being recognised on behalf of candidates for their diploma. His lectures were the first chemistry lectures in what has developed since into the 'extra-mural' school. Simultaneously with the beginning of his professional career his health began to fail, and he writes of himself about this time as 'bankrupt in health, hopes, and fortune.' A slight injury to his left foot, followed by severe rheumatism, led to its amputation at the ankle by James Syme [q. v.] in January 1843. In a letter to (Sir) James Young Simpson [q. v.] in advocacy of the use of anæsthetics—then strongly combated by some, who regarded them as 'needless luxuries'—(Simpson, *Obstetric Memoirs*, ii. 796), he speaks of 'the black whirlwind of emotion, the horror of great darkness, and the sense of desertion by God and man' that 'swept through' him during the operation. A little later he was attacked by phthisis, of which he realised the gravity, and the rest of his life is the record of an extraordinary and cheerful fight against ill-health. He soon won success as a lecturer, obtained private work as an analyst, and in 1843 was appointed lecturer at several Edinburgh institutions—the Edinburgh Veterinary College, the School of Arts, and the Scottish Institution, a girls' school. In 1844 he joined a congregational church belonging to the independent section, although he still considered himself a baptist. In 1845 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. To the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, of which he became president later, among other papers he contributed in 1845 one 'On the Employment of Oxygen as a Means of Resuscitation in Asphyxia.' In the same year he began a long series of researches on the distribution of fluorides, which he showed to be present in small quantities in animal and vegetable tissues, in many minerals, and in sea-water.

In 1851 he published in the collection of the 'Cavendish Society' a 'Life of Henry Cavendish' [q. v.], his most notable performance in scientific history, which became his favourite pursuit. Wilson fully established the priority of Cavendish with regard to the experimental results on which the theory of the composition of water is based; he showed that the advocates of James Watt's claims, including James Patrick Muirhead and Francis, lord Jeffrey [q. v.], had overestimated Watt's merits; but, in spite of much knowledge and labour, he did not fully master the mass of material he had accumulated relating to the 'water controversy.' Their common interest in this matter had already in 1846 (*Life of Cavendish*, p. viii) led to a warm friendship between Wilson and Jeffrey. In 1852 Wilson published a vigorous letter addressed to Spencer Horatio Walpole [q. v.], the home secretary, on 'The Grievance of University Tests,' with reference to the chair of chemistry vacant at Glasgow by the death of Thomas Thomson (1773–1852) [q.v.] He published in the same year the 'Life of Dr. John Reid' [q. v.] (a personal friend), which reached a second edition immediately. In November 1853 Wilson published in the 'Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science' the first of a long series of papers on 'Colour-Blindness,' continued in the 'Transactions of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts,' and republished with additions, under the title 'Researches on Colour-Blindness,' in 1855. Wilson examined personally 1,154 cases of colour-blindness, and was the first in England to point out the extreme importance of testing railway-servants and sailors for this defect. The researches of the Abbé Moigno (1804–1884), who claimed to have preceded Wilson in this, were unknown to him. The Great Northern Railway at once adopted Wilson's recommendations, and other bodies followed suit. James Clerk Maxwell [q.v.], then working at his colour-top, contributed an appendix to Wilson's book, of which he thought highly.

In February 1855 Wilson was appointed director of the Scottish Industrial Museum about to be founded, and, later in the same year, regius professor of technology in the Edinburgh University. His inaugural lecture, 'What is Technology?' was published *in extenso*. In the autumn of 1856 he prepared for the press at Melrose his 'Five Gateways of Knowledge,' a popular and ornate account of the five senses. His opening lecture for the session of 1856–7, 'On the Physical Sciences which form the Basis of Technology,' written about the same time, is far more mature than Wilson's other popular lectures, and shows a real grip of the correlation of the various sciences, while his natural exuberance of imagination and diction is chastened. In 1858 William Gregory (1803–1858) [q. v.], then professor of chemistry in the university, died, and Wilson became a candidate for the vacant chair; but, although assured that he would be elected unanimously, he withdrew his candidature on account of his ill-health (*Memoir*, p. 456). His salary as director of the museum was at the same time increased from 300*l.* to 400*l.* a year.

He had weakened steadily from year to year; in November 1859 a cold brought on by exposure proved fatal, and he died on 22 Nov. A public funeral was decided on, and he was buried in the Old Calton burial-ground on 28 Nov. 1859. He was unmarried; his mother, his brother Daniel, his sister Jessie Aitken Wilson (now Mrs. James Sime), his biographer, and another sister, survived him.

Wilson's experimental work, although ingenious and solid, contains little of marked originality; it is by his 'Life of Cavendish' and his work on 'Colour-Blindness' that he will be chiefly remembered. From the literary point of view his writings, both prose and verse, show a fertile imagination, but little judgment or reserve, although here and there the expression is striking. Religion played an essential part in Wilson's life, and without a trace of either pedantry or unction he was genuinely anxious to exert religious influence over others. He protested strongly against the existence of evil being regarded as other than an unsolved problem; but his religious views do not otherwise differ markedly from those of orthodoxy. By his popular lectures and writings, and still more by his force and charm of character, he exerted considerable influence on his Edinburgh contemporaries.

A steel engraving of Wilson by Lumb Stocks, A.R.A., precedes the 'Memoir' by his sister; and there is another engraved portrait prefixed to the 'Counsels of an Invalid.'

Besides the works mentioned Wilson was the author of: 1. 'Chemistry,' 1st edit. 1850; 2nd edit. revised by Stevenson Macadam, 1866; 3rd edit. revised by H. G. Madan, 1871. 2. 'Electricity and the Electric Telegraph,' 1st edit. 1856; 2nd edit. 1859. 3. 'The Five Gateways of Knowledge,' 1st edit. 1856; 8th edit. 1880. 4. 'Memoir of Edward Forbes' (completed by Sir Archibald Geikie, F.R.S.), 1862. 5. 'Religio Chemici,' essays, chiefly scientific, collected posthumously and edited

by Jessie Wilson, 1862. 6. 'Counsels of an Invalid,' letters on religious subjects collected posthumously and edited by his friend, Dr. John Cairns, 1862. The 'British Museum Catalogue' also contains a list of single lectures published separately. The Royal Society's catalogue contains a list of forty-three papers published by Wilson alone, one in conjunction with John Crombie Brown, and one with Johann Georg Forchhammer. Miss Aitken's 'Memoir' (original edition 1860, condensed edition 1866) contains a list of Wilson's papers and of his contributions to the 'British Quarterly Review,' which include biographical sketches of John Dalton (1766–1844) [q. v.] (1845), William Hyde Wollaston [q. v.] (1849), Robert Boyle [q. v.] (1849), and of his verses published in 'Blackwood's Magazine' and 'Macmillan's Magazine.' William Charles Henry's 'Life of Dalton' (1854) contains an appendix by Wilson on Dalton's 'Colour-Blindness.'

[Besides the sources quoted, the Memoir of Wilson, by Jessie Aitken Wilson, 1870 (which contains many letters to his brother Daniel, his friend Daniel Macmillan [q. v.], and others), with an appendix by John Henry Gladstone, F.R.S., on Wilson's scientific work; Wilson's books and scientific papers; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Macmillan & Co.'s Bibliography; Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh, 1857, xxi. 669; Lord Jeffrey's art. on 'Watt or Cavendish' in Edinburgh Review, 1848, lxxxvii. 67; Jubilee of the Chemical Society, 1896, pp. 25, 184; Note by J. Syme in London and Edinburgh Journal of Medical Science, 1843, iii. 274; North British Review, art. by Sir David Brewster (?), 1856, xxiv. 325, and Obituary, 1860, xxxii. 226; Obituary by Dr. John Cairns in Macmillan's Magazine, 1860, i. 199; Brown's Horæ Subsecivæ, 2nd ser. p. 151; Kopp's Beiträge zur Gesch. der Chemie, drittes Stück, 1875. p. 239; information kindly given by Mrs. James Sime.] P. J. H.

WILSON, GEORGE (1808–1870), chairman of the Anti-Cornlaw League, born at Hathersage, Derbyshire, on 24 April 1808, was the son of John Wilson, corn miller, who removed in 1819 to Manchester, where he established a corn merchant's business. George was educated at the Manchester commercial school and in evening classes, and was at one time a pupil of Dr. John Dalton [q.v.], the chemist.

He started business in the corn trade, afterwards he became a starch and gum manufacturer, but the greater part of his life was taken up with political and railway work. He was, when young, president of the Manchester Phrenological Society, and an occasional writer for the press. He was secretary to the committee which obtained the charter of incorporation for Manchester in 1839, and sat as a member of the town council from 1841 to 1844. On the foundation of the Anti-Cornlaw Association in January 1839, he became a member of the executive committee, and in 1841, when the title was changed to that of the Anti-Cornlaw League, he was elected chairman, and occupied that position until the repeal of the corn laws was obtained in February 1846.

During those five years Wilson presided over larger public meetings than had ever before been held to agitate constitutionally for a change in the law. The tact with which he controlled a gathering of men at a time of great political excitement, and the patience and good humour with which he directed matters from the chair, earned for him the reputation of being the best chairman of the day; and when the league was dissolved the council of that body presented him with 10,000*l.* in recognition of the great ability with which he had organised its political action. The origination and organisation of the great bazaars in aid of the cause in Manchester and London were due to him. In 1852, when Lord Derby's government proposed to reimpose a 'moderate' duty on corn, the league, resuscitated under Wilson's guidance, by a short campaign disposed of the protectionist reaction. He subsequently turned his attention to parliamentary reform, particularly to the fair redistribution of seats, without which he believed that extension of the franchise would be futile. He kept the question in the front at the numerous public meetings and reform conferences at which he presided, and he became chairman of the Lancashire Reformers' Union in 1858, and in 1864 was appointed president of the National Reform Union. In its operations he took an active part until the time of his death. Wilson had many requisitions to become a candidate for parliament, as well as overtures to take government office, but he declined all. As a director of the Electric Telegraph Company he assisted in developing the telegraphic system. With Joseph Adshead he established the Manchester Night Asylum. Wilson joined in 1847 the board of directors of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, of which company he was deputy-chairman in 1848. In 1860 he became managing director and deputy-chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. In 1867 he was appointed chairman.

He died suddenly on 29 Dec. 1870 in the train, and was interred in Ardwick cemetery, Manchester. Wilson attended a Sandemanian chapel, but was most tolerant in his religious views. He married, in 1837, Mary, daugh-

ter of John Rawson, merchant and manufacturer, of Manchester, by whom he had seven children.

A portrait and a bust of Wilson, the former by George Patten and the latter by H. S. Leifchild, are preserved at the Manchester town-hall. Another portrait appears in J. R. Herbert's picture of the council of the league, now in Peel Park Museum, Salford. This picture was engraved by S. Bellin. Another portrait is in the group of notables connected with the negotiation of the French treaty of commerce, which was engraved by Du Val.

[Manchester Guardian, 30 Dec. 1870, and 5 Jan. 1871; Prentice's History of the Anti-Cornlaw League, 1853; Holyoake's Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life; Sir E. W. Watkin's Alderman Cobden; Morley's Life of Cobden; Slugg's Remin. of Manchester, 1881, p. 109; information kindly supplied by T. Bright Wilson, esq.] C. W. S.

WILSON, HARRIETTE (*fl.* 1810–1825), woman of fashion, born about 1789, was the daughter of John James Dubouchet or De Bouchet, of Swiss origin, who kept a small shop in Mayfair. She inherited good manners and looks from her mother, a lady to whose charms she tells us that few men (her father unhappily among them) were insensible, and she seems to have been brought up to speak English and French, both indifferently. The course of her early career would appear to be indicated in the title of a small chapbook thrown out towards the close of her 'public life' as a sample of her 'Memoirs;' it was called 'The Amorous Adventures of Harriette Wilson:' her first introduction into private life as the kept mistress of Lord Craven, her intrigues with the Hon. Frederick Lamb, and how she became kept mistress of the Duke of Argyle' [1825]. 'I think I supped once in her society,' wrote Scott in 1825, 'at Mat. Lewis's in Argyle Street, where the company chanced to be fairer than honest. . . . She was far from beautiful, but a smart, saucy girl, with good eyes and dark hair, and the manners of a wild schoolboy' (Lockhart, *Life*, 1893, p. 585). After about 1820 she resided to a large extent in Paris, whence by the kindness of Sir Charles Stuart she was enabled to despatch her correspondence through the medium of the foreign office bag. She was occupied for over a year in an intrigue with the Marquis of Worcester, of which some highly ridiculous details are afforded; but the ill-timed parsimony of the Duke of Beaufort, who thought to compound a promised annuity of 500*l.* by a single payment of 1,200*l.*, excited in Harriette, whose temper was impatient, a lasting sense of ill-treatment. Taking Teresia Constantia Phillips [q. v.] as her model, she announced her intention of publishing her memoirs, and she found a sympathetic publisher in John Joseph Stockdale of the Opera Colonnade, Haymarket [see under Stockdale, John]. The book was avowedly written to extort money. 'The Hon. Fred. Lamb,' wrote Harriette, 'has called on Stockdale to threaten us with prosecution; had he opened his purse to give me but a few hundreds, there would have been no book, to the infinite loss of all persons of good taste and genuine morality.'

The book duly appeared in four small volumes in 1825 as 'Memoirs of Harriette Wilson, written by Herself,' and created such a sensation that Stockdale's door was thronged ten deep on the mornings announced for the publication of a new volume, and a special barrier had to be erected to direct the passage of the applicants. Over thirty editions were stated to have been issued within the year. A French version, in six volumes, was published 'chez L'Huillier, Rue Poupée, Paris,' in 1825. The translation is stated to have been 'corrigée par l'auteur,' though the title 'Mémoires d'Henriette Wilson' is somewhat misleading. A set of coloured plates were executed to accompany the text, and copies with these illustrations are now scarce (one was sold in 1896 for six guineas; an uncoloured copy sold for 3*l.* 5*s.* in 1899). The work was denounced as a most 'disgusting and gross prostitution of the press' (see a pamphlet called *A Commentary on the Licentious Liberty of the Press*, London, 1825), but as a matter of fact the book is on the whole remarkably free from lubricity, while in point of coarseness it does not approach the 'Memoirs of a Lady of Quality' interpolated in 'Peregrine Pickle.' The dialogue is often amusing, but the loose and slipshod style does no credit to the editor, 'Thomas Little' (? Stockdale). The pseudonym would seem to have been daringly borrowed from Tom Moore, and was also employed for the 'Confessions of an Oxonian,' 1826, and for some pseudo-medical works issued from the Opera Colonnade. 'The gay world,' wrote Sir Walter Scott on 9 Dec. 1825, 'has been kept in hot water lately by this impudent publication . . . the wit is poor, but the style of the interlocutors exactly imitated. . . . She beats Con Philips and Anne Bellamy and all former demireps out and out.' Among the well-known names that figure prominently in the narrative are those of the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Hertford, Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Fife, Prince Esterhazy, Lord Granville Leveson-Gower, Lord

Ebrington, Beau Brummell, Henry Luttrell and 'his inseparable fat Nugent,' Viscount Ponsonby, Richard Meyler, Lord Frederick Bentinck, Lord Byron, and Henry Brougham (who instigated the writer, as she informs us, to undertake her campaign against the 'paltry conduct of his grace of Beaufort'). Actions were brought by Mr. Blore, a stonemason of Piccadilly, who was awarded 300*l.* damages, and by Hugh Evans Fisher, who received heavier damages in the court of common pleas on 21 May 1826 (*Times*, 22 May). Further instalments of the 'Memoirs' were threatened, but their appearance was averted. Harriette's former aristocratic admirers appear to have made her up a purse, upon the strength of which she buried her past and married a M. Rochefort or Rochfort. It is doubtful whether she had any share in 'Paris Lions and London Tigers' (London, 1825, 8vo, with coloured plates, several editions), a farcical narrative, describing the visit of an English family to Paris. Nothing further is known of Harriette's career. Among the sisters who emulated her triumphs, and are frequently alluded to by name in the 'Memoirs,' may be mentioned Fanny, who lived for many years as Mrs. Parker, but whose last hours (described by Harriette with an appearance of feeling) were soothed by the kindness of Lord Hertford (Thackeray's 'Marquis of Steyne'); Amy, who having relinquished the protection of Count Palmella and 200*l.* a month, 'paid in advance,' 'married' the disreputable musician, Robert Nicolas Charles Bochsa; and Sophia, who married as a minor, on 8 Feb. 1812, at St. Marylebone, Thomas Noel Hill, second baron Berwick, and died at Leamington, aged 81, on 29 Aug. 1875 (*Illustr. London News*, 11 Sept. 1875). An engraving of Harriette is in the British Museum print-room (no name or date).

[Memoirs of Harriette Wilson in British Mus. Library; this is the so-called second edition, complete in four volumes, with an appendix. Other sets were issued by Stockdale in eight volumes, considerably expanded by the nominal editor, 'Thomas Little,' and in 1831, as by the same editor, was issued an 'Index, Analytical, Referential, and Explanatory, of Persons and Matter,' which is very scarce. It is doubtful whether any sets were issued by Stockdale subsequent to the 'thirty-third' edition of 1825, for the protection of copyright was not extended to the volumes, which were pirated by T. Douglas and probably by others. Some of the sets were issued with plates, both plain and coloured, and some have as frontispieces portraits of the four sisters, 'Harriette,' 'Fanny,' 'Amy,' and 'Sophy,' with autographs. Stockdale sought to continue the blackmailing campaign in a weekly periodical called Stockdale's Budget, December 1826–June 1827, which contains several letters attributed to Harriette Rochfort. See also Biographie des Contemporains, Paris, 1834, vol. v. (Suppl.) p. 904; Amorous Adventures and Intrigues of Tom Johnson, 1870, vol. ii. chap. i.; Catena Librorum Tacendorum, 1885; A Commentary on the Licentious Liberty of the Press, London, 1825, 8vo; Times, 2 July 1825, 22 May 1826; British Lion, 3 April 1825; Blackwood's Mag. November 1829, p. 739; Book Prices Current; [Gay's] Bibliographie des Ouvrages relatifs à l'amour, Nice, 1872, v. 51.] T. S.

WILSON, HARRY BRISTOW (1774–1853), divine and antiquary, born on 23 Aug. 1774, was a son of William Wilson of the parish of St. Gregory, London. He left Merchant Taylors' school in 1792, and was admitted commoner of Lincoln College, Oxford, on 12 Feb. 1793. Elected scholar on the Trappes foundation in the following year (30 June), he graduated B.A. on 10 Oct. 1796, and M.A. on 23 May 1799. He proceeded B.D. on 21 June 1810, and D.D. on 14 Jan. 1818. In February 1798 he became third master at Merchant Taylors', and from 1805 to 1824 was second master. He became curate and lecturer of St. Michael's Bassishaw, and lecturer of St. Matthias and St. John the Baptist, London, in 1807, and in 1814 received in addition the Townsend lecturership at St. Michael's, Crooked Lane. On 2 Aug. 1816 he was collated by Archbishop Manners-Sutton to the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle. There he was continually involved in litigation with his parishioners. But in spite of these differences he established a parochial lending library, and abolished fees for baptism.

Wilson was a learned adherent of the evangelical school, with more of the scholar than the divine. His chief theological works were a pamphlet against the catholic claims ('An Earnest Address respecting the Catholics,' 1807, 8vo), and a volume of sermons issued the same year. But he published some valuable antiquarian books. The chief of these was his 'History of Merchant Taylors' School,' issued in two quarto parts in 1812 and 1814 respectively. He received a subsidy from the company of 100*l.* towards the expenses of publication. The work is scholarly, if somewhat diffuse.

In 1831 Wilson published another quarto on 'the History of the Parish of St. Laurence Pountney, including four documents unpublished, an account of Corpus Christi or Pountney College,' within which Merchant Taylors' school was established in 1561. The work remained unfinished on account of the

expenses in which Wilson's litigation involved him.

Wilson also published: 'Observations on the Law and Practice of the Sequestration of Ecclesiastical Benefices,' 1836, 8vo; and 'Brief Notices of the Fabric and Glebe of St. Mary Aldermary,' 1840, 8vo. The copy of the latter work in the British Museum contains an autograph letter by the author.

He died on 21 Nov. 1853. He married Mary Anne, daughter of John Moore (1742–1821) [q. v.], by whom he had two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Henry Bristow Wilson, is separately noticed.

[Gent. Mag. 1854, i. 535, 536; Clark's Hist. of Lincoln Coll. p. 187; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; An Aged Rector's Valedictory Address, 1853; Allibone's Dict. Engl. Lit.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. Le G. N.

WILSON, HENRY BRISTOW (1803–1888), divine, born on 10 June 1803, was elder son of Harry Bristow Wilson [q.v.], by his wife Mary Anne, daughter of John Moore (1742–1821) [q. v.] He entered Merchant Taylors' school in October 1809, and was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1821. Matriculating on 25 June 1821, he graduated B.A. in 1825, M.A. in 1829, and B.D. in 1834, and received a fellowship in 1825, which he retained until 1850. In 1831 he was appointed dean of arts, and he acted as tutor from 1833 to 1835. He also filled the office of Rawlinsonian professor of Anglo-Saxon from 1839 to 1844. In 1850 he was presented by St. John's College to the vicarage of Great Staughton in Huntingdonshire, which he retained until his death.

Wilson identified himself in theology with the school of which Benjamin Jowett (afterwards master of Balliol) and Frederick Temple (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury) became the best-known members. In the spring of 1841 Wilson joined Archibald Campbell Tait [q. v.] in the 'protest of the four tutors' against 'Tract XC.' In the Lent term of 1851 he delivered the Bampton lectures, taking as his subject 'The Communion of the Saints: an Attempt to illustrate the True Principles of Christian Union' (Oxford, 1851, 8vo). His lectures were remarkable for eloquence and power, and still more as 'the first clear note of a demand for freedom in theological enquiry.' The widening of theological opinion and of Christian communion was thenceforward the main interest of his life. In 1857 he contributed 'Schemes of Christian Comprehension' to 'Oxford Essays,' and in 1861 he published a dissertation on 'The National Church' in 'Essays and Reviews.' Passages in the latter essay were regarded as inculcating erroneous doctrine, particularly in regard to the inspiration of scripture and the future state of the dead. John William Burgon (afterwards dean of Chichester) was especially dissatisfied with his views, and in 1862 proceedings for heresy were instituted against Wilson in the court of arches. On 25 June Wilson, whose case was tried together with that of Rowland Williams [q. v.], was found guilty on three out of eight of the articles brought against him, and was sentenced to suspension for a year by the judge, Stephen Lushington [q. v.] Wilson and Williams both appealed to the judicial committee of the privy council, and their appeals were heard together in 1863. Wilson's defence occupied 19 and 20 June, and was afterwards published. The appeal was successful, and on 8 Feb. 1864 the judicial committee reversed Lushington's decision. Wilson's health, however, was broken by the anxieties of his position, and he never completely recovered from the strain. During later life he did not reside in his benefice. He died, unmarried, at 1 Lawn Villas, Eltham Road, Lee, on 10 Aug. 1888.

Wilson wrote an introduction to 'A Brief Examination of prevalent Opinions on the Inspiration of the Old and New Testaments' (London, 1861, 8vo).

[Funeral Sermon by R. B. Kennard, 1888; Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees, 1874, vol. ii., s.v. 'Fountayne Wilson;' Robinson's Reg. of Merchant Taylors' School, 1883, ii. 188; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Mrs. Wilson's Life and Letters of Rowland Williams, 1874, vol. ii.; Abbott and Campbell's Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett, 1897, i. 209, 273, 300–1, 404; Brodrick and Freemantle's Judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 1865, pp. 247–90; Liddon's Life of Pusey, ii. 167, iv. 38–68; Prothero's Life and Letters of Dean Stanley, 1893, ii. 30–44, 157–8; Kennard's Essays and Reviews, 1863; Peterborough and Huntingdonshire Standard, 18 Aug. 1888; Men of the Time, 1887; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.] E. I. C.

WILSON, HORACE HAYMAN (1786–1860), orientalist, was born in London on 26 Sept. 1786. Receiving his general education in Soho Square, London, he commenced medical studies in 1804 at St. Thomas's Hospital, and in 1808 was nominated assistant-surgeon on the Bengal establishment of the East India Company. The voyage occupied six months, and during it he commenced his oriental studies by learning Hindustani. On his arrival he was appointed, owing to his proficiency in

chemistry and metallurgy, assistant to John Leyden [q. v.] at the Calcutta mint, where in 1816 he became assay-master. 'Excited by the example and biography of Sir Wm. Jones' (to use his own words), he 'entered on the study of Sanskrit with warm interest, as soon after' his 'arrival in India in 1808 as official occupations allowed.' In 1813 we find him publishing his first Sanskrit work, an annotated text of the 'Meghadūta of Kālidāsa.' It is still more remarkable to note that as early as 1819 he completed the first 'Sanskrit-English Dictionary.' It was greatly improved in the second edition (1831), which remained until the completion of the great German lexicon in 1875 the standard reference-book for European scholars. In the same year (1819) he was sent by government to Benares for the inspection of the college there, a visit which he utilised for the collection of materials for his great work on the Indian drama.

During nearly the whole of his stay in India Wilson held the office of secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal (appointment dated 2 April 1811), contributing to its journal some of his most important papers. He was also secretary to the committee of public instruction and visitor to the Sanskrit College of Calcutta.

In 1832 he was selected to fill the chair of Sanskrit at Oxford, which had been founded by Joseph Boden [q.v.] in 1827. He resided in Oxford from 1833 to 1836, when he succeeded Sir Charles Wilkins [q.v.] as librarian to the East India Company, and moved to London, merely visiting Oxford for a part of each term, but giving instruction to all who needed his help. He became likewise examiner at the company's college at Haileybury, visiting it twice yearly. In London he was an original member of the Royal Asiatic Society (1823), in which he held the office of director from 1837 till his death. Wilson was elected F.R.S. in 1834, and was member of numerous foreign learned societies.

He died on 8 May 1860 in London at Upper Wimpole Street. He married a daughter of George Siddons of the Bengal service, who was a son of the great actress. Several descendants of this marriage survive.

An engraving, dated 1851, by William Walker, gives his portrait from a painting (now at the Royal Asiatic Society) by Sir John Watson-Gordon. A portrait by Sir George Hayter is in possession of Wilson's grandson at Brighton, and several other pictures (including one by Robert Tait), sketches, and drawings are extant. In the National Portrait Gallery, London, is a sketch from life by James Atkinson. There is also a bust by Chantrey in the Bodleian library, and another bust on the façade of the India office.

Wilson did much to promote a real knowledge of the very numerous branches of Indian learning which he made his own. Beneath his writings and teaching there flowed an undercurrent of enthusiasm which, in spite of a certain dryness of manner and baldness of style, often communicated itself to pupils or readers. His point of view, natural to an early scholar educated in India, and the limitations of his scholarship were shown in an appreciation by Böthlingk and Roth, the greatest of Sanskrit lexicographers, who, while expressing their sense of Wilson's immense erudition, lamented that he had taken the point of view of native scholars rather than advanced in the path of European students (*Sanskrit Wörterbuch*, Bd. I., Vorwort).

A complete list, mainly compiled by himself, of his separate works, editions, joint productions, and papers in journals, is given with his obituary in the 'Annual Report of the Royal Asiatic Society' for 1860. Besides the 'Dictionary' (1819, 1832, and 1874) already mentioned, the most important are: 1. 'Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus,' 1826–7, 2 vols. (this has gone through several editions, and was translated into French; Wilson, himself an accomplished actor, seems to have entered into this work with special enthusiasm). 2. 'Catalogue of the Mackenzie MSS.,' Calcutta, 1828, 8vo. 3. 'Sāṅ-khya-kārikā,' London, 1837, 4to. 4. 'Vishnupurāna,' London, 1840, 4to. 5. 'Lectures on the Religious and Philosophical Systems of the Hindus,' 1840. 6. 'Continuation of Mill's British India, 1805–35,' London, 1844–8. 7. 'Translation of the Rig-Veda' (according to the native school of interpretation), 6 vols.; vol. i. was published in 1850, and vols. v. and vi. have been completed and published since his death. 8. 'Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms of . . . India,' London, 1855, 4to. A collected edition (12 vols.) of his works was also published in London (1862–71) under the editorship of Reinhold Rost [q.v.], one of his successors at the India office. Wilson was a great collector of Sanskrit manuscripts. No fewer than five hundred and forty, comprising both vedic and classical works, were brought together by him, and form the most important part of the Sanskrit manuscripts now in the Bodleian Library.

[Annual Report of Royal Asiatic Society for 1860, and other records of the Society; Memorials of Haileybury College (biography by Sir M. Monier-Williams, Wilson's pupil and successor at Oxford); English Cyclopedia; Asiatic Soc.

Bengal, Centenary vol.; communications from family and from Professor Cowell, his pupil and friend.] C. B.

WILSON, SIR JAMES (1780–1847), major-general, born in 1780, received a commission as ensign in the 27th foot on 12 Dec. 1798. His further commissions were dated: lieutenant, 31 Aug. 1799; captain, 27 May 1801; major, 20 June 1811; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 27 April 1812; colonel, 22 July 1830; major-general, 28 June 1838. He served with his regiment in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, took part in the action on landing on 27 Aug., in the actions of 10 and 19 Sept., in the battle of Alkmaar or Bergen on 2 Oct., and the action of Beverwyk on 6 Oct. In July 1800 he accompanied the expedition under Sir James Pulteney to Ferrol, and under Sir Ralph Abercromby to Cadiz, and in the following year went with Abercromby to Egypt, took part in the battle on landing in Aboukir Bay on 8 March 1801, in the action at Nicopolis on the 13th, in the battle of Alexandria on 21 March, and in the further operations of the campaign.

Wilson exchanged into the 48th foot on 9 July 1803. He served with Sir John Moore in Leon during the campaign of 1808. In 1809 he accompanied the 48th to the Peninsula, and was at the battle of Talavera on 27 and 28 July, and of Busaco on 27 Sept., took part in the retreat to Torres Vedras, and in the subsequent advance in 1810 in pursuit of Masséna. At the battle of Albuera on 16 May 1811 Wilson succeeded, on the death of Lieutenant-colonel Duckworth, to the command of the 48th, and was twice severely wounded. He again commanded his regiment at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812, taking part in the storm. He commanded the column of assault on the ravelin of San Roque at the storm of Badajoz on 6 April 1812, when he carried the gorge, and, with the assistance of Major John Squire [q. v.] of the royal engineers, established himself in the work. He was particularly mentioned in despatches by Sir Thomas Picton and by the Duke of Wellington.

Wilson commanded his regiment in the advance to the Douro, in the retreat to Castrajon, and in the battle of Salamanca on 22 July 1812, when he succeeded to the command of the fusilier brigade, and was mentioned in despatches. He commanded a light battalion at the battle of Vittoria on 21 June 1813, and during the operations in the Pyrenees, until he was twice severely wounded at the battle of Sauroren on 28 July 1813. He was again mentioned in despatches. In 1814 he commanded the 48th in the advance to the Garonne, and was present at the battle of Toulouse on 10 April, was again wounded, and again mentioned in despatches. For his services he was made a knight commander of the order of the Bath, military division, on 2 Jan. 1815, and received the gold cross, with clasp, for Albuera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Toulouse, and the reward for distinguished service. He was also presented with a sword of honour by the officers of the 48th foot in memory of his having so often led them to victory. He died at Bath in February 1847.

[Despatches; Royal Military Cal. 1820; Gent. Mag. 1847, i. 424; United Service Mag. 1847; Napier's Hist. of the Peninsular War; Wilson's Expedition to Egypt.] R. H. V.

WILSON, JAMES (1795–1856), zoologist, the youngest son of John Wilson (*d.* 1796), a gauze manufacturer, and his wife Margaret (born Sym), was born at Paisley in November 1795. 'Christopher North' (John Wilson, 1785–1854 [q.v.]) was his eldest brother. The father having died during James's first year, the family removed to Edinburgh, where young Wilson passed his school and college days. In 1811 he began to study for the law, but his health did not allow of his following this for long. In 1816 he visited Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Paris. He afterwards returned to Paris to purchase the Dufresne collection of birds for the museum of the Edinburgh University. These he arranged in their new home, a congenial employment for one who from boyhood had had a great love for natural history. In 1819 he visited Sweden, soon after which symptoms of pulmonary disease appeared that compelled him to reside in Italy during 1820–1. In 1824 he married and settled down at Woodville, near Edinburgh, devoting himself to scientific and literary pursuits. Losing his wife in 1837, he took a winter residence in George Square, Edinburgh.

In 1841, with Sir Thomas Dick Lauder [q. v.], he made a series of excursions round the coasts of Scotland, at the request of the fisheries board, to study the natural history of the herring, and make other observations of interest to the fishing industry. Other trips followed at intervals between 1843 and 1850, besides which he took many fishing excursions inland. In 1854 he was offered but declined the chair of natural history in the Edinburgh University, then vacant by the death of Professor Edward Forbes [q. v.]

He died at Woodville on 18 May 1856. In 1824 he married Isabella Keith (*d.* 1837). Wilson had joined the Wernerian Society

when only seventeen, and was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

He was author of: 1. 'Illustrations of Zoology,' Edinburgh, 1826, 9 pts. 4to. 2. 'Entomologia Edinensis,' written in conjunction with James Duncan, Edinburgh, 8vo, 1834. 3. 'Treatise on Insects,' Edinburgh, 1835, 8vo. 4. 'Introduction to the Natural History of Quadrupeds and Whales,' Edinburgh, 1838, 4to. 5. 'Introduction to the Natural History of Fishes,' Edinburgh, 1838, 4to. 6. 'Introduction to the Natural History of Birds,' Edinburgh, 1839, 4to. 7. 'The Rod and Gun,' Edinburgh, 1840, 8vo; new edition, 1844. 8. 'A Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo. 9. 'Illustrations of Scripture. By an Animal Painter, with Notes by a Naturalist' [signed 'J. W.'], Edinburgh [1855], fol. For the 'Edinburgh Cabinet Library' he wrote the zoology of India, China, Africa, and the northern regions of North America; while he contributed the greater part of the natural history and a life of Professor Forbes to the seventh edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He moreover published many articles in the 'Quarterly,' in 'Blackwood,' and in other magazines.

His niece, Henrietta Wilson (*d.* 1863), was a daughter of Andrew Wilson of Main House. She lost her mother in early life, but found a home with her grandmother and her uncle, Professor John Wilson (1812-1888) [q. v.], in Edinburgh. Subsequently she went to live with her other uncle, James Wilson, at Woodville, where, after the death of her aunt in 1837, she took charge of the house and remained till her death on 19 Sept. 1863.

She was author of: 1. 'Little Things' (anon.), Edinburgh, 1851, 18mo, which went through two German editions. 2. 'Things to be thought of' (anon.), Edinburgh, 1853, 12mo. 3. 'Homely Hints from the Fireside' (anon., the first edition of which appeared probably about 1858 or 1859); 2nd edit. Edinburgh, 1860, 12mo; new edit. 1862. 4. 'The Chronicles of a Garden: its Pets,' London, 1863, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1864.

[Memoirs of J. Wilson (with a portrait), by the Rev. J. Hamilton; Encycl. Brit. 8th edit. xxi. 876; Memoir of Henrietta Wilson, by the Rev. J. Hamilton, prefixed to her 'Chronicles;' Brit. Mus. Cat.; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.]

B. B. W.

WILSON, JAMES (1805–1860), politician and political economist, born at Hawick in Roxburghshire on 3 June 1805, the fourth son in a family of fifteen children, was the son of William Wilson (*b.* at Hawick 1764, *d.* of cholera in London 1832), a thriving woollen manufacturer. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Richardson, and she died at Hawick in 1815. Wilson was placed from 1816 to 1819 in the school at Ackworth belonging to the Friends, of which religious body his father was a member, and then for six months in a similar school at Earl's Colne in Essex. His taste at this time was for books, and he wished to become a schoolmaster. A desire for a more active life next inspired him, and he wanted to practise at the Scottish bar, but the rules of the Society of Friends did not permit of this occupation.

At the age of sixteen Wilson was apprenticed to a hat manufacturer at Hawick, but he still pursued far into the night the practice of reading and study. After a short time his father purchased the business for him and an elder brother named William. The two young men prospered in their undertaking, and their native town proved too small for their energies. In 1824 they removed to London, and commenced business with a partner, the firm being known as Wilson, Irwin, & Wilson. Their pecuniary gains were considerable, and James Wilson acquired a thorough practical knowledge of commercial life, both at home and in foreign countries. The firm was dissolved in 1831, but he continued, as James Wilson & Co., to carry on the business. On 5 Jan. 1832 he married Elizabeth Preston of Newcastle, and voluntarily ceased to be a member of the Society of Friends. He moved to Dulwich Place, then a secluded spot, though only about four miles from the city. Here he entertained his friends, and was fond of conversing with them on politics and statistics.

For twelve years Wilson succeeded in business, but about 1836 he was tempted into large speculations in indigo, and within three years nearly all his capital had vanished. He called his creditors together and made a proposition to them, which was accepted. Some time afterwards the property which he had assigned to them was realised and did not produce the sum which he had anticipated. He thereupon in the most honourable manner, without any ostentation, made good the deficiency. The firm was unaffected by his private failure, continuing its operations under another name and with Wilson as a partner. In 1844 he retired from business.

Three works published before his retirement made Wilson's name conspicuous in financial circles. The first of them, called 'Influences of the Corn-laws as affecting all

Classes of the Community,' came out in the spring of 1839, and its third edition was issued in the next year. Its object was to show that the duty on corn did not benefit the agricultural interest any more than that of the manufacturers. The argument was clearly threshed out, and he followed it up by frequent speeches in the same sense. His reasoning had considerable influence over the mind of Cobden, and, by removing from the agitation the stigma that its object was to promote the interests of one class at the expense of another, had much effect on the success of the anti-cornlaw movement.

In the second of these pamphlets, that on the 'Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures' (1840), Wilson traced their rise and fall to the artificial operation of the corn laws. The third of them, 'The Revenue, or what shall the Chancellor do?' 1841, was all but written in a 'single night,' and it contained an outline of the changes subsequently introduced by Sir Robert Peel and his follower in finance, Gladstone. He urged the increase of direct taxation through the medium of the assessed taxes and the reduction of the tariff regulating the custom and excise duties, as these had largely diminished in yield from the decreased resources of the mass of the people. He showed in detail how the consumption of coffee and sugar had been augmented by the diminution of the duties thereon.

Wilson about 1843 wrote the city article and occasional leaders for the 'Morning Chronicle.' For several years he contributed letters and articles to the 'Examiner,' and he was desirous of increasing his papers in its columns, but the space was denied him. He thereupon, after consultation with Cobden and Villiers, as the spokesmen of the Anti-Cornlaw League (Morley, *Cobden*, i. 291–2), determined on establishing a weekly paper for financial and commercial men. He invested in it most of his capital and obtained some help from Lord Radnor, an ardent free-trader. 'The Economist,' which appeared for the first time on 2 Sept. 1843, at once became a recognised power in the newspaper world, and has maintained its position ever since. It advocated the repeal of the corn laws, and strenuously upheld the principles of free trade. In the early stages of its existence Wilson wrote nearly the whole of the paper. It was as a practical man, writing for those engaged in the daily routine of business life, that he primarily expounded his views, but the effect of his opinions was not limited to any single section in society. Under the title of 'Capital Currency and Banking' he published in 1847 a volume containing 'his articles in "The Economist" in 1845 on the Bank Act of 1844, and in 1847 on the crisis. With a plan for a secure and economical currency.' A second edition came out in 1859; it was issued in 1857 in the 'Biblioteca dell' Economista' (2nd ser. vi. 455–662); and a translation was published at Rio de Janeiro in 1860. It embodied his criticisms on the currency acts of Peel, with an analysis of the panic of 1847 and of the railway mania which preceded it. He was a strenuous advocate for the sure convertibility of the banknote, but 'opposed to the technical restrictions of the act of 1844.' He also advocated the repeal of the navigation laws, regarding them as 'restrictions on our commerce.' A pamphlet by him on the 'Cause of the present Commercial Distress, and its Bearings on Shipowners,' was printed at Liverpool in 1843, and he printed in 1849 a speech on 'The Navigation Laws.'

A chance conversation at Lord Radnor's table induced Wilson to become a candidate for parliament at the general election of 1847 for the borough of Westbury in Wiltshire. He was returned by 170 votes against 149 given to his tory opponent, Matthew James Higgins [q. v.], well known as 'Jacob Omnium.' He was re-elected in 1852, when he won by six votes only. From 1857 until his departure for India he represented Devonport. Wilson's first speech in parliament was on the motion for a committee to inquire into the commercial depression which then existed, and he soon obtained considerable influence as a speaker. Within six months of the date on which he took his seat office was offered to him, and from 16 May 1848 to the dissolution of Lord John Russell's ministry he was one of the joint secretaries to the board of control.

On the formation of the Aberdeen ministry Wilson was offered the important post of financial secretary to the treasury, and he remained in this place, dealing ably with the vexed questions daily referred to the holder of that position, from January 1853 until the defeat of Lord Palmerston's administration in 1858. During his tenure of this office he was offered, but declined, first the vice-presidency of the board of trade in 1855, secondly the chairmanship of inland revenue in 1856. This was 'a good pillow,' he said, 'but he did not wish to lie down.'

Lord Palmerston returned to power in June 1859, when Wilson accepted the vice-presidency of the board of trade, coupled with that of paymaster-general, and was created a privy councillor. He had scarcely been seated in office when he was offered the

post of financial member of the council of India, which had just been created. He hesitated about accepting it, for he appreciated his influence in the House of Commons, recognised the 'gigantic difficulties' which awaited him in India, and was not tempted by the high salary, as through the success of his paper, aided by some prudent investments, he was possessed of affluence. On public grounds, however, he determined upon going thither, and on 20 Oct. 1859 he left England for his new position. Through a 'fortunate accident' he visited immediately after his arrival the upper provinces of Hindustan. He travelled from Calcutta to Lahore, and back again, visiting every city and town of importance within that area, and returned much impressed with the undeveloped resources of the country. The principles of his budget were explained by him on 18 Feb. 1860. He found himself face to face with a great deficiency of revenue and an enormous increase in public debt. He proposed certain increased import duties with a tax on home-grown tobacco, a small and uniform license duty upon traders of every class, and the imposition of an income-tax on all incomes above 200 rupees a year, but with a reduction for those not exceeding 500 rupees per annum. These propositions met with considerable opposition, mainly through the action of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan [q. v.], but that official was promptly recalled. Wilson's budget and Trevelyan's recall excited much criticism in England.

Wilson's next act was to establish a paper currency. He set up at Calcutta a government commission charged with the functions exercised in this country by the issue department of the Bank of England. Branch establishments were erected at Madras and Bombay, and the three presidencies were divided for the issue and redemption of notes into convenient districts called currency circles. The notes were to be for 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, or 1,000 rupees, and they were to be redeemable with silver. Wilson then commenced a reformation of the system of public accounts. He it was 'that first evoked order out of the chaos of Indian finance, and rendered it possible for the future to regulate the outlay by the income.'

For some time after his arrival in India Wilson remained in good health, but with the advent of wet weather his physical strength declined. Under the pressure of work he neglected his condition, but about the middle of July 1860 he went for a week's change to Barrackpore. He returned to labour with only a slight improvement in his state. The dysentery increased, on 2 Aug. he took to his bed, and on the evening of 11 Aug. he was dead. Mourning for his loss was universal in Calcutta; he was buried in the Circular Road cemetery, where a monument was erected to his memory. His widow died in London in 1886, and was buried in the churchyard of Curry Rivel, Somerset. They had six daughters: the eldest, Elizabeth, married Walter Bagehot [q. v.]; the next, Julia, was the second wife of William Rathbone Greg [q.v.]; the fourth daughter, Zenobia, married Mr. Orby Shipley; the fifth, Sophia Victoria, married Mr. Stirling Halsey of the Indian civil service, private secretary to his father-in-law until his death.

Wilson was very active in his temperament, fertile in ideas, and lucid in exposition. To the last hour of his life he was of a sanguine disposition. His memory was marvellous, his judgment was remarkably even, and an iron constitution enabled him to accomplish a vast amount of work. In society his vivacity of conversation was always conspicuous. He was a foreign associate of the Institute of France.

A full-length statue of Wilson, by Steele of Edinburgh, the cost of which was defrayed by the mercantile community of the city, is in the Dalhousie Institute at Calcutta. A marble bust, by the same sculptor, is in the National Gallery of Edinburgh; it was placed there by the Royal Academy of Scotland, in recognition of his services in obtaining a grant from the treasury for the erection of the buildings in its occupation. That body presented Mrs. Wilson in 1859 with a portrait of him by Sir John Watson Gordon. It is now in Mrs. Bagehot's possession; a copy of it was given by Wilson's children to the gallery of local worthies in Hawick town-hall. A pen-and-ink sketch by Richard Doyle of Wilson, together with Sir William Molesworth, is in the print-room at the British Museum. They are both drawn with flowing hair, and underneath are the words: 'Is that your own hair, or is it a whig?' He is also represented in J. R. Herbert's picture of the leading members of the Anti-Cornlaw League.

[Economist, supplement by Walter Bagehot to number for 17 Nov. 1860; it was reprinted as a separate publication in 1861, and included in his Literary Studies (1879), i. 367–406 (1898 edit.), iii. 304–57; Gent. Mag. 1860, ii. 432; Vapereau, 1858 ed.; Encyclop. Brit. 8th ed., also by Mr. Bagehot; information from Mrs. Walter Bagehot of Herds Hill, Langport, Somerset.]

W. P. C.

WILSON, JAMES ARTHUR (1795–1882), physician, son of James Wilson, the surgeon and teacher of anatomy at the Hunterian school in Great Windmill Street, was born in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1795. His mother was a daughter of John Clarke of Wellingborough, and sister to Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke [q. v.] He was admitted a king's scholar at Westminster school in 1808, and was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, on 9 May 1812. He graduated B.A. on 6 Dec. 1815, and obtained a first class in both classics and mathematics. On leaving Oxford temporarily, he entered his father's school in Great Windmill Street, and during the winter of 1817 he studied at Edinburgh. He proceeded M.A. at Oxford on 13 May 1818, M.B. on 6 May 1819, and M.D. on 17 May 1823. He was elected a Radcliffe travelling fellow in June 1821, and, having been nominated to a 'faculty studentship,' remained a student of Christ Church. In 1819 and 1820 he travelled through France and Switzerland to Italy as physician to George John Spencer, second earl Spencer, and his wife, and in the early part of 1822 he left England for the continent, in compliance with the requirements of his Radcliffe fellowship, and, with occasional intervals, was abroad for the five following years. He was admitted a candidate of the College of Physicians on 12 April 1824, a fellow on 28 March 1825, and was censor in 1828 and 1851. He delivered the materia medica lectures at the college in 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, the Lumleian lectures in 1847 and 1848 'on Pain,' and the Harveian oration in 1850; the last-named was one of the most original and noteworthy in matter and style of any that have been delivered within the present century. He was elected physician to St. George's Hospital on 29 May 1829, and held the office until 1857, when he was appointed consulting physician. Wilson died at Holmwood, Surrey, on 29 Dec. 1882.

Wilson was author of: 1. 'On Spasm, Languor, Palsy, and other Disorders termed Nervous of the Muscular System,' London, 1843, 12mo. 2. 'Oratio Harveiana in Ædibus Collegii Regalis Medicorum habita die Junii xxix., MDCCCL.,' London, 1850, 8vo. His contributions to periodical literature were valuable and important. Among them were papers on 'erysipelas and rheumatic fevers,' published in the 'Lancet.' Under the signature of 'Maxilla' he contributed to the 'London Gazette' of 1833 a series of characteristic and interesting letters addressed to his friend Vestibulus (Dr. George Hall of Brighton). These letters are memorable in the history of the College of Physicians, for they struck the keynote for its reform.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys.; Roll of Westminster School; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Cat. Brit. Mus. Libr.] W. W. W.

WILSON, JOHN (1595-1674), musician, born at Faversham in Kent on 5 April 1595, was distinguished as a lutenist, and in 1635 succeeded Alphonso Bales as musician to the king. Personal popularity won for his compositions something more than a just appreciation both at the court of Charles I, when Oxford was the stronghold of the royal cause, and among the young men of the university. Wilson's influence in spreading the love of music has been acknowledged as far-reaching. 'The best at the lute in all England,' he sometimes played the lute at the music meetings of Oxford, but more often presided over 'the consort' (Wood, *Life*, p. xxiv). In 1644–5 Wilson graduated Mus. Doc. Oxon.; in 1646, on the surrender of the Oxford garrison, he entered the household of Sir William Walter of Sarsden. On the re-establishment in 1656 of the Oxford professorship of music, Wilson was appointed choragus, the lectureship having by this time been diverted from the intention of its founder. In 1661 he resigned this post for that of chamber musician to Charles II, and in 1662 he was appointed gentleman of the Chapel Royal in the place of Henry Lawes.

He lodged at the Horseferry, Westminster, died there—'aged 78 yeares, 10 months, and 17 dayes'—on 22 Feb. 1673–4, and was buried in the little cloister of Westminster Abbey. He married his second wife, Anne Peniall, on 31 Jan. 1670–1.

Wilson's portrait is among others belonging to the Oxford Music School. An engraving by Caldwall (1644) was published by Hawkins (*Hist.* 2nd edit. p. 582; cf. Bromley, *Cat. Engr. Portr.* p. 153).

The theory has been raised by Dr. Rimbault, but has never been seriously accepted, that Dr. John Wilson was identical with Shakespeare's Jack Willson, who sang 'Sigh no more, ladies,' and other lyrics. The folio of 1623 gives the stage direction, 'Enter the Prince, Leonato, Claudio, and Jack Willson' (*Much Ado*, act ii. sc. 3). That Wilson had frequent intercourse with contemporary composers of Shakespearean lyrics, and himself set to music 'Take, oh! take those lips away,' are known facts. That he had a humorous nature and a love of practical joking, such as would better beseem an actor of those days, was commonly reported, and that he was the Willson who, in company with Harry and Will Lawes, raised a tavern

brawl, is possible (*Harl. MS.* 6395, quoted by Rimbault, *Who was Jack Wilson?* 1846). But these coincidences are not of sufficient weight to establish identity. On the other hand, there is a letter of 21 Oct. 1622 from Mandeville to the lord mayor and aldermen, soliciting for John Willson the place of one of the servants of the city for music and voice, vacant by the death of Richard Balls (*Remembrancia*, viii. 48, 121), and a list of musicians for the 'waytes,' 17 April 1641, records the same name. It is unlikely that Wilson commenced his career by these city appointments, which may be presumed to have been enjoyed by a humbler namesake, John Wilson, actor and singer.

The Playfords published airs and glees by Wilson in (1) 'Select Ayres,' 1652; (2) 'Catch that catch can;' and (3) 'Pleasant Musical Companion,' 1667. In Clifford's 'Collection' (2nd edit. 1664) are the words of (4) Wilson's 'Hearken, O God;' (5) 'Psalterium Carolinum, the devotions of His Sacred Majestie in his solitude and suffering, rendered in verse by T. Stanley, and set to musick for three voices and an organ or theorbo,' 1657; (6) 'Cheerful Ayres or Ballads, first composed for one single voice, and since for three voices,' Oxford, 1660, 3 vols. This was the first attempt at music printing at Oxford. In manuscript there are at the British Museum many of Wilson's songs in Additional MS. 29396, most of which is said to be in the handwriting of Ed. Lowe; an Evening Service in G (vol. v. of Tudway's 'Collection') and nine songs and part-songs in Additional MSS. 10337 and 11608; and at the Bodleian Library music to several 'Odes' of Horace and to passages in Ausonius, Claudian, Petronius Arbiter, and Statius. Among Wilson's compositions was the air 'From the fair Lavinian shore,' from which (and Savile's 'The Waits') Sir Henry Bishop compounded the popular glee 'O, by rivers.'

[Burney's Hist. of Music, iii. 389; Hawkins's Hist. ii. 582; Grove's Dict. iv. 462; Chequebook of the Chapel Royal, p. 13; Abdy Williams's Degrees of Music, pp. 36, 82; Davey's Hist. pp. 279, 284, et seq.; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Charles I and Charles II; will in Westminster Act Book, fol. 86; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. ii. 171, viii. 418, 6th ser. x. 455; Coll. Top. et Gen. vii. 164; authorities cited.] L. M. M.

WILSON, JOHN (1627?–1696), playwright, the son of Aaron Wilson, a native of Caermarthen, who has, however, been claimed as of Scottish descent, was born in London in 1627.

The father, Aaron Wilson (1589–1643), matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, on 16 Oct. 1607, as 'cler. fil. æt. 18.' He graduated M.A. in 1615, and D.D. on 17 May 1639. He was collated rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, in December 1625, was appointed chaplain to Charles I and installed archdeacon of Exeter in January 1634; in this same year he became vicar of Plymouth (St. Andrew's), to which benefice he was instituted by Charles I. He and his flock quarrelled over temporalities, and he took proceedings in the Star-chamber, but failed to prove the alleged encroachments. The corporation, nevertheless, thought it wise to surrender the right of presentation to the king, who regranted it under conditions. When the civil war broke out, the vicar was sent prisoner by the townsfolk to Portsmouth; he died at Exeter in July 1643, bequeathing to his son an unswerving faith in the greatness of royal prerogative (see Worth, *Plymouth*, p. 241; *Lansd. MS.* 985, f. 31; Hennessy, *Novum Repert.* p. cliv).

John Wilson matriculated from Exeter College on 5 April 1644, aged 17, but did not proceed to a degree; he was admitted of Lincoln's Inn on 31 Oct. 1646 (*Register*, i. 254), and was called to the bar from that inn about 1649. His plays made his name known to the courtiers, and his high views on the subject of the prerogative commended him to James, duke of York, who recommended him for a place to James Butler, first duke of Ormonde. He may have accompanied Ormonde to Ireland in 1677; in any case, he was appointed about 1681 to the office of recorder of Londonderry, and in 1682 he issued from a Dublin press his 'Poem. To his excellence Richard, Earl of Arran, lord deputy of Ireland.' Two years later he dedicated to Ormonde 'A Discourse of Monarchy, more particularly of the Imperial Crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland . . . as it relates to the Succession of His Royal Highness James, Duke of York,' London, 8vo. Early in the following year he was ready with 'A Pindarique to their Sacred Majesties James II and his Royal Consort Queen Mary, on their joynt Coronation at Westminster, April 23, 1685,' London, folio. James probably mentioned his deserts to Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel, and there is a suggestion that Wilson was employed by the new viceroy during 1687 in the capacity of secretary. His loyalty was equal to every strain, and in 1688 he produced his erudite and casuistical 'Jus regium coronæ, or the King's Supream Power in Dispensing with Penal Statutes' (London, 1688, 4to), which he dedicated 'to the Honorable Society of Lincoln'

Inn.' A second part was projected, but never appeared. He probably retained the recordership until the siege of Derry (April–August 1689), during which period, in the absence of mayor and sheriff, the office must have been a dead letter. It is evident that Wilson shortly afterwards went to Dublin with a view to joining James there, and that, counting upon the ultimate triumph of the Jacobite cause, he stayed there for one or two years. He is said to have written his tragi-comedy of 'Belphegor' in that city during 1690. He may have returned to London to see it produced at Dorset Garden in the October of that year. Langbaine, writing in 1699, states that he died 'near Leicester Fields about three years since.' There is a somewhat obscure reference to John Wilson in (Buckingham and Rochester's?) 'The Session of the Poets, to the Tune of Cock Laurel.'

Wilson was the author of two prose comedies of merit, besides a five-act tragedy in blank verse and a tragi-comedy. Like the Shadwells in the next generation, he was a follower of 'the tribe of Ben.' He was a scholar, and his plays are full of adaptations from the antique comedy; but as a delineator of rascality, if rarely original, he is always vigorous and often racy, with a strong masculine humour. His plays in order of production are: 1. 'The Cheats: a Comedy,' London, 1664, 4to (1671, 4to; 3rd edit. 1684; 4th edit. 1693, with a new song). This excellent farcical comedy was written in 1662 (so we are told in 'The Author to the Reader,' dated Lincoln's Inn, 16 Nov. 1663), and performed with great applause by Killigrew's company at Vere Street, Clare Market, in 1663. Lacy played Scruple, the nonconformist minister, who in his fondness for deep potations 'too good for the wicked: it may strengthen them in their enormities,' strikingly anticipates the Shepherd in 'Pickwick.' Both this character and Mopus the astrological quack are strongly suggestive of Jonson throughout. The time appears not to have been quite ripe for the breadth of the satire, for in a letter to John Brooke, dated 28 March 1663, Abraham Hill remarks, 'The new play called "The Cheats" has been attempted on the stage; but it is so scandalous that it is forbidden' (*Familiar Letters*, p. 103). The piece is just mentioned by Downes in his 'Roscius Anglicanus.' 2. 'Andronicus Commenius: a Tragedy,' London, 1664, 4to. The history is derived from the 'Cosmography' of Peter Heylyn [q. v.], and coincides with the narrative given in the forty-eighth chapter of Gibbon. An anonymous play of little merit upon the same subject, written in 1643, had been published in 1661. The passage between Andronicus and Anna, the widow of his victim Alexius (act iv. sc. iii.) seems to have been inspired by the famous scene in 'Richard III.' The play was dedicated (15 Jan. 1663–4) 'To my friend A. B.' 3. 'The Projectors: a Comedy,' London, 1665, 4to. This comedy of London life was licensed for the press by L'Estrange on 13 Jan. 1664–5, but Genest doubts if it were ever acted. It betrays more clearly than Molière's 'L'Avare' its debt to their common original, the 'Aulularia' of Plautus; Sir Gudgeon Credulous again bears considerable resemblance to Fabian Fitzdottrell in Jonson's 'The Devil is an Ass,' while the She-Senate scene between Mrs. Godsgood, Mrs. Gotam, and Mrs. Squeeze is strongly reminiscent of the 'Ecclesiazusæ' of Aristophanes. The fault of the play resides, not in the characters, which are excellent, especially the Miser, Suckdry and his servant Leanchops, but in the dearth of incident. There appears to be no connection between 'The Projectors' and 'L'Avare,' which was hastily written in 1668 and 'transplanted' many years later by Henry Fielding ('The Miser,' February 1733). 4. 'Belphegor, or the Marriage of the Devil: a Tragi-comedy,' London, 1691, 4to; the British Museum has a second copy with a slightly variant titlepage. Licensed by L'Estrange on 13 Oct. 1690, this play was probably performed at Dorset Garden at the close of 1690. The scene is laid in Genoa, and the story, which appears in the 'Notti' of Straparola, was derived by Wilson from the English version of Machiavelli, published in 1674 (ii. 165).

A collected edition of Wilson's dramatic works was edited by Maidment and Logan for their series of dramatists of the Restoration in 1874.

Besides his four plays and the tracts mentioned above, Wilson brought out in 1668 'Moriæ Encomium, or the Praise of Folly. Written originally in Latin by Des. Erasmus of Rotterdam, and translated into English by John Wilson,' London, 12mo.

[Wilson's Works, with Memoir, in Dramatists of the Restoration, 1874; Langbaine's Lives and Characters of the English Dramatick Poets, 1712, p. 149; Watt's Bibl. Britannica; Halliwell's Dict. of Old English Plays, 1860; Genest's Hist. of the English Stage, i. 34, 489, x. 138–9; Downes's Roscius Anglicanus; Ward's English Dramatic Lit., 1898, iii. 337–40; Baker's Biographia Dramatica; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Notes and Queries; Masson's Milton, vi. 314, 365–6; Hazlitt's Bibl. Handbook and Collections and Notes: Poems on Affairs of State, 1716, i. 210–11; Advocates' Libr. Cat.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

WILSON, JOHN (*d.* 1751), botanist, was born at Longsleddal, near Kendal, Westmorland, and began life as a journeyman shoemaker, or, according to another account, as a stocking-maker. Being asthmatic, however, he required an outdoor life, and acted as assistant to Isaac Thompson, a well-known land surveyor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, while his wife carried on a baker's shop. Probably in connection with this last trade he obtained the nickname of 'Black Jack.' He possibly learnt his botany in part from John Robinson or FitzRoberts of the Gill, near Kendal, a correspondent of Ray and Petiver; but with 'uncommon natural parts' he made himself 'one of the most knowing herbalists of his time' (*Newcastle Journal*, 27 July 1751), and is said at one time to have earned 60*l.* a year by giving lessons in botany once a week at his native place and at Newcastle, many pupils coming to him from the south of Scotland. It is recorded of him that, being anxious to possess Morison's 'Historia Plantarum,' he determined to sell his cow, almost the sole support of his family, but a lady in the neighbourhood, hearing of the circumstance, gave him the book. This anecdote and the character of his work show that Wilson must have acquired a knowledge of Latin. In 1744 he published 'A Synopsis of British Plants, in Mr. Ray's Method: . . . Together with a Botanical Dictionary. Illustrated with several Figures' (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 8vo). This book is based upon, but not a mere translation of, Dillenius's edition of Ray's 'Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum' (1724), but is the first systematic account of British plants in English, and shows considerable original observation and thought (PULTENEY, *Sketches of the Progress of Botany*, ii. 264–9). The introduction of the artificial Linnæan system led to Wilson's work being overlooked; but Robert Brown, in his 'Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ' (p. 490), dedicated the convolvulaceous genus *Wilsonia* 'in memoriam Johannis Wilson auctoris operis haud spernandi.' The descriptions of trees, grasses, and cryptogams, which were to have formed a second volume, were left in manuscript, which, in 1762, it was, according to Pulteney (op. cit. p. 269), proposed to publish. Wilson died at Kendal on 15 July 1751, the last three or four years of his life having been spent in so debilitated a state of health as to entirely unfit him for work.

[Hone's Year-Book, p. 827; Nicholson's Annals of Kendal, p. 343.] G. S. B.

WILSON, JOHN (1720–1789), author of 'The Clyde,' son of William Wilson, farmer and blacksmith, was born in the parish of Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, on 30 June 1720. He was educated at Lanark grammar school till the age of fourteen, when the death of his father and the straitened circumstances of his family constrained him to teach for a living. In 1746 he was appointed parish schoolmaster of Lesmahagow, whence he was invited in 1764 to superintend the education of certain families in Rutherglen, near Glasgow. In 1767 he was appointed master of the Greenock grammar school, a stipulation of his engagement being that he was to forsake 'the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making.' Referring to this in 1803 as a survival of the puritanical covenanting spirit, Scott writes, 'Such an incident is *now* as unlikely to happen in Greenock as in London' (*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, ii. 176 *n.*) Wilson, burning his manuscripts, faithfully observed the conditions of his appointment, though conscious of passing 'an obscure life, the contempt of shopkeepers and brutish skippers' (Letter to his son, 21 Jan. 1779). He was a diligent and popular teacher, retaining office till two years before his death, which took place at Greenock on 2 June 1789.

Wilson married, on 14 June 1751, Agnes Brown, by whom he had nine children. James, the eldest son, becoming a sailor, was killed in 1776 in an engagement on Lake Champlain, his heroism on the occasion prompting government to bestow a small pension on his father. A daughter Violet, wife of Robert Wilson, a Greenock shipmaster, supplied matter for Leyden's memoir, 1803.

In 1760 Wilson printed 'A Dramatic Sketch,' which he afterwards elaborated into 'Earl Douglas,' and issued along with 'The Clyde' in 1764. From an imperfectly amended and enlarged copy Leyden published the final version of 'The Clyde' in 'Scotish Descriptive Sketches,' 1803. The dramatic poem is important mainly as an exercise, exhibiting in its two forms the author's skill and copiousness of expression and his growing sense of style. 'The Clyde' is distinctly meritorious. Its heroic couplets are dexterously managed, its historical allusions are relevant and suggestive, and its descriptive passages reveal independent outlook and genuine appreciation of natural beauty. It is, in Leyden's words, 'the first Scottish loco-descriptive poem of any merit.'

[Biographical sketch of Wilson prefixed to Scotish Descriptive Poems, ed. John Leyden, 1803; Lives of Scottish Poets by the Society of Ancient Scots; Grant Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland.] T. B.

WILSON, Sir JOHN (1741–1793), judge, born at The How, Applethwaite, in Westmorland, on 6 Aug. 1741, was the son of John Wilson, a man of property in the parish. He was educated at Staveley, near Kendal, and entered Peterhouse, Cambridge, on 29 Jan. 1759, graduating B.A. in 1761 as senior wrangler, and M.A. in 1764, and being elected to a fellowship on 7 July 1764. While still an undergraduate he is said to have made an able reply to the attack on Edward Waring's 'Miscellanea Analytica' by William Samuel Powell [q. v.], master of St. John's College (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* ii. 717). He entered the Middle Temple in January 1763, and, after being called to the bar in 1766, he joined the northern circuit in 1767, and soon acquired a considerable practice. He was patronised by John Dunning (afterwards first Baron Ashburton) [q. v.], and in his turn he befriended John Scott (afterwards Lord Eldon) (Twiss, *Life of Lord Eldon*, 1846, i. 88). On 7 Nov. 1786 he was appointed by Thurlow to fill the vacancy in the court of common pleas occasioned by the death of Sir George Nares [q. v.], and on 15 Nov. he was knighted. On the retirement of Thurlow he was made a commissioner of the great seal on 15 June 1792, and held that office until 28 Jan. 1793, when Lord Loughborough became lord chancellor. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 13 March 1782. He died at Kendal on 18 Oct. 1793, and was buried in the church, where a monument was erected to his memory, with an inscription by his friend, Richard Watson (1737–1816) [q. v.], bishop of Llandaff. On 7 April 1788 he married a daughter of James Adair [q. v.], serjeant-at-law. By her he had a son and two daughters.

[Atkinson's Worthies of Westmorland, 1850, ii. 160–8; Gent. Mag. 1792 i. 39, 1793 ii. 965, 1794 ii. 1051; Townsend's Cat. of Knights, 1833; Foss's Judges of England, 1864 viii. 408–9.]

E. I. C.

WILSON, JOHN (1800–1849), Scottish vocalist, son of John Wilson, coach-driver, was born in Edinburgh on 25 Dec. 1800. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a printing firm, and was subsequently engaged with the Ballantynes, where he helped to set up the 'Waverley Novels.' During the building of Abbotsford he was often chosen as one of the armed messengers who had to ride weekly to Tweedside with money to pay the workmen. He conceived an early liking for music, studied under John Mather and Benjamin Gleadhill of Edinburgh, and was a member of the choir of Duddingston parish church during the ministry of John Thomson (1778–1840) [q.v.], the painter. For some time he was precentor of Roxburgh Place relief church, where his fine tenor voice drew great crowds, and from 1825 to 1830 he held the same post at St. Mary's Church, Edinburgh. After this he devoted himself entirely to music teaching and concert giving. He studied singing in Edinburgh under Finlay Dun [q. v.], and afterwards in London under Gesualdo Lanza [q. v.] and Crivelli, taking harmony and counterpoint lessons from George Aspull [q.v.] In March 1830 he appeared in Edinburgh as Harry Bertram in 'Guy Mannering,' and was subsequently engaged in other operas—notably in Balfe's, in some of which he created the principal part—at Covent Garden and Drury Lane. His acting was, however, somewhat stiff, and he abandoned the stage to become an exponent of Scottish song; in that character he appeared before the queen at Taymouth Castle in 1842. His Scottish song entertainments, both in this country and in America, were an immense success, and brought him a large fortune. He died of cholera at Quebec on 8 July 1849. David Kennedy [q. v.], the Scottish vocalist, restored his tomb there, and made a bequest for its permanent preservation. Wilson published an edition of 'The Songs of Scotland, as sung by him at his Entertainments on Scottish Music and Song,' London, 1842, 3 vols.; and 'A Selection of Psalm Tunes, for the use of the Congregation of St. Mary's Church, Edinburgh' (1825), in which appears the popular tune 'Howard,' generally attributed to him, although it is anonymous. He composed several songs, notably 'Love wakes and sleeps,' and at his entertainments introduced many which, though unclaimed, are understood to be his own.

[Love's Scottish Church Music; Baptie's Musical Scotland; Dibdin's Annals of the Edinburgh Stage; Grove's Dict. of Music; Hadden's George Thomson, the Friend of Burns, p. 249; Baird's John Thomson of Duddingston; Records of Canongate Parish, Edinburgh; information from the late James Stillie, Edinburgh.]

J. C. H.

WILSON, JOHN (1785–1854), author, the 'Christopher North' of 'Blackwood's,' and professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, was born at Paisley on 18 May 1785. His father, John Wilson (*d.* 1796), was a manufacturer of gauze, who had made a fortune in business; his mother, Margaret Sym (1753–1825), a lady of remarkable dignity of manners and imperious strength of character, was descended in the female line from the Marquis of Montrose. He was the fourth child but eldest

son, being one of a family of ten. His youngest brother, James Wilson (1795–1856), is noticed separately. John received his first education in the grammar school of Paisley and in the manse of Mearns, and in 1797 proceeded to Glasgow University, where he was especially influenced by Jardine, the professor of logic, and Young, the professor of Greek. He obtained several prizes in logic, and his career as a student was in general highly creditable to him, though he was still more distinguished as an athlete. 'I consider Glasgow College as my mother,' he wrote, 'and I have almost a son's affection for her.' From Glasgow he migrated to Oxford, where he became a gentleman commoner at Magdalen College, and matriculated on 26 May 1803. He had previously, in May 1802, afforded an indication of the direction which his thoughts were taking by addressing a long letter, partly reverential, partly expostulatory, to Wordsworth, who returned the boy an elaborate answer, inserted in his own memoir, and reprinted, with Wilson's letter, in Professor Knight's editions of his works. At Oxford 'he was considered the strongest, the most athletic and most active man of those days, and created more interest among the gownsmen than any of his contemporaries.' He also studied methodically, and obtained considerable distinction in the schools, besides winning the Newdigate prize in 1806 (with a poem on 'The Study of Greek and Roman Architecture'). He made many university friends (among them Reginald Heber and Henry Phillpotts), but none whose acquaintance appears to have been especially influential upon his life. During the vacations he wandered over Great Britain and Ireland, associating with characters of all descriptions; but the story related by the Howitts of his having actually married a gipsy is entirely devoid of foundation. In fact his deepest concern during the whole of his Oxford residence was his tender attachment to the lady he celebrates as 'Margaret,' 'an orphan maid of high talent and mental graces,' which came to nothing from the violent opposition of his mother. Heart-broken from sorrow and disappointment, Wilson went up for his B.A. examination in the Easter term of 1807, under the full conviction that he should be plucked, but on the contrary passed 'the most illustrious examination within the memory of man.' He graduated M.A. in 1810. He had already purchased a cottage and land at Elleray on Windermere, and thither he betook himself to lead the life of a country gentleman, not at the time contemplating the pursuit of any profession.

The first four years of Wilson's life at Elleray were divided between improvements to his estate, outdoor recreation, and the composition of poetry. 'The Isle of Palms' and other pieces were written by 1810, and published at the beginning of 1812. He also contributed letters to Coleridge's 'Friend' under the signature of 'Mathetes.' On 11 May 1811 he had married Jane Penny, the daughter of a Liverpool merchant and 'the leading belle of the lake country,' who had removed to Ambleside to be near her married sister. The union was most fortunate; but four years afterwards a calamity overtook Wilson by the loss of his property (estimated at 50,000*l.*) through the dishonesty of an uncle who had acted as steward of the estate. Wilson, so fearfully excitable when the affections were in question, bore the loss of fortune with magnanimity, and even contributed to the support of the delinquent uncle. The blow was indeed in great measure broken by the hospitality of his mother, who received him and his family into her house; nor was he even obliged to relinquish Elleray, though he removed from it for a time. He was called to the bar at Edinburgh in 1815, but made little progress in a profession in which neither taste nor ability qualified him to excel; of the few briefs which came to him he afterwards said, 'I did not know what the devil to do with them.' He cultivated literature to better purpose, following up 'The Isle of Palms' with 'The City of the Plague' and other poems (1816). In 1815 he made a pedestrian highland tour in company with his wife, in those days an almost unparalleled undertaking for a lady. Encouraged by Jeffrey, who had reviewed 'The City of the Plague' very kindly, Wilson contributed an article on the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold' to the 'Edinburgh,' but was almost immediately afterwards caught in the vortex which swept the literary talent of Scottish toryism into the new tory organ, 'Blackwood's Magazine,' established in April 1817. Up to this time periodical literature in Scotland had been a whig monopoly: all the loaves and fishes had been on one side, and all the pen and ink on the other. This was now to be altered, and although Wilson was not in reality a fierce, much less a bitter or intolerant, partisan, the vehemence of his temperament and the unwonted strength of his language sometimes made him appear the very incarnation of political ferocity.

The early management of 'Blackwood' was designedly involved in mystery, but Mrs. Oliphant's 'Annals of the Publishing House of Blackwood' has recently made it clear that the sole editor was William Black-

wood [q.v.] himself, and that, contrary to the general belief at the time, neither Wilson nor Lockhart was ever entrusted with editorial functions. The first six numbers had appeared as 'The Edinburgh Monthly Magazine,' under the nominal conduct of James Cleghorn [q. v.] and Thomas Pringle [q. v.] The endeavours of these gentlemen to make themselves something more than editors by courtesy speedily estranged them from Blackwood; they seceded to the rival publisher Constable, and Blackwood organised a new staff, of which Wilson and John Gibson Lockhart [q. v.] were the most conspicuous members. Seldom has so great a sensation been produced by a periodical as that which attended their first number (October 1817), overflowing with boisterous humour and at the same time with party and personal malignity to a degree to which Edinburgh society was utterly unused. Besides attacks on Coleridge and Leigh Hunt, able and telling, but disgraceful to the writers, the number contained the renowned 'Chaldee Manuscript' (afterwards suppressed), which was in fact a satire, in the form of biblical parody, upon the rival publisher and his myrmidons. The authorship was claimed by James Hogg [q. v.], the 'Ettrick Shepherd;' but Professor Ferrier authentically states that, although Hogg conceived the original idea, not more than forty out of the 180 verses are actually from his pen. It may be added that the British Museum possesses a proof-sheet with numerous additions suggested in manuscript by Hogg, not one of which was adopted.

'Blackwood,' now fairly launched, pursued a headlong and obstreperous but irresistible course for many years. Wilson's overpowering animal spirits and Lockhart's deadly sarcasm were its main supports, but 'The Leopard' and 'The Scorpion' were powerfully assisted by the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' by William Maginn [q.v.], and Robert Pearse Gillies [q.v.] No one but Blackwood himself, however, can bear a general responsibility; his correspondence with Wilson in the latter's life shows how invaluable he was to his erratic contributor, and also what friction often existed between them. The attacks on Keats and Leigh Hunt, applauded at the time, were in after days justly regarded as dark blots on the magazine. Wilson assuredly was not responsible, and may even be deemed to have atoned for them by the enthusiastic yet discriminating encomiums of Shelley in the articles he wrote at this time, under the inspiration, as now known, of De Quincey, an old associate in the lake district. These were days of fierce exasperation on all sides, and much allowance should be made for the attitude of 'Blackwood,' which was nevertheless disapproved even in friendly quarters. Jeffrey was driven to renounce all literary connection with Wilson; and Murray, though the publisher of the tory 'Quarterly,' gave up his interest in the magazine. An unprovoked attack by Lockhart on the venerable Professor John Playfair [q.v.] was especially resented. Wilson's temperament continually carried him beyond bounds. His correspondence with Blackwood reveals him as at least once in a condition of abject terror at having committed himself, not from any fear of personal consequences, but from the perception that he had spoken in a manner impossible to justify of men whom he really revered.

During 1819 Wilson left his mother's roof and removed with his wife and family to a small house of his own in Ann Street, where Watson Gordon was his immediate neighbour, and where he also enjoyed the society of Raeburn and Allan. Next year the chair of moral philosophy in Edinburgh University fell vacant, and Wilson, who had no obvious qualification and many obvious disqualifications, was elected by the town council over the greatest philosopher in Britain, Sir William Hamilton, by twenty-one votes to nine, given him on the one sufficient ground that he was a tory [see art. STEWART, DUGALD]. Having so freely assailed others, his own reputation was not likely to pass unassailed through the excitement of the contest. His wife 'could not give any idea of the meanness and wickedness of the whigs if she were to write a ream of paper;' and Wilson found it necessary to get not only his literature but his morals attested by Mrs. Grant of Laggan as well as Sir Walter Scott. Opinion on the other side is summed up by James Mill, when he says, writing to Macvey Napier, 'The one to whom you allude makes me sick to think of him.' The appointment was certainly an improper one, but turned out much better than could have been expected. 'He made,' says Professor Saintsbury, 'a very excellent professor, never perhaps attaining to any great scientific knowledge in his subject or power of expounding it, but acting on generation after generation of students with a stimulating force that is far more valuable than the most exhaustive knowledge of a particular topic.' It is only to be regretted that his professorship was not one of English literature. There he would have been entirely at home; his geniality, magnanimity, and ardent appreciation of everything which he admired would have found an eager response from

his young auditors; while the diffuseness and extravagance of diction which so greatly mar his critical writings would have passed unnoticed in an oral address.

For some years Wilson's more elaborate efforts in 'Blackwood' belonged to the department of prose fiction. Most of the 'Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life' appeared in the magazine prior to their collective publication in 1822. 'The Trials of Margaret Lyndsay' was published in 1823, and 'The Foresters' in 1825. These were all works of merit, but are little read now, and would scarcely be read at all but for the celebrity of their author in other fields. It was not until 1822 that Wilson found where his real strength lay, and began to delight the public with his 'Noctes Ambrosianæ.' The idea of a symposium of congenial spirits is as old as Plato, and Wilson's application of it had been in some measure anticipated by Peacock. But Plato's banqueters keep to one subject, while Wilson's range over interminable fields of discussion, usually suggested by the topics of the day. As Plato created a Socrates for his own purposes, so Wilson embodied his wit and wisdom, and, more important than either, his poetry, in the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' a character for which James Hogg undoubtedly sat in the first instance, but which improved immensely upon the original in humour, pathos, and dramatic force; while the dialect is by common consent one of the finest examples extant of the classical Doric of Scotland. Wilson himself, as 'Christopher North,' acts in a measure as prompter to the Shepherd; yet many splendid pieces of eloquence are put into his mouth, and he frequently enacts the chorus, conveying the broad commonsense of a subject. The literary form, or rather absence of form, exactly suited Wilson. Here at last was a great conversationalist writing as he talked, and probably few books so well convey the impression of actual contact with a grand, primitive, and most opulent nature. The dramatic skill shown in the creation of the 'Shepherd,' though it has been much exaggerated, is by no means inconsiderable: the other characters, Tickler (Mr. Robert Sym, Wilson's maternal uncle), 'the opium eater,' De Quincey, and Ensign O'Doherty, are comparatively insignificant. The original idea of the 'Noctes' seems to have been Maginn's, and between 1822 and 1825 they were the work of so many hands that Professor Ferrier has declined to include these early numbers in Wilson's 'Works.' After this date until their termination in 1835 they are almost entirely from his pen. Their conclusion was probably thought to be necessitated by the death of Hogg, who could no longer appear before the world as a convivial philosopher. But a blow was impending upon Wilson himself which must have destroyed his power of continuing a work the first requisite of which was exuberant animal spirits. In 1837 he lost his wife, and was never the same man again. For nearly twenty years he had been enriching 'Blackwood,' wholly apart from the 'Noctes,' with a torrent of contributions—critical, descriptive, political—so representative of the general spirit of the periodical as fully to warrant the erroneous inference that he was its conductor. The death of William Blackwood in September 1834 was a severe blow to him, but he 'stood by the boys,' and his relations with them continued to be much the same as they had been with the father, troubled by occasional suspicions and misunderstandings, but on the whole as consistently amicable as was possible in the case of one so wayward and desultory. 'He was,' Mrs. Oliphant justly says, 'a man for an emergency, capable of doing a piece of superhuman work when his heart was touched,' but not to be relied upon for steady support. In some years the abundance of his contributions was amazing, and in 1833 he wrote no fewer than fifty-four articles for the 'Magazine.' Among the most remarkable of his contributions before the death of Blackwood were a series of papers on Homer and his translators, abounding in eloquent and just criticism; similar series of essays on Spenser and British critics, and the memorable review of Tennyson's early poems, bitterly resented by the poet, but which, in fact, allowing for 'Maga's' characteristic horseplay, was both sound and kind. Of a later date were some excellent papers entitled the 'Dies Boreales,' his last literary labour of importance, and an edition of Burns.

Wilson's spirits had greatly waned after the death of his wife, and his contributions to 'Blackwood' became irregular, but he was unremitting in his attention to the duties of his professorship, and continued to fill the conspicuous place he held in Edinburgh society until 1850, when his constitution gave manifest signs of breaking up. In 1851 he resigned his professorship, and a pension of 300*l.* was conferred upon him in the handsomest spirit by Lord John Russell, the object of so many bitter attacks from him. Wilson exhibited the same spirit by recording his vote at the Edinburgh election of 1852 for his old political opponent Macaulay. This was his last public appearance. On 1 April 1854 at his house in Gloucester

Place, Edinburgh, his home since 1826, he had a paralytic stroke, which terminated his life two days afterwards. He was buried in the Dean cemetery with an imposing public funeral on 7 April, and a statue of him by John Steell was erected in Princes Street in 1865. Wilson left two sons, John and Blair, one a clergyman of the church of England, the other for a time secretary to the university of Edinburgh. He had three daughters: Margaret Anne, married to Professor James Frederick Ferrier [q. v.]; Mary, his biographer, married to Mr. J. T. Gordon, sheriff of Midlothian; and Jane Emily, married to William Edmonstoune Aytoun [q. v.]

Wilson was a man of one piece. His personal and literary characters were the same. The chief characteristic of both is a marvellously rich endowment of fine qualities, marred by want of restraining judgment and symmetrical proportion. As a man he was the soul of generosity and magnanimity, but exaggerated in everything, and by recklessness and wilfulness was frequently unjust where he intended to be the reverse. As an author he must have attained high distinction if his keen perception of and intense delight in natural and moral beauty had been accompanied by any recognition of the value of literary form. In the 'Noctes' this is in some measure enforced upon him by the absolute necessity of maintaining consistency and propriety among his *dramatis personæ*. Elsewhere the perpetual frenzy of rapture, although perfectly genuine with him, becomes wearisome. His style is undoubtedly colloquial and sometimes meretricious. Nassau Senior thought so badly of both 'his *dulcia* as well as his *tristia vitia*' that 'he would almost as soon try to read Carlyle or Coleridge.' Such a verdict has no terrors now. Yet it is true that there are few writers of Wilson's calibre who discourse at such length, and from whom so little can be carried away. His descriptions both in prose and verse read like improvisations, leaving behind a general sense of beauty and splendour, but few definite impressions. He will live nevertheless by his often imitated but never rivalled 'Noctes,' and should ever be held in honour for the manliness and generosity of his character as an author. The same qualities characterised the mass of his criticism, although at times some insuperable prejudice or freak of perversity intervened, as when in his old age he recanted his former sentiments respecting Wordsworth in an essay which fortunately never saw the light. Such were aberrations of judgment: he was entirely free from malice or vindictiveness, and never cherished resentment. His review of his former adversary Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome' affected Macaulay 'as generous conduct affects men not ungenerous.' Long before his death he was entirely reconciled to Jeffrey, and he wrote in 1834 of his bygone enmity with Leigh Hunt, 'The animosities die, but the humanities live for ever.' His own function, whether as a painter of natural or an expositor of literary beauty, may be truly and tersely summed up in another dictum, that it was to teach men to admire.

Portraits of Wilson, painted by Raeburn and Watson Gordon, are in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, and in the National Portrait Gallery, London, respectively; an engraving of the latter is prefixed to 'Professor Wilson: a Memorial and a Sketch' [by George Cupples], Edinburgh, 1854. A fine engraving of a portrait taken at the age of sixty is prefixed to Mrs. Gordon's biography of her father. Thomas Duncan painted 'Christopher in his Sporting Jacket' (engraved by Armytage for the collected works), and a sketch from a statue by Macdonald, with a caricatured background, appeared in the Maclise Gallery in 'Fraser's Magazine.'

Wilson's works were collected in twelve volumes by his son-in-law, Professor Ferrier, 1855–8. Four volumes are occupied by the 'Noctes Ambrosianæ;' four by 'Essays, Critical and Imaginative;' two by 'The Recreations of Christopher North,' one by the poems, and one by the tales. The collection is not complete, the earlier numbers of the 'Noctes' being omitted, as well as the papers on Spenser, 'Dies Boreales,' and other matter which but for space might well have been reprinted. A complete and elaborate edition of the 'Noctes' was published at New York by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie (in five volumes with an excellent index) and revised in 1866.

[Christopher North: a Memoir of John Wilson by his Daughter, Mrs. Gordon, 1862; Mrs. Oliphant's Annals of the Publishing House of Blackwood, William Blackwood and his Sons, 1897; Cupples's Professor Wilson, a Memorial and Estimate by one of his Students, 1854; Blackwood's Mag. May and December 1854; Athenæum, April 1854 and 8 July 1876 (a brilliant but severe estimate of the 'Noctes,' which are pronounced to be 'dying of dropsy'); Quarterly Review, vol. cxiii.; Professor Ferrier's prefaces in Wilson's Works; Lang's Life of John Gibson Lockhart, 1897; De Quincey's Portrait Gallery and Autobiographic Sketches; Gillies's Memoirs of a Literary Veteran, 1851; Douglas's The 'Blackwood' Group, 1897; Selections from the Correspondence of Macvey Napier; Lock-

hart's Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, vol. iii.; Gilfillan's Gallery of Literary Portraits; Findlay's Personal Recollections of De Quincey, 1886; Maclise Portrait Gallery, ed. Bates; Parmenides [De Quincey] in the Edinburgh Literary Gazette of 1829.] R. G.

WILSON, JOHN (1774–1855), sea-painter, son of James Wilson, shipmaster, and Eleonora Masterton, his wife, was born at Ayr on 20 Aug. 1774 (*Ayr Parish Register*). When thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to John Norie of Edinburgh, who, although by business a house-painter, not infrequently executed landscape panels of some merit in the rooms he decorated. On the completion of his apprenticeship, which was not without influence upon his future, he had some lessons in picture-painting from Alexander Nasmyth [q. v.], and then practised as a drawing-master in Montrose for two years, at the end of which he went to London. There he soon found employment as a scene-painter at Astley's Theatre in Lambeth Road, and his scenery is said to have been good. His name appears for the first time in the Royal Academy catalogue of 1807, but, although he exhibited a good many pictures there, his principal works were sent to the British Institution and the Society of British Artists. In 1826 he was awarded a 100*l.* premium for a picture of the battle of Trafalgar (purchased by Lord Northwick), painted in competition for a prize offered by the directors of the former society, and in the formation of the latter in 1823–4 he took a leading part. He was also elected an honorary member of the [Royal] Scottish Academy in 1827, and contributed regularly to its exhibitions. His later years were spent at Folkestone, where he found congenial subjects for his pictures, which usually represent coast scenery and the sea with shipping. His work is fresh and vigorous, and, if somewhat lacking in delicacy, pictorial in motive and arrangement, while it is marked by much truth of observation and directness of expression. He was a prolific painter, and between 1807 and 1856 showed 525 pictures at the three London exhibitions already named. There are two pictures by him in the National Gallery of Scotland and one at South Kensington Museum. On 20 April 1855 he died at Folkestone. Wilson, who was familiarly known as 'Old Jock,' was of a sociable disposition, a keen observer, a brilliant conversationist, and his stories of Robert Burns [q. v.] and other famous men he had met were in great request among those who knew him.

In 1810 he married a Miss Williams, and their son, John W. Wilson, who died in 1875, followed his father's profession, choosing landscape and farmyard subjects with figures.

[Gibson's View of the Arts of Design, 1816; Redgraves' Century of Painters, 1865; Redgrave's, Bryan's, and Graves's Dictionaries; Armstrong's Scottish Painters, 1888; Brydall's Art in Scotland, 1889; Catalogue of National Gallery of Scotland.] J. L. C.

WILSON, Sir JOHN (1780–1856), general, born in 1780, was commissioned as ensign in the 28th foot on 26 March 1794, and became lieutenant on 12 Aug. 1795. He went with part of the regiment to the West Indies in 1796, and was present at the capture of St. Lucia in May and of St. Vincent in June. He was made prisoner and taken to Guadaloupe in July, and, after he had been exchanged, he was again made prisoner in the British Channel in 1797. He rejoined his regiment at Gibraltar, and took part in the capture of Minorca in November 1798. On 18 Jan. 1799 he was given a company in the newly formed Minorca (afterwards the 97th, or queen's German) regiment. He served with it in the expedition to Egypt in 1801, and was present at the battle of Alexandria on 21 March, where the regiment greatly distinguished itself. He was promoted major on 27 May 1802.

In 1808 the 97th was sent to Portugal. It landed on 19 Aug., and two days afterwards fought at Vimiero as part of Anstruther's brigade. Wilson was severely wounded. On 22 Dec. he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy in the royal York rangers. In January 1809 he went back to the Peninsula and joined the Lusitanian legion raised by Sir Robert Thomas Wilson [q.v.] He was employed with it in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo, harassing the French posts, one of which he surprised at Barbara de Puerco, at the end of March. In 1810 he was made chief of the staff of Silveira, who commanded the Portuguese troops in the northern provinces. In August he saved the rear-guard of the corps, 'in circumstances of such trying difficulty that he received the public thanks' of Beresford (Napier, bk. xi. chap. v). In October orders came out for him to rejoin his regiment (York rangers), but Wellington represented that 'the loss of his services will be seriously felt' (*Despatches*, vi. 543), and he remained with the Portuguese army. At this time he was harassing the rear of Masséna's army at Coimbra, in concert with Colonel (afterwards 'Sir' Nicholas) Trant [q. v.]

In 1811 he was made governor of the province of Minho. At the head of the Minho militia he had a successful affair at Celorico on 22 March, and was actively engaged on

the frontier throughout that year and 1812. In June 1813 he joined Wellington's army, and commanded an independent Portuguese brigade at the siege of San Sebastian, the passage of the Bidassoa, and the battle of Nivelle. He was severely wounded on 18 Nov. during the establishment of the outposts before Bayonne. He was made knight-commander of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, a distinction which, it seems, he would have received two years before but for a confusion between him and Sir Robert Wilson (*ib.* viii. 367, 435). He was made brevet colonel on 4 June 1814 and was knighted, and in 1815 he was made C.B. He received the gold medal for San Sebastian, and afterwards the silver medal with clasps for Vimiero and Nivelle.

He was placed on half-pay on 25 Dec. 1816, and promoted major-general on 27 March 1825. He commanded the troops in Ceylon from December 1830 till his promotion to lieutenant-general on 28 June 1838. He was made K.C.B. on 6 Feb. 1837, and colonel of the 82nd foot on 5 Dec. 1836, from which he was transferred to the 11th foot on 10 May 1841. He became general on 11 Nov. 1851, and died at 67 Westbourne Terrace, London, on 22 June 1856, aged 76.

[Annual Register, 1856, p. 260; Times, 25 June 1856; Gent. Mag. 1856, ii. 257; Naval and Military Gazette, 28 June 1856; Narrative of the Campaigns of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion.]

E. M. L.

WILSON, JOHN (1804–1875), missionary and orientalist, born at Lauder in Berwickshire on 11 Dec. 1804, was the eldest son of Andrew Wilson, for more than forty years a councillor of the burgh of Lauder, by his wife Janet, eldest daughter of James Hunter, a farmer of Lauderdale. When about four years old he was sent to a school in Lauder taught by George Murray, and about a year later he was transferred to the parish school under Alexander Paterson. In his fourteenth year he proceeded to Edinburgh University with a view to studying for the ministry. In his vacations he was employed at first as schoolmaster at Horndean on the Tweed, and afterwards as tutor to the sons of John Cormack, minister of Stow in Midlothian. While at the university he became more and more inspired by Christian zeal, and on 22 Dec. 1825 he founded the 'Edinburgh Association of Theological Students in aid of the Diffusion of the Gospel.' His attention was drawn to the mission field, and in the same year he offered himself to the Scottish Missionary Society as a missionary candidate. In 1828 he published anonymously 'The Life of John Eliot, the Apostle of the Indians' (Edinburgh, 16mo). His attention had been directed to India while acting as tutor to Cormack's nephews, the sons of (Sir) John Rose, an Indian soldier, and by the influence of Brigadier-general Alexander Walker [q.v.], former resident at Baroda; and to prepare himself for work in that country he studied anatomy, surgery, and the practice of physic at Edinburgh in 1827–8. In 1828 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Lauder, and on 21 June was ordained missionary. In the same year he was married, and sailed from Portsmouth in the Sesostris, East Indiaman.

On his arrival at Bombay in 1829 Wilson devoted himself to the study of Maráthí, and made such rapid progress that he was able to preach in the tongue in six months, delivering his first sermon on 1 Nov. After visiting the older stations of the Scottish Missionary Society at Harnai and Bánkot, Wilson and his wife returned to Bombay on 26 Nov. 1829. Wilson immediately commenced to labour energetically among the native population, and by 4 Feb. 1831 he had formed a native church on presbyterian principles. In 1830 he founded the 'Oriental Christian Spectator,' the oldest Christian periodical in India, which continued to appear for thirty years.

About 1830 an important undertaking was begun by Mrs. Wilson with her husband's advice—the establishment of schools for native girls, the first of their kind in India. The first school was opened on 27 Dec. 1829, and half a year later six others had been set on foot. These, and some elementary schools for boys established by Wilson, were supplemented on 29 March 1832 by the foundation of a more advanced college for natives of both sexes. Wilson's institution invites comparison with that founded almost contemporaneously in Calcutta by Alexander Duff [q. v.] Wilson devoted more attention to female education, and gave more prominence to the study of native languages. While Duff's instrument was the English tongue, Wilson employed the vernaculars of a varied population—Maráthí, Gujaráthí, Hindustání, Hebrew, and Portuguese; with Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit for the learned classes. Both systems, however, were equally adapted to their environment: neither could have flourished amid the surroundings of the other. Wilson's college was at first known as the 'Ambrolie English School.' On 1 Dec. 1835, after some differences with the Scottish Missionary Society, Wilson and his colleagues in India were transferred to the church of Scotland, and the school was denominated the Scottish

Mission School. In 1838 the arrival of John Murray Mitchell, a student of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and the return of the missionary Robert Nesbit (*d.* 1855), rendered it possible to organise the school on a more extended basis, and it became known as the General Assembly's Institution. A new building was completed in 1843, but Wilson was immediately afterwards obliged to relinquish it on quitting the church of Scotland at the time of the disruption. He carried on his school in another building which was finished in 1855. The present 'Wilson College' was completed about 1887.

Wilson did not, however, confine his efforts to the native youth. He entered into public discussions with the Hindu Brâhmans, and with the Muhammadans and Parsís. His courtesy and knowledge of oriental literature made no less impression than his logic, and by familiarising the native mind with Christian modes of thought he prepared the way for further progress. In 1837, however, a dispute arose which threatened serious consequences. Some of the Parsí pupils at the institution having shown an intention of becoming Christians, one of them was carried off by his friends, while two others evaded capture by taking refuge in Wilson's house. After various violent attempts a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out for one of them, and on 6 May 1839 he appeared in court and declared his intention to remain with Wilson. The consequence of these proceedings was the removal of all but fifty out of 284 pupils at the institution, and it was some years before the former numbers were regained.

In the meantime Wilson sought to spread the influence of the mission beyond Bombay by tours through various parts of the country. In 1831, with Charles Pinhorn Farrar, the father of Dean Farrar, he proceeded to Násik on the Godávari, through Poona and Ahmadnagar. In the following year he went eastward to Jálna and the caves of Ellora in Haidarábád, and in the cold season of 1833–4 he visited the south Maráthá country and the Portuguese settlement at Goa. In 1835 he journeyed through Surat, Baroda, and Káthiáwár; and between 1836 and 1842 he visited the Gairsoppa Falls and Rájputána, besides returning to Káthiáwár and Somnáth. These frequent expeditions were used by Wilson as opportunities for spreading religious teaching, while at the same time he collected oriental manuscripts, and by constant intercourse with the natives increased his stock of oriental knowledge, in which he was acquiring a European reputation. He was elected a member of the Bombay Literary Society in 1830, and became president in 1835. On 18 June 1836 he was elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was the first to partially decipher the rock inscriptions of Asoka at Girnar, which had so long remained an enigma to western savants, and on 7 March 1838 James Prinsep [q.v.] made a full acknowledgment of his services to the Royal Asiatic Society. From 1836 onward he was frequently consulted by the supreme court and by the executive government on questions of Parsí law and custom. In 1843 he published 'The Parsi Religion unfolded, refuted, and contrasted with Christianity' (Bombay, 8vo), a work which obtained the favourable notice of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and which on 7 Feb. 1845 procured his election as a fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1843 Wilson was compelled by ill-health to take a furlough, and visited Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, on his way to Scotland. The fruit of his observations was the 'Lands of the Bible visited and described' (Edinburgh, 1847, 2 vols. 8vo). He arrived in Edinburgh immediately after the disruption of the church of Scotland, and without hesitation he joined the free church. After addressing the general assembly at Glasgow in October he accompanied Robert Smith Candlish [q. v.] to England, and advocated the cause of Indian missions at Oxford and London. The establishment of the Nágpur mission under Stephen Hislop was largely the result of his insistence of the need of a mission in Central India.

Wilson returned to India in the autumn of 1847, and in 1849 he commenced a tour in Sind, in which he was joined by Alexander Duff in the following year. The conquest of Sind had just been achieved, and Wilson was the first Christian missionary to traverse the country.

From 1848 to 1862 was intellectually the most fruitful period of Wilson's career. About 1848 he was nominated president of the 'Cave Temple Commission' appointed by government, chiefly through his instances and those of James Fergusson (1808–1886) [q. v.], to examine and record the antiquities connected with the cave temples of India. To this commission he gave his labour gratuitously for thirteen years, receiving the hearty co-operation of the leading orientalists in India. He published in the 'Journal of the Bombay Asiatic Society' (vol. iii.) 'A Memoir on the Cave Temples and Monasteries, and other Buddhist, Brahmanical, and Jaina Remains of Western India,' which was reprinted in 1850, and circulated by government to all the district and politi-

cal officers in and around the province of Bombay. With their assistance he published a second memoir in 1852, embodying the results of the commission's work on the larger caves, like Elephanta. In 1849 he declined the appointment of permanent president of the civil and military examination committee of Bombay, and in 1854 refused the post of government translator, fearing that acceptance might injure his missionary usefulness. In 1855 he published his 'History of the Suppression of Infanticide in Western India' (Bombay, 8vo), and in 1858 'India Three Thousand Years Ago' (Bombay, 8vo), a description of the social state of the Aryans on the banks of the Indus. At the time of the Indian mutiny his knowledge of dialects was of great service to the government, for whom he deciphered the insurgents' secret despatches written to evade detection in various archaic characters and obscure local idioms. In 1857, when the university of Bombay was constituted, he was appointed dean of the faculty of arts, a member of the syndicate, and examiner in Sanskrit, Persian, Hebrew, Maráthí, Gujaráthí, and Hindustání, and he soon after was made vice-chancellor by Lord Lawrence.

In 1860 Wilson made a second tour in Rájputána, and in 1864 he was consulted by government in regard to the Abyssinian expedition. In 1870 he made a second visit to Scotland, and was chosen moderator of the general assembly. He returned to Bombay on 9 Dec. 1872, and laboured unweariedly until his death at his residence, 'The Cliff,' near Bombay, on 1 Dec. 1875. He was buried in the old Scottish burial-ground. His portrait, engraved by Joseph Brown, is prefixed to his 'Life' by Dr. George Smith, C.I.E. Wilson was twice married: first at Edinburgh, on 12 Aug. 1828, to Margaret, daughter of Kenneth Bayne, minister of Greenock. She died on 19 April 1835, leaving a son Andrew (1831–1881), who is separately noticed. Wilson married, secondly, in September 1846, Isabella, second daughter of James Dennistoun of Dennistoun. She died in 1867, leaving no issue.

Wilson's abilities as an orientalist were great, and would have earned him yet higher fame had he not always subordinated his studies to his mission work. It is not easy to overestimate the importance of his labours for Christianity in western India. During later life Indian officials, native potentates, and European travellers alike regarded him with esteem and affection. Lord Lawrence, the governor-general, and Lord Elphinstone, governor of Bombay, were among his personal friends. Through his educational establishments and his wide circle of acquaintances his influence radiated from Bombay over the greater part of India, and natives of Africa also came to study under his care. Besides the works already mentioned he was the author of: 1. 'An Exposure of the Hindu Religion, in Reply to Mora Bhatta Dandekara,' Bombay, 1832, 8vo. 2. 'A Second Exposure of the Hindu Religion,' Bombay, 1834, 8vo. 3. 'Memoirs of Mrs. Wilson,' Edinburgh, 1838, 8vo; 5th edit. 1858. 4. 'The Evangelisation of India,' Edinburgh, 1849, 16mo. 5. 'Indian Caste,' edited by Peter Peterson, Bombay, 1877, 2 vols. 8vo; new edit. Edinburgh, 1878.

[Wilson's Works; Smith's Life of Wilson, 1878; Hunter's Hist. of Free Church Missions in India and Africa, 1873; Smith's Life of Alexander Duff, 1881; Marrat's Two Standard Bearers in the East, 1882.] E. I. C.

WILSON, JOHN (1812–1888), agriculturist, was born in London in November 1812. He was educated at University College, London, and afterwards completed his training in Paris, where he studied medicine and chemistry under Payen, Boussingault, and Gay Lussac. In 1845–6 he was in charge of the admiralty coals investigation under Sir Henry de la Beche. From 1846 to 1850 he was principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. His term of office was distinguished chiefly by an attempt to convert the college farm from pasture to arable land, which involved much expense and met with considerable opposition. In 1850 a suggestion on the part of the council for a thorough change of the organisation of the college into that of a school for farmers' sons led to Wilson's resignation. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. S. Haygarth, and the college continued its work much on the former lines.

In 1854 Wilson was, on the death of Professor Low, elected to the chair of agriculture and rural economy in the university of Edinburgh. This professorship had been founded in 1790 by Sir William Pulteney, but the salary attached to it at this time was little more than nominal. In 1868 he succeeded Professor Kelland as secretary to the senate of the Edinburgh University, and in the course of the same year, chiefly owing to the exertions of the Highland and Agricultural Society, the endowment of the chair of agriculture was increased (*Journ. Roy. Agr. Soc. Engl.* 1885, xxi. 525). Wilson's methods as a teacher were severely criticised, partly no doubt because some of the English systems of farming which he advocated ran counter to Scottish prejudices.

The fact, however, that most of the important chairs of agriculture in Scotland and many elsewhere were filled by his pupils is sufficient testimony to his merit as a teacher.

In 1885 Wilson resigned his chair at Edinburgh, and was appointed emeritus professor. In the spring of 1886 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. He died at Sandfield, Tunbridge Wells, on 27 March 1888.

An important characteristic of Wilson's career was his intercourse and relations with foreign agricultural authorities and societies. In 1851 he filled the position of deputy juror at the International Exhibition; in 1853 he was sent as royal commissioner to the United States, and in the same year was appointed knight of the French Legion of Honour. In 1855 he acted as commissioner to the British agricultural department in the exhibition at Paris. At different periods he also rendered important services to the agricultural departments of Canada, Austria, Denmark, and Germany. He was a corresponding member of numerous foreign agricultural societies, and in 1885 he was created knight commander of the Brazilian order of the Rose.

Wilson wrote: 1. 'Catalogue de la collection des produits agricoles, végétaux et animaux de l'Angleterre . . . exposés par le Board of Trade à l'Exposition Universelle de Paris en 1855,' Paris, 1855, 8vo. 2. 'The Agriculture of the French Exhibition: an Introductory Lecture delivered in the University of Edinburgh, Session I., 1855–6,' Edinburgh, 1855, 8vo. 3. 'Agriculture, Past and Present: being two Introductory Lectures delivered in the University of Edinburgh,' Edinburgh, 1855, 2nd edit. 8vo. By far the most valuable, however, of his writings is 4. 'Our Farm Crops, being a popular Scientific Description of the Cultivation, Chemistry, Diseases, Remedies, &c., of the various Crops cultivated in Great Britain and Ireland,' London, 1860, 2 vols. 8vo. This is still a standard work of reference, and nothing better of its kind has ever appeared in agricultural literature.

Wilson edited a 'Report on the Present State of the Agriculture of Scotland,' arranged under the auspices of the Highland and Agricultural Society, to be presented at the international congress at Paris in June 1878.

[Scotsman, 29 March 1888; Times, 2 April 1888; Agricultural Gazette, 9 April 1888, p. 333.] E. C–E.

WILSON, JOHN MACKAY (1804–1835), author of the 'Tales of the Borders,' was the son of a millwright, and was baptised at Tweedmouth, Berwick-on-Tweed, on 15 Aug. 1804. After receiving elementary education at Tweedmouth he completed his apprenticeship as a printer in Berwick, and then settled for a time in London. Here he experienced hardship, and is said to have paid his last two shillings on one occasion to see Mrs. Siddons in Covent Garden Theatre. Leaving London, he lectured in the provinces for a time on literature with indifferent success. In 1832 he became editor of the 'Berwick Advertiser,' working thereafter steadily in the cultivation of his literary talent and the advocacy of political reform. He died at Berwick on 2 Oct. 1835, and was buried in Tweedmouth churchyard.

Wilson wrote various lyric and dramatic poems of little consequence. 'The Gowrie Conspiracy,' a drama, appeared in 1829. There was another drama, 'Margaret of Anjou,' besides several poetical publications—'The Poet's Progress,' 'The Border Patriots,' &c.—of smaller account. On 8 Nov. 1834 Wilson began the weekly publication, in threehalfpenny numbers, of 'The Tales of the Borders,' which speedily attained an extraordinary popularity both in Great Britain and in America. Realistic narratives of simple sentiment and impressive situations, these stories made a direct appeal to the general reader, and the weekly circulation steadily rose from two thousand to sixteen or seventeen thousand. Wilson published in all forty-eight numbers, comprising seventy-three tales. Favourites among his stories are: 'The Poor Scholar' (with manifest autobiographical touches), 'Tibbie Fowler,' 'The Vacant Chair,' and 'My Black Coat, or the Breaking of the Bride's Chain.' The series was continued by Wilson's brother, and much prolonged by Alexander Leighton (1800–1874) [q. v.] Several collected editions have been published. In 1834 appeared Wilson's 'Enthusiast; a metrical tale, with other pieces.'

[Berwick Advertiser, 3 Oct. 1835; Border Magazine, 1863; Irving's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; information from Rev. James Kean, Berwick-on-Tweed.] T. B.

WILSON, JOHN MATTHIAS (1813–1881), president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, eldest son of William Wilson of South Shields, was born at that town on 24 Sept. 1813. He received his early education as a day scholar at the grammar school of Newcastle-on-Tyne, under Dr. Mortimer, subsequently headmaster of the City of London school. On 15 June 1832 he was elected to a scholarship open to natives of the bishopric of Durham at Cor-

pus Christi College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. in 1836, M.A. in 1839, and B.D. in 1847. While still a bachelor scholar he became tutor in 1838, and succeeded to a fellowship on 28 April 1841. In 1846 he was elected to White's professorship of moral philosophy, then a terminable office, re-elected in 1851, and finally re-elected in 1858, after it had been converted into a permanent chair. His lectures given in this capacity, and perhaps still more the stimulating assistance in their private work which he ungrudgingly afforded to his pupils, procured him a considerable reputation in the university as a teacher. In the fifties and sixties many of the best men in Oxford passed under his hands, and he gave a great impetus to the inductive study both of morals and psychology. This office he continued to hold till 1874. Meanwhile, as a leading member of the Hebdomadal Council, to which he was elected soon after its first institution, he had taken a prominent part in the business of the university, for which his shrewd common sense specially fitted him, and, as an ardent university reformer, he was largely instrumental in bringing about the abolition of religious tests and in procuring the issue of the parliamentary commissions of 1854 and 1877. From 1868 to 1872 Wilson held the college living of Byfield, Northamptonshire, in conjunction with his professorship, but this ecclesiastical preferment he resigned on being elected to the presidentship of his college, 8 May 1872. He entered on the duties of this office with much zeal and energy, but, unfortunately, soon after his election to the presidency his health gave way, and during the last few years of his life he was largely incapacitated from taking part in the administration of the college. After a long illness he died on 1 Dec. 1881. He was buried in the Holywell cemetery, Oxford, but is commemorated by a mural tablet in the college cloisters.

Though Wilson was a fluent talker and an impressive lecturer, he was singularly slow in composition, a circumstance due partly to his fastidiousness, and partly to the want of practice in early life. He did not produce any independent book, but was engaged for many years, in conjunction with the writer of the present article, on a work entitled 'The Principles of Morals,' the first part of which appeared in the fifth year after his death, 1886, under their joint names, and the second part in 1887 under the name of Dr. Fowler alone. The share taken by Wilson in the first part is indicated in the preface to the second part, and that taken in the second part itself in the advertisement at the beginning of the volume. The two parts were reissued with additions and corrections, in 1894, under the names of Fowler and Wilson.

Wilson was a man of marked personality. Physically he was of strong build and commanding presence. He had a determined will, and possessed great skill in bringing over other people to his own opinions. Though he did not lay claim to any extensive erudition, he was full of intellectual life and interests, a shrewd observer, and an acute thinker, who, to use a favourite phrase of Locke, tried to 'bottom' everything. These qualities, combined with a deep sonorous voice, a frank outspokenness, a keen sense of humour, the knack of saying 'good things,' and a genial manner, made him highly popular among his friends, and, during the more vigorous period of his life, one of the greatest powers in the university. He was unmarried. Two sisters, who had lived with him for many years before his death, survived him.

[Fowler's History of Corpus Christi College; College Registers; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; personal knowledge; private information.]

T. F.

WILSON, Sir JOHN MORILLYON (1783–1868), commandant of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, son of John Wilson, rector of Whitchurch, Yorkshire, was born in 1783. He entered the royal navy, and served as a midshipman on the coast of Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and in the Mediterranean and Egypt in 1801. He received a medal from the captain-pasha of the Turkish fleet off Alexandria in 1801 for having saved the lives of the boat's crew belonging to a Turkish man-of-war. He was thrice wounded during his naval service, the third time so severely in the head that it produced total deafness, in consequence of which he was invalided and quitted the navy in 1803.

After the restoration of his health he entered the army as an ensign in the 1st royals on 1 Sept. 1804. The dates of his further commissions were: lieutenant, 28 Feb. 1805; captain, 1 Jan. 1807; major, 5 July 1814; lieutenant-colonel, 27 Nov. 1815; colonel, 10 Jan. 1837. He served with the third battalion of his regiment at Walcheren in 1809, and was twice wounded at the siege of Flushing. He afterwards served in the peninsular war, was present at the battle of Busaco, the retreat within the lines of Torres Vedras, the actions of Pombal, Redinha, Condeixa, Casal Nova, Foz d'Aronce, and Sabugal, the blockade of Almeida, and the battle of Fuentes d'Onor.

Soon after the outbreak of war with the United States of America in 1812, Wilson joined the first battalion of the 1st royals in Canada. He arrived towards the end of the year, and on 29 May 1813 was engaged in the attack under Sir George Prevost on the American depôt at Sacketts' Harbour, and on 17 June on a strong fort occupied by the Americans at Great Sodus, where he received a severe bayonet wound. He took part in the expedition against Black Rock on Lake Ontario, which was captured and burned on 12 July. He was at the capture of Fort Niagara on 19 Dec., and distinguished himself in the action near Buffalo on 29 Dec. 1813. In the following year he was engaged in the fighting on the Chippewa under Major-general Phineas Riall on 5 June 1814, and in the desperate victory of the Chippewa on 25 July, when Lieutenant-general Sir Gordon Drummond commanded the British. Riall was taken prisoner, and Wilson, wounded seven times and left for dead on the field of battle, fell into the enemy's hands, and remained a prisoner until after the treaty of Ghent terminated the war in December 1814.

For his distinguished conduct and bravery at Buffalo and Chippewa he received two brevet steps of promotion. He was also awarded the peninsular medal with clasps for Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor. He was for some time aide-de-camp to Major-general Riall at Grenada in the West Indies. He went on the half-pay list on 25 July 1822, and on 16 Nov. following he was appointed adjutant of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. He was gentleman usher of the privy chamber to Queen Adelaide for nearly twenty years till her death in 1849. He was made a companion of the order of the Bath and a knight of the royal Hanoverian Guelphic order. On 14 July 1855 he was appointed major and commandant of Chelsea Hospital, where he died on 8 May 1868. He married, in 1824, Amelia Elizabeth Bridgman (*d.* 1864), daughter of Colonel John Houlton.

[Despatches; Army Lists; Christie's War in Canada; Gent. Mag. 1868; Royal Military Cal. 1820; Alison's Hist. of Europe; M'Queen's Campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814; Carmichael Smyth's Wars in Canada.] R. H. V.

WILSON, MARGARET (1667–1685), the 'martyr of the Solway,' elder daughter of Gilbert Wilson (*d.* 1704), a yeoman of Penninghame, Wigtownshire, was born at Glenvernock in that parish in 1667. Though her parents conformed to episcopacy, Margaret and her younger sister Agnes refused to do so. On 18 April 1685 the sisters, together with a much older person, Margaret MacLachlan (aged 63), were tried at Wigtown assize, before the sheriff-depute, David Graham (brother of Claverhouse), and three other judges, upon a charge of rebellion and attendance at field conventicles. All three having refused the abjuration oath, they were sentenced to be tied to stakes fixed within the flood-mark in the water of Bladenoch, where the sea flowed at high water, so that they should be drowned by the incoming tide. The prisoners were confined in the tower of Wigtown church. Agnes, who was but thirteen, was bailed out by her father upon a bond of 100*l.* (duly exacted upon her non-appearance), but on the other two sentence was carried out on 11 May 1685. Major Windram guarded them to the place of execution, whither they were attended by a throng of spectators; Margaret appears to have taken the lead throughout. 'The old woman's stake,' says Wodrow, 'was a good way in beyond the other, and she was the first despatched . . .' but Margaret 'adhered to her principles with an unshaken steadfastness.' After the water had swept over her, but before she was dead, another chance of taking the oath was afforded her. 'Most deliberately she refused and said, "I will not. I am one of Christ's children: let me go." Upon which she was thrust down again into the water, where she finished her course with joy. She died a virgin-martyr, about eighteen years of age.' An elaborate effort has been made (Napier, *Case for the Crown*) to show that the sentence was never really executed, but that a recommendation to pardon, made by the lords of the privy council (which appears in the council registers), was carried into effect. Wodrow himself refers to the signature of a letter of reprieve, but there is abundant evidence to prove that the death sentence was carried out in all its barbarity—probably before the notice of remission had time to be conveyed from Edinburgh to Wigtown. A horizontal slab, upon which Margaret's name and seven rude couplets were inscribed, was set up in Wigtown cemetery early in the eighteenth century, and a monumental obelisk was erected on Windy Hill to the memory of the martyrs in 1861. Millais's well-known picture, 'The Martyr of the Solway' (1871), was purchased by Agnew for 472 guineas, and was subsequently given by Mr. George Holt to the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool (1895). A statue of Margaret Wilson was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1889 by C. B. Birch, A.R.A.

[Wodrow's Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, 1830, iv. 248; Stewart's History vindi-

cated in the Case of the Wigtown Martyrs, Edinburgh, 1867, 2nd edit. 1869 [affording a complete answer to] Napier's Case for the Crown *in re* the Wigtown Martyrs, proved to be Myth, 1863; Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, 1847, p. 237; Macaulay's History, chap. iv.; James Anderson's Ladies of the Covenant, 1851, pp. 427–48; Groome's Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland s.v. 'Wigtown;' Notes and Queries, 4th ser. v. 540; see also art. GRAHAM, JOHN, VISCOUNT DUNDEE.] T. S.

WILSON, MARY ANNE (1802–1867), vocalist. [See under WELSH, THOMAS, 1781–1848.]

WILSON, MATTHEW (1582–1656), esuit. [See KNOTT, EDWARD.]

WILSON, NICHOLAS (*d.* 1548), Roman catholic divine, born near Beverley in Holderness, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1508–9, and commencing D.D. in 1533. He was related to John Wilson, prior of Mount Grace in Yorkshire (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, xiv. ii. 748). Before 1527 he was appointed chaplain and confessor to Henry VIII (*ib.* iv. 2641). On 7 Oct. 1528 he was collated archdeacon of Oxford, and in the same year received from the king the vicarage of Thaxted in Essex (*ib.* iv. 4476, 4521, 4546). Wilson was a friend of Sir Thomas More and of John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and was a zealous Roman catholic, frequently acting as an examiner of heretics (FOXE, *Actes and Monuments*, ed. Townsend, iv. 680, 703, 704). On 28 March 1531 he was presented by the king to the church of St. Thomas the Apostle in London (*Letters and Papers*, v. 166), and in 1533 he was elected master of Michaelhouse at Cambridge. In the latter year, however, when the divorce of Catherine of Aragon was debated in convocation, he joined the minority in asserting that the pope had power to grant a dispensation in case of marriage with a deceased brother's widow. About that time he was employed by the papal party as an itinerant preacher in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire. He also visited Bristol, where he encountered Latimer, and threatened him with burning unless he mended his ways (STRYPE, *Eccles. Mem.* 1822, i. i. 245; *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vi. 247, 411, 433, xii. ii. 952). His opposition to the king soon involved him in peril, and on 10 April 1534, a week before the arrest of Fisher and More, he was committed to the Tower for refusing to take the oath relative to the succession to the crown (*ib.* vii. 483, 502, 575, viii. 666, 1001; FOXE, v. 68). He was attainted of misprision of treason by act of parliament, deprived of all his preferments, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Confinement soon caused his resolution to falter. Before his own execution More wrote him two kindly letters, telling him that he heard that he was going to take the oath, and that he for his own part should never counsel any man to do otherwise (MORE, *English Works*, i. 443). Wilson, however, hesitated for many months longer, and on 17 Feb. 1535–6 Eustace Chapuys, the imperial ambassador, wrote to Granvelle that it was reported that Henry intended putting him to death (*Letters and Papers*, x. 308). In 1537 he took the oath, and on 29 May he received a pardon (*ib.* xii. i. 1315, 1330, ii. 181). On 7 June 1537 he was presented to the deanery in the collegiate church of Wimborne Minster in Dorset, receiving a second grant of the same office on 20 May 1538, and retaining the office until the dissolution of the deanery in 1547 (*ib.* xii. ii. 191, xiii. i. 1115). Soon after his release, however, he incurred the suspicion of communicating with recusants, and on 25 Aug. 1537 he wrote a submissive letter to Cromwell, professing his desire to conform to the king's wishes (*ib.* xii. ii. 579). In September he and Nicholas Heath [q. v.] were appointed to confer with Cardinal Pole in the Netherlands, and to endeavour to persuade him to acknowledge the king's ecclesiastical supremacy in England. They received written instructions, in which they were ordered to address the cardinal only as 'Mr. Pole;' but Pole's sudden return to Italy prevented the mission, and Wilson was able to appear at Hampton Court on 15 Oct., at Prince Edward's christening (*ib.* xii. ii. 619, 620, 635, 911). On 20 Dec. he was admitted rector of St. Martin Outwich in London, and earlier in the same year he was elected master of St. John's College, Cambridge, in opposition to the king's nominee, George Day [q. v.], an event which nearly proved fatal to the college. Wilson did not venture to accept the office, and in a letter to Thomas Wriothesley, now in the record office, he disclaimed all knowledge of the society's intention (*ib.* xii. ii. 425). In 1539 Wilson joined the majority of the lower house of convocation in declaring his intention to accept the determination of the king and bishops in regard to points of doctrine and discipline similar to those contained in the six articles (*ib.* xiv. i. 1065).

Although Wilson professed to act only in complete submission to the king, yet according to Charles de Marillac, the French ambassador, he was suspected of secret communications with Rome (*ib.* xv. 736). In May 1540 he was arrested for being privy to the

flight of Richard Hilliard, Tunstall's chaplain, to Scotland, and for 'relieving certain traitorous persons which denied the king's supremacy' (Hall, *Chron.* 1548, p. 838). On 4 June he wrote an entreaty to Cromwell to intercede for him (*Letters and Papers*, xv. 747), but he remained in the Tower until 1541, when, although excepted from the general pardon of the previous year, he was released by the king (*ib.* xvi. 578; Hall, p. 841). On 20 July 1542 he was collated to the prebend of Bolton in York Cathedral, and on 14 Dec. to that of Hoxton in St. Paul's. He died before 8 June 1548, his will being proved in the same year (P. C. C. 14 Populwell). He wrote a prefatory epistle, dated 1 Jan. 1521, to a sermon preached by Fisher on the burning of Luther's books, which was printed in the Latin edition of Fisher's 'Works,' published at Würzburg in 1597. He was also the author of a book printed at Paris before 1535 against Henry's divorce (*Letters and Papers*, viii. 859). Several manuscript treatises by him of a theological nature are preserved in the record office, and were probably seized at the time of his first arrest (*ib.* viii. 152, vol. ix. index, s.v. 'Wilson'). John Leland has some lines to Wilson in his 'Encomia' (1589, p. 51).

[Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, ed. Brewer and Gairdner; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 94; Tanner's Biblioth. Brit.-Hib.; Le Neve's Fasti Eccles. Angl. ed Hardy; Baker's Hist. of St. John's Coll. Cambr. ed. Mayor, i. 79, 110–12, 361; Newcourt's Repert. Eccles. Londin. 1710 i. 164, 419, ii. 582; Works of Hugh Latimer (Parker Soc.), ii. 365; Bale's Select Works (Parker Soc.), p. 510; Hennessy's Novum Repert. Londin. 1897; Foxe's Actes and Monuments, ed. Townsend, v. 430, 599, vii. 455, 476, 490, 505, 775; Fiddes's Life of Wolsey, 1724, pp. 198, 203; Zürich Letters (Parker Soc.), 1846, pp. 208, 211; Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, 1865; Hutchins's Dorset, 1868, iii. 188, 190; Demaus's Life of Latimer, 1881, p. 135.]

E. I. C.

WILSON, RICHARD (1714–1782), landscape-painter, was born at Penegoes in Montgomeryshire, of which his father held the living, on 1 Aug. 1714. His mother was one of the Wynnes of Leeswold. His father was collated to Mold after Wilson's birth, and gave his son, who does not seem to have gone to school, an excellent classical education. With the assistance of Sir George Wynne, Wilson was sent to London in 1729, and placed with Thomas Wright, a portrait-painter, of whom little is known. Wilson began his artistic career as a portrait-painter, and attained some position in that branch of the profession. A portrait by him of John Hamilton Mortimer was valued by John Britton [q. v.] at 150 guineas in 1842. There are several portraits by him at the Garrick Club, and he painted (about 1748) a group of the young Prince of Wales (George III), his brother Edward Augustus, duke of York, and their tutor Dr. Ayscough. This picture is now in the National Portrait Gallery (London), as well as another of the two princes by themselves, evidently taken for or from the larger picture. In 1749 Wilson went to Italy, and there he painted a landscape which excited the admiration of Francesco Zuccarelli [q.v.], who advised him to take to landscape-painting. This was at Venice, and either there or at Rome Horace Vernet encouraged him to do the same. The French painter also exchanged landscapes with him and showed Wilson's in his own studio with generous praise to all comers. Wilson soon gained a considerable reputation in Italy as a landscape-painter, and Raphael Mengs painted his portrait in exchange for one of his landscapes. When at Venice he made the acquaintance of William Locke of Norbury [q.v.] (the patron of George Barret the elder [q.v.], Wilson's rival), for whom he painted some sketches and landscapes. Wilson was six years in Italy (principally at Rome) painting and giving lessons. He seems to have mixed with the best society. In 1754 he sketched Mæcenas Villa in company with the Earls of Pembroke, Thanet, and Essex, and Viscount Bolingbroke. He travelled from Rome to Naples with Lord Dartmouth, for whom he painted some landscapes, and reached England again in 1756. His reputation had preceded him to England, and his return excited much interest among his brother artists, but it is said that his merit was not at once appreciated even by them. Paul Sandby [q. v.] is noted as an exception. He recommended Wilson to the Duke of Cumberland, for whom Wilson painted his celebrated picture of 'Niobe,' which was exhibited at the Society of Artists in 1760, and engraved by Woollett in 1761. Wilson painted the subject three times: his earliest painting of it belonged to Sir George Beaumont, and was engraved by S. Smith (figures by William Sharp), and is now in the National Gallery; another was bought by the Marquis of Stafford. His picture of a 'View of Rome from the Villa Madama' (exhibited 1765) was bought by the Marquis of Tavistock. These and other works brought him the reputation of the greatest landscape-painter of the day, but his fame gained him scanty employment.

Between 1760 and 1768 Wilson exhibited over thirty pictures at the Society of British

Artists, including some of his best known pictures. Besides the works already mentioned there were 'Temple of Clitumnus' and 'The Lake of Nemi' (1761); a landscape with hermits (1762) (possibly that engraved under the title of 'The White Monk'); 'A large landscape with Phaeton's petition to Apollo,' exhibited in 1763 and afterwards repeated; 'A Summer Storm, with the Story of the two Lovers from Thomson (Celadon and Amelia)' (1765), and 'A Storm at Daybreak, with the Story of Ceyx and Alcione —Ovid's Metam.' (the picture, part of which is said to have been painted from a pot of porter and a Stilton cheese). Many of his pictures of this period were engraved by Woollett, William Byrne, J. Roberts, and others, most of them for Boydell. Although the subjects were principally Italian, he exhibited a few English and Welsh scenes, including 'View near Chester,' 'Carnarvon Castle,' and 'Snowdon,' and 'A View of a Ruin in Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's Garden at Kew.'

Wilson was one of the first members of the Royal Academy who were nominated by George III at its institution in 1768, and he contributed regularly to its exhibitions till 1780. During this period there was little change in his art. In 1770 he sent his picture of 'Cicero and his two friends Atticus and Quintus at his villa at Arpinum' (engraved by Woollett for Boydell). In 1771 he sent 'A View near Winstay, the seat of Sir Watkins W. Wynn, Bart.;' one of Crow Castle, near Llangollen; and another of Houghton, the seat of the late Marquis of Tavistock. In 1774 he painted a large picture, six feet by five, of the 'Cataract of Niagara, from a drawing by Lieutenant Pierie of the Royal Artillery' (engraved by William Byrne), and a view of Cader Idris, perhaps the picture taken from the summit of this mountain which was engraved by E. and M. Rooker. In 1775 he exhibited 'Passage of the Alps at Mount Cenis' and three others, including a 'Lake of Nemi,' a favourite subject with him and his few customers. In 1776 he sent 'A View of Sion House from Richmond Gardens,' possibly the picture which at this date or before is said to have been the cause of the loss of court patronage. He asked sixty guineas for it, to which Lord Bute objected as too much, upon which the artist replied that if the king could not pay the sum at once, he would take it in instalments. This story is generally told of a date previous to the institution of the Royal Academy, but there is no trace of the picture before 1776. After this the only picture of importance by him which appeared at the academy was 'Apollo and the Seasons,' exhibited in 1779; but another celebrated picture, 'Meleager and Atalanta,' which was not exhibited, was engraved by Woollett and Pouncey and published in this year. The figures in this picture were supplied by Mortimer. A mezzotint by Earlom from the same picture, or a replica of it, appeared in 1771. In 1780 he sent a 'View of Tabley, Cheshire, the seat of Sir F. Leicester,' his last contribution to the exhibitions.

This was probably one of his commissions, and they were very few; for in spite of his reputation, which was always high, he had to suffer from almost continuous neglect—a neglect increasing with his years. At last the pawnbrokers were his principal customers, but he found it difficult to sell even to them. While he could get scarcely sufficient employment to live, other inferior artists, like George Barret the elder, George Smith of Chichester, and Zuccarelli, flourished exceedingly. Moreover, he had to suffer special mortifications. In a contest for fame with Smith of Chichester before the Royal Society that august body decided against Wilson. His picture of Kew Gardens was returned to him by the king, and, worst of all perhaps, he had to listen to a deputation of artists headed by Edward Penny [q. v.], who recommended him to adopt the lighter style of Zuccarelli. He is said to have offended them by the warmth of his remarks on this occasion.

For many years Wilson lived in the Great Piazza of Covent Garden, and from 1771–2 he was at 36 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, from which he was able to enjoy the view of the country away to Hampstead and Highgate. During 1777–8 he was at 24 Norton Street, and in 1779 in Great Titchfield Street, but as he grew poorer he had to seek more modest quarters, until at length he lived in a wretched lodging in Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road. He was reduced to such straits that when one day a young friend introduced a lady who gave him a commission for two pictures he had not money to buy paints and brushes to execute them. On another occasion he asked Barry [see Barry, James, 1741–1806] if he knew any one mad enough to employ a landscape-painter.

In 1776, on the death of Francis Hayman [q. v.], he applied for and obtained the post of librarian to the Royal Academy, for which he was well fitted by his education and taste, and its slender stipend was a welcome addition to his resources. A few years after this he inherited from his brother a small estate at Llanberis, which enabled him to live in comfort for the short remnant of his days.

He retired into Wales in 1781, and died suddenly at Colomondie, the residence of his relative, Mrs. Jones, near Llanberis, on 15 May 1782. He was buried in the churchyard at St. Mary-at-Mold.

Wilson is now acknowledged to be one of the greatest of English landscape-painters. His art was based upon that of Salvator Rosa, Gaspar Poussin, and Claude. It was inspired by the scenery of Italy, and especially of the Campagna, with its clear bright skies and ancient ruins. It was somewhat formal and careless of detail, but in grandeur of design, in breadth of treatment, in the harmony of its rich but quiet colour, and in the rendering of space and air, Wilson has few rivals. His pictures of his own country, like the noble 'Snowdon from Nantlle,' lent by Mr. F. Worsley-Taylor to the 1899 exhibition in the corporation of London art gallery, are among his finest works; and, though they have a strong resemblance to his pictures of Italy, they contain much local truth of form and atmosphere. He used a very restricted palette, and painted with one brush.

In person Wilson was stout and robust, and above the middle size. In later years his face was blotchy and his nose red, the result possibly of large potations of porter, which is said to have been his only luxury. His fondness for this beverage was so well known that Zoffany introduced him with a pot of it at his elbow into his picture of the royal academicians (1773), but painted it out when Wilson threatened to thrash him. He was shy of society, especially when years of neglect and poverty had embittered him. He lived in and for his art, confident in his own genius and scornful of the opinions of others. His spirit never broke; his faith never faltered; he made no concession to popular opinion, but fought for his own ideals to the last. Even among artists he seems to have had few friends except Sir William Beechey, Paul Sandby, James Barry, and J. H. Mortimer. With Sir Joshua Reynolds he was not on cordial terms, but there seems to be no sufficient grounds for Cunningham's charges of hostility on the part of Reynolds. They seem principally based on the story of Wilson's retort to Reynolds when, ignoring Wilson's presence at a social gathering of academicians at the Turk's Head in Gerrard Street, Sir Joshua proposed the health of Gainsborough as 'the best landscape-painter,' on which Wilson added aloud, 'and the best portrait-painter too.' On the other hand, Reynolds obtained commissions for two pictures by Wilson when the latter was in sore straits. Of his manner and character Cunningham tells us 'he loved truth and detested flattery; he could endure a joke, but not contradiction. He was deficient in courtesy of speech. His conversation abounded with information and humour, and his manners, which were at first repulsive, gradually smoothed down as he grew animated. Those who enjoyed the pleasure of his friendship agree in pronouncing him a man of strong sense, intelligence, and refinement.'

Mengs's portrait of Wilson was engraved by W. Bond for John Britton's 'The Fine Arts of the British School,' and appears as a frontispiece to Wright's 'Life' of the artist. A caricature profile of him with a red nose, and a maulstick on his shoulder, was drawn by Sir George Beaumont, and etched for the title-page of Thomas Hastings's 'Notes from Etchings from the Works of R. Wilson,' 1825.

It must have been when Wilson was dead or dying that Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) wrote his celebrated lines about 'Red-nosed Wilson,' which were published in his first volume of 'Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians' (1782), and conclude as follows:

> But, honest Wilson, never mind;
> Immortal praises thou shalt find,
> And for a dinner have no cause to fear.
> Thou start'st at my prophetic rhymes:
> Don't be impatient for those times;
> Wait till thou hast been dead a hundred year.

This prophecy has been more than justified. In 1806 a 'Niobe' (belonging to the Duke of Gloucester) was sold to Sir F. Baring for 830*l.* In 1814 the Exhibition of Deceased Masters at the British Institution contained over eighty of Wilson's paintings. In 1827, at Lord de Tabley's sale, 'On the Arno' fetched 493*l.* 10*s.* These prices have been exceeded since, especially during the last five-and-twenty years, during which many of his finest pictures have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, the Grosvenor Gallery, and other exhibitions all over the country. At the Duke of Hamilton's sale in 1882 a 'View of Rome—Sunset' fetched 1,050*l.* Besides the 'Niobe' there are several small works by Wilson in the National Gallery, and two fine pictures in the South Kensington Museum. At the British Museum are a large number of Wilson's sketches in Italy. They are very slight—mere intimations of subjects for pictures. There is also the fine early drawing of a large head referred to in Edwards's 'Anecdotes.'

Wilson had several pupils, the most important of whom were Joseph Farington [q.v.] and William Hodges [q.v.]

[Some Account of the Life of Richard Wilson, by T. Wright of Norwood, 1824; Hastings's

Notes from Etchings from Works of R. Wilson; Cunningham's Lives, ed. Heaton; Edwards's Anecdotes; Smith's Nollekens and his Times; Redgraves' Century; Redgrave's Dict.; Leslie and Taylor's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; Heaton's Concise History of Painting, ed. Monkhouse; Catalogues of the Society of Artists, Royal Academy, and British Institution.]

C. M.

WILSON, ROBERT, the elder (*d.* 1600), actor and playwright, was one of the players who joined the Earl of Leicester's company on its establishment in 1574. He at once gained a reputation as a comic actor almost equal to that of Richard Tarlton [q. v.] Gabriel Harvey wrote in 1579 to the poet Spenser, complaining that his friends were (figuratively speaking) thrusting him 'on the stage to make tryall of his extemporall faculty and to play Wylson's or Tarleton's parte' (Harvey, *Works*, ed. Grosart, i. 125). In 1583 Wilson was chosen to be one of twelve actors who were formed into the Queen Elizabeth's company. With the queen's company he was connected till 1588. Stow remarked that among the twelve players of the queen's original company the most efficient were the 'two rare men' Wilson and Tarlton. Stow credited Wilson (to whom he erroneously gave the christian name of Thomas) with a 'quick, delicate, refined, extemporal wit' (Stow, *Chronicle*, ed. Howes, London, 1631, p. 698, sub anno 1583). After 1588 Wilson seems to have transferred his services to Lord Strange's company of actors, which subsequently passed to the patronage of the lord chamberlain, and was joined by Shakespeare. Wilson maintained his reputation for extemporising until the end of the century. In 1598 Francis Meres, after recalling the triumphs of Tarlton, who died in 1588, noted that his place had since been filled by 'our witty Wilson, who for learning and extemporal wit in this faculty is without compare or compeer; as to his great and eternal commendations, he manifested in his challenge at the Swan, on the Bank Side.' No other reference is known to Wilson's 'challenge' at the Swan Theatre. Meres also mentions 'Wilson' among 'the best poets for comedy,' but there he probably refers to a younger Robert Wilson (see below). Thomas Heywood, in his 'Apologie for Actors,' 1612, numbers the elder 'Wilson' among English players of distinction who flourished conspicuously 'before his time.'

Wilson also made a reputation as a writer of plays. In 1580 Thomas Lodge replied in a 'Defence of Poetry, Musick, and Stage Plays' to Stephen Gosson's 'Schoole of Abuse.' Lodge incidentally charged Gosson with plagiarism in a lost play on the subject of 'Catilines Conspiracy,' and declared that he preferred to Gosson's effort 'Wilson's shorte and sweete [drama on the identical topic], a peece surely worthy prayse, the practise of a good scholler' (Hunterian Club edition, 1879, p. 43). No play by Wilson dealing with Catiline is extant, but on 21 Aug. 1598 the theatrical manager Philip Henslowe advanced to 'Robert Wilson' ten shillings on security of his play of 'Catiline,' which he was writing in conjunction with Henry Chettle (Henslowe, *Diary*, p. 132). This piece, like its forerunners, is lost, but it was possibly a version of Wilson's earlier play, revised by the younger Robert, who regularly worked for Henslowe.

The four extant plays which may be assigned to the comic actor with some confidence are loosely constructed moralities in which personified vices and virtues play the leading parts. The characters are very numerous. There is hardly any plot. The metre employed is various, and includes ballad doggerel, short rhyming lines, rhyming heroics and blank verse, besides occasional passages in prose. The earliest of the extant pieces for which Wilson may be held responsible bears the title, 'A right excellent and famous Comedy called the Three Ladies of London. Wherein is Notablie declared and set foorth, how by the meanes of Lucar, Loue and Conscience is so corrupted, that the one is married to Dissimulation, the other fraught with all abhomination. A Perfect Patterne for all Estates to looke into, and a worke right worthie to be marked. Written by R. W., as it hath been publiquely played. At London [by Roger Warde],' 1584, black letter, 4to. A second edition, with some variations, followed in 1592. Of the 1584 edition copies are in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the Pepysian (Magdalene College, Cambridge) libraries. Of the second edition a perfect copy is at Bridgwater House, and an imperfect copy at the British Museum. At the end of both impressions appear the words, 'Finis Paul Bucke.' Bucke was probably the copyist employed by the acting company which first produced the piece; he seems to have been himself an actor. 'The Three Ladies' of the play are Lucre, Love, and Conscience. Love and Conscience are perverted by the machinations of Lucre and Dissimulation. A few concrete personages appear with the allegorical abstractions. One episode deals with the effort of a Jewish creditor, Gerontus, to recover a debt from an Italian mer-

chant, Mercatore. Many expressions in these scenes adumbrate the language of Shylock and Antonio in the 'Merchant of Venice,' and there can be no doubt that Shakespeare was familiar with Wilson's portrayal of the Jew Gerontus (Sidney Lee, *Life of Shakespeare*). The clown of the piece is called Simplicity, and that rôle may have been undertaken by the author.

In 1590 there was published in continuation of 'The Three Ladies' a piece entitled 'The Pleasant and Stately Morall of the three Lordes and three Ladies of London. With the great Joy and Pompe, Solemnized at their Mariages, commically interlaced with much honest Mirth, for pleasure and recreation, among many Morall observations, and other important matters of due Regard. By R. W., London' (printed by R. Jhones), 1590 (black letter, 4to, with an engraving on the title). The volume was licensed for the press on 31 July 1590. A copy is in the Malone Collection in the Bodleian Library. The prologue is spoken by the City of London; the same three ladies as in the preceding pieces are wooed by three series of gallants, entitled respectively Lords of London (Policy, Pomp, and Pleasure), Lords of Spain (Pride, Ambition, and Tyranny), and Lords of Lincoln (Desire, Delight, and Devotion). Simplicity again figures as the clown. A tribute is incidentally paid by the author to the merits of the actor Tarlton.

The 'Three Ladies' and the 'Three Lords and Three Ladies' were reprinted by Mr. J. P. Collier in a volume entitled 'Five Old Plays' issued by the Roxburghe Club in 1851. They reappeared in Dodsley's 'Collection of Old English Plays' (ed. W. Carew Hazlitt, 1874, vi. 244–502).

Wilson also wrote an interlude or morality which was licensed for the press to Cuthbert Burby on 7 June 1594, and was published in that year (being printed by John Danter) under the title of 'The Coblers Prophesie. Written by Robert Wilson, gent.' Most of the characters are allegorical, and include personifications of Contempt, Newfangledness, Folly, and the like, but many of the gods and goddesses of classical mythology also figure in the *dramatis personæ*. Copies of this rare quarto are in the libraries of the British Museum, the Bodleian, Bridgwater House, and the Pepysian Collection at Magdalene College, Cambridge. John Payne Collier described a copy in which a few lines had been supplied in manuscript by George Chapman (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. ii. 422). A similar production, licensed for the press to Thomas Creede on 13 May 1594, and published anonymously next year under the title of 'The Pedlers Prophesy,' may on internal evidence be attributed to Wilson. Copies are in the British Museum and Bodleian libraries.

Mr. Fleay, for reasons that are not convincing, assigns to Wilson the play of 'Fair Em, the Miller's Daughter of Manchester; with the love of William the Conqueror,' of which the first known impression appeared in 1631. The piece was in existence before 1591, when it was denounced by Robert Greene, in his 'Farewell to Folly,' for reflecting on himself (cf. Simpson, *School of Shakspere*, vol. ii.)

There is little doubt that Wilson the actor and playwright was identical with 'Robert Wilson, yoman (a player),' who was buried at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, on 20 Nov. 1600.

Another Robert Wilson (1579–1610), one of the hack-writers regularly employed by the theatrical manager Henslowe from 1598 to 1600, was probably the comedian's son, and was baptised at St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate, on 22 Sept 1579. The 'Wilson' mentioned by Meres among the 'best' writers of comedy of the day figures in Meres's list in close conjunction with Chettle, Hathaway, Munday, and others of Henslowe's hack-writers. The reference was doubtless suggested by the dramatic work done by the younger Wilson in Henslowe's service. Only one of the pieces in which Robert Wilson, Henslowe's drudge, had a hand survives, and that—'The First Part of Sir John Oldcastle'—has no resemblance in style to the moral interludes that are assignable to the comic actor. The first and second parts of 'Sir John Oldcastle' were completed for Henslowe on 16 Oct. 1599 by Wilson in collaboration with Drayton, Hathaway, and Munday. It was suggested by the puritan protest raised against Shakespeare's plays of 'Henry IV,' in which the character Falstaff originally bore the appellation of Sir John Oldcastle. The first part—an historical drama—is alone extant. It was published in two editions by T[homas] P[avier] in 1600, and was impudently described on the title-page of one edition as the work of Shakespeare. 'Catiline's Conspiracy,' which Wilson and Chettle prepared for Henslowe in August 1599, may be based on the earlier effort by the elder Robert Wilson, of which Lodge makes mention. In many other productions the younger man's collaborators were Chettle, Dekker, and Drayton; but his contributions seem to have been the smallest of the four.

Lost pieces for which Robert Wilson and these three colleagues were paid by Henslowe were called 'The first part of Godwin and his three sons' (25 and 30 March 1598); 'Piers of Exton' (28 March 1598); 'Black Batman of the North' (22 May 1598); and the second part of 'Godwin' (May–June 1598). Wilson's collaborators in 'Richard Cœur de Lion's Funeral' were Chettle, Drayton, and Munday (June 1598); in the second part of 'Black Batman,' Chettle (June–July 1598); in the 'Madman's Morris,' in 'Hannibal and Hermes, or one Worse Feared than Hurt,' and in 'Piers of Winchester,' Dekker and Drayton (June–July 1598); in 'Chance Medley,' Dekker and Munday (19–24 Aug. 1598); and in 'Owen Tudor,' Drayton, Hathaway, and Munday (10 Jan. 1599–1600). On 8 Nov. 1599 Henslowe paid Wilson for a piece called 'Henry Richmond,' which he seems to have produced single-handed (cf. WARNER, *Dulwich Catalogue*, p. 16). Wilson was usually in pecuniary distress. He owed Henslowe money in June 1598, and borrowed ten shillings of him on 1 Nov. 1599; a receipt for this loan in his autograph is extant at Dulwich (HENSLOWE, *Diary*, ed. J. P. Collier, passim). He appears to have married Mary Eaton at St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate, on 24 June 1606, and to have died on 22 Oct. 1610, being buried in the church of St. Bartholomew the Less.

[Collier's Introduction to Five Old Plays (Roxburghe Club), 1851, reprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, pp. 3 seq.; Collier's Memoirs of the Principal Actors, p. xviii; Collier's History of Dramatic Poetry; Ward's English Dramatic Literature, 1898; Fleay's Chronicle of the English Drama; Lee's Life of Shakespeare.] S. L.

WILSON, ROBERT (1803–1882), engineer, was born in 1803 at Dunbar, Haddingtonshire, where his father, a fisherman, was drowned in 1810. When quite a child he became an expert sculler, and he conceived the idea of making a propeller to be fixed to the stern of vessels. After a meagre education, he removed from Dunbar on being apprenticed to a joiner. The problem of his propeller continued to occupy his attention, and in 1827 his model was brought by James Hunter under the notice of the Earl of Lauderdale, who, after satisfying himself as to the feasibility of the invention, promised to introduce it to the admiralty. In the following year a committee of the Highland Society proved the success of the plan, and granted Wilson 10*l.* on condition of receiving the model. In 1832 he was awarded a silver medal by the Scottish Society of Arts, and the invention was brought by them before the admiralty. It was discussed by the officials with scant courtesy, though they afterwards, in 1840, adopted the similar invention of Sir Francis Pettit Smith [q. v.] Wilson, after spending a few years in Edinburgh as an engineer, removed to Manchester, and in 1838 was manager of James Nasmyth's Bridgwater foundry at Patricroft, near that city. He had an important share in perfecting the steam-hammer invented by James Nasmyth [q. v.] Wilson's share in the tool was its self-acting motion, which was patented by Nasmyth in July 1843. The first hammer was in use at the Low Moor ironworks, near Bradford, Yorkshire, from August 1843 to 1853, when Wilson, who was then engineer of that establishment, added to it the 'circular balanced valve.' In 1856, on the retirement of Nasmyth, he left Low Moor and became managing partner of the firm of Nasmyth, Wilson, & Co. He afterwards constructed the great double-acting hammer at the Woolwich Royal Arsenal, this improved action being patented in 1861. In 1880 the war department made him a grant of 500*l.* for the use of his double-action screw-propeller as applied to the fish torpedo. The history of his first great invention is contained in a pamphlet which he published in 1860, and republished in 1880, entitled 'The Screw Propeller: who invented it?' Between 1842 and 1880 he took out twenty-four patents for valves, pistons, propellers, and hydraulic and other machinery. His first patent for an hydraulic packing-press was taken out in conjunction with Nasmyth in 1856, and he subsequently made many improvements in this successful machine.

He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1873, and was a member of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts. He died at Matlock, Derbyshire, on 28 July 1882, and was buried at St. Catherine's, Barton-on-Irwell, not far from his residence, Ellesmere House, Patricroft. He was twice married, and left four sons and four daughters.

He is to be distinguished from another Robert Wilson, inspector for the Manchester Steam Users' Association, and author of a 'Treatise on Steam Boilers,' 1873, and 'Boiler and Factory Chimneys,' 1877.

[Manchester Guardian, 1 Aug. 1882; Engineer, 4 Aug. 1882; Axon's Lancashire Gleanings, 1883, p. 297; Rowlandson's History of the Steam Hammer, Eccles, 1864; Chambers's Encyclopædia, 1892, ix. 706; Specifications of Patents; Manchester City News, 15 Jan. 1898.] C. W. S.

WILSON, ROBERT ARTHUR (1820?–1875), Irish humourist and poet, was born at Falcaragh, co. Donegal, where his father, Arthur Wilson, was a coastguardsman, about 1820. His mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Hunter, a native of Islandmagee, co. Antrim, contrived to give him a fairly good education at home before sending him to Raymunterdoney school. He became a teacher at Ballycastle, Antrim, after leaving school, but only for a short period. About 1840 he emigrated to America, where he remained some years, working as a journalist. On his return to Ireland he joined the staff of a paper in Enniskillen, whence he proceeded to Dublin to take up the position of sub-editor of the 'Nation,' under Charles Gavan Duffy. His knowledge of the tenant-right question was found particularly useful in his new employment. But his restlessness prevented him from remaining long in Dublin, and he went back to Enniskillen, editing there successively 'The Impartial Reporter' and 'The Fermanagh Mail.' In 1865 he went to Belfast, where he became the leading writer on the 'Morning News.' In a short time he was recognised as the most popular of Ulster writers. His 'Letters to my Cousin in Ameriky,' which appeared in the paper under the signature of 'Barney Maglone,' made the fortune of the paper, and were read with delight, not only in Ulster, but over the rest of Ireland. The circulation of the 'Morning News' was enormously increased, and for some years Wilson's clever prose satires on local celebrities and humorous lyrics proved the most popular literature in the north. To the 'Ulster Weekly News' and other journals, under the signatures of 'Young Ireland,' 'Erin Oge,' and 'Jonathan Allman,' he contributed racy poems in northern dialect, many of which are still familiar to Ulster men. His eccentricities and irregularities, however, prevented him from doing any enduring work, and his tendency to drink became more and more pronounced as he grew older, and finally led to his death. While on a visit to Dublin during the O'Connell centenary celebrations in 1875, he drank more than usual, and on 10 Aug. was found dead in his room. His body was removed to Belfast, and buried, in the presence of a vast number of people, in the Borough cemetery, where a monument has been erected to his memory by public subscription. Some of his poems are admirable—all are racy of Ulster. A small selection from them was published in Dublin and Belfast, 1894, under the title of 'Reliques of Barney Maglone.' The volume, which was edited by F. J. Bigger and J. S. Crone, contains a portrait and a biographical introduction by the present writer. The only work issued by Wilson himself was a humorous 'Almeynack for all Ireland, an' whoever else wants it,' London, 1871.

[O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland; Belfast Morning News, 11–15 Aug. 1875; information from Mr. John Wilkinson, Falcaragh, co, Donegal.] D. J. O'D.

WILSON, SIR ROBERT THOMAS (1777–1849), general and governor of Gibraltar, fourth child and third son of the portrait painter Benjamin Wilson [q.v.], was born in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, on 17 Aug. 1777. He was educated at Westminster school, and also under Dr. Joseph Warton at Winchester. After the death of his father and mother, his elder sister, Frances, married early in 1793 Colonel Bosville of the Coldstream guards, who was killed on 15 Aug. 1793 at the battle of Lincelles; with her assistance Wilson joined the Duke of York in the following year at Courtray, furnished with a letter of recommendation from the king. He was at once enrolled as a cornet of the 15th light dragoons.

He took part in the storm and capture of Prémont on 17 April 1794 and the action of the 18th. On the 24th he was one of eight officers with the two squadrons of the 15th light dragoons who, with two squadrons of Leopold's hussars, mustering altogether under three hundred sabres, attacked and routed a very superior French force at Villiers-en-Couché. This action prevented the capture of the emperor Francis II, whom the French were endeavouring to intercept on his journey from Valenciennes to Catillon, and had already cut off by their patrols. The results of this magnificent charge, undertaken with the full knowledge of the danger incurred and of the object to be attained, were twelve hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, three pieces of cannon captured, and the withdrawal of all French posts from the Selle, with the consequent safety of the emperor. Wilson's horse was wounded under him. Four years later the emperor caused nine commemorative gold medals to be struck—the only impressions—one to be deposited in the imperial cabinet, and the others to be bestowed upon the eight British officers of the 15th light dragoons. George III gave permission for them to be worn 'as an honorary badge of their bravery in the field' (*London Gazette*, 9 June 1798). In 1800 the emperor conferred upon the same officers the cross of the order of Maria Theresa, which George III on 2 June 1801 permitted them to accept, with the rank of baron of the holy Roman empire and of knighthood attached.

Two days after the affair of Villiers-en-Couché, Wilson was engaged with his regiment in the action at Cateau (26 April). He also took part in the battle of Tournay, or the Marque, on 10 May; in the capture of Lannoy, Roubaix, and Mouveaux on the 17th; in the disastrous retreat on the 18th to Templeuve, when he commanded the rear-guard, and when the light cavalry, according to an eye-witness, 'performed wonders of valour' (Brown, *Journal*); at the battle of Pont à Chin on 22 May; and at the action of Duffel on 16 July. He greatly distinguished himself in September at Boxtel-on-the-Dommel, when, with Captain Calcraft and the patrol, he penetrated to the French headquarters, captured an aide-de-camp of General Vandamme and two gendarmes, mounted them on the general's horses, and, notwithstanding that a regiment of red hussars and a regiment of dragoons pursued for six miles by separate roads to cut him off, made good his retreat with the captives; and on the same evening falling in with a party of French infantry cut it to pieces. The British army having retreated into Germany, Wilson returned to England at the end of 1795, and joined the depôt at Croydon in February 1796.

He was promoted to be lieutenant, by purchase, on 31 Oct. 1794, and on 21 Sept. 1796 he purchased his troop. He married in 1797, and in May 1798 accompanied Major-general St. John to Ireland, and served as brigade-major on his staff, and afterwards as aide-de-camp during the rebellion of 1798. He rejoined his regiment in 1799, and accompanied it to the Helder; in this campaign the 15th light dragoons were greatly distinguished at Egmont-op-Zee on 2 Oct. Wilson also took part in the actions of 6 and 10 Oct., and returned with the regiment to England in November.

On 28 June 1800 he purchased a majority in Hompesch's mounted riflemen, then serving under Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Mediterranean, and in the autumn travelled across the continent to Vienna on a mission to Lord Minto, by whom he was sent to the Austrian army in Italy. Having communicated with General Bellegarde and Lord William Bentinck, he proceeded to join Abercromby. He landed at Aboukir Bay on 7 March 1801, and took part in the action of the 13th and in the battle of Alexandria on the 21st, when Abercromby fell and was succeeded by Major-general (afterwards Lord) Hutchinson; the latter employed Wilson on several missions. In July he entered Cairo with Hutchinson, was at the siege of Alexandria in August, and its capitulation on the 25th. Wilson left Egypt on 11 Sept. and returned to England by Malta and Toulon, arriving at the end of December. He was made a knight of the order of the Crescent of Turkey for his services in Egypt.

In 1802 Wilson published 'The History of the British Expedition to Egypt' (l.p. 4to), which went through several editions, was translated into French in 1803 from an octavo edition in two volumes published that year, and also appeared in an abridged form. The fourth edition in 1803 contained 'A Sketch of the Present State of the Country and its Means of Defence,' with a portrait of Sir Ralph Abercromby. Lord Nelson wrote a characteristic letter to Wilson, on receipt of a presentation copy, which is printed in Randolph's 'Life of Nelson.' The work derived especial popularity from the charges of cruelty which it brought against Buonaparte, both towards his prisoners at Jaffa and his own soldiers at Cairo. Of these charges the emperor complained to the British government, but, receiving no satisfaction, caused a counter report to be issued by Colonel Sebastiani. Wilson was appointed inspecting field-officer in Somerset and Devonshire under General Simcoe.

In 1804 Wilson published an 'Inquiry into the Present State of the Military Force of the British Empire with a View to its Reorganization,' 8vo, in which he made his first public protest against corporal punishment in the army, and was complimented by Sir Francis Burdett in a letter dated 13 Aug. 1804 for the service thus rendered to humanity.

Wilson purchased a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 19th light dragoons in this month, and on 7 March 1805 exchanged into the 20th light dragoons. He sailed with 230 of them in the expedition under Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham on 27 Aug. from Cork harbour for the Cape of Good Hope, and after a voyage to Brazil, where he purchased horses for the cavalry, and a narrow escape from shipwreck, disembarked with General Beresford on 7 Jan. 1806 in Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope, as an advanced guard. After the battle of Blaauwberg, which took place just before his arrival, Wilson was employed in command of the cavalry on outpost duty until the terms of the capitulation were settled, and in receiving arms, colours, guns, and horses at Simon's Bay until General Janssen and the Dutch troops were deported in February. In June he obtained leave of absence and returned to England in the Adamant, but was nearly lost at sea in passing from one ship to another of the fleet.

On 3 Nov. 1806 Wilson having been attached to the staff of Lord Hutchinson, then going on a special mission to the Prussian court, embarked with him at Yarmouth in the frigate Astræa, and was nearly wrecked in the Cattegat on the Anhalt shore, the guns having to be thrown overboard. He accompanied Lord Hutchinson and the king of Prussia to Memel in January 1807, and in February joined General Beningsen at the Russian headquarters of the army at Jarnova. He was present at the battle of Eylau on the 7th and 8th, and accompanied the headquarters to Heilsberg in March, and in April to Bartenstein, where on the 26th the emperor of Russia bestowed upon him the cross of St. George for his services at Eylau. Wilson took part in the campaign of June, was present at the action of the Passarge on the 5th, at the battle of Heilsberg on the 10th, and the battle of Friedland on the 14th, after which he retreated with the army to Tilsit.

On the conclusion of the peace of Tilsit he went to St. Petersburg, and thence to England with despatches, arriving on 19 Sept. On 2 Oct. he left England with a confidential communication from Canning to the emperor of Russia, arriving at St. Petersburg on the 20th. He left again on 8 Nov. with despatches from Lord Granville to Canning, containing intelligence which Wilson had himself been the first to procure, that the emperor of Russia was about to invade Swedish-Finland and declare war against England. Notwithstanding the fact that a Russian courier had preceded him by thirty-six hours (Wilson's passport having been expressly withheld to give the courier the advantage), Wilson pushed from Abo across the Gulf of Bothnia, in very bad weather, reached Stockholm before the courier, arranged that the courier should be delayed, sailed for England, landed in the Tees on the evening of the 29th, posted to London, and saw Canning in bed at four o'clock in the morning of 2 Dec. He was directed to keep quiet until Canning's orders to the naval authorities at Portsmouth had been executed; and on his return to breakfast with Canning the following morning he was complimented upon his activity, which had resulted in the seizure of the Russian frigate Sperknoi, with money to pay the Russian fleet, while a fast vessel had been despatched to Sir Sidney Smith to intercept the Russian fleet.

In 1808 Wilson was given the command of the loyal Lusitanian legion, a body raised out of Portuguese refugees in England under British officers, and in August went to Portugal as a brigadier-general in the Portuguese army. He was engaged in various encounters with the enemy in Castille and Estramadura during the retreat of the British to Coruña in 1808–9; and after the battle of Coruña on 16 Jan. 1809, acting in conjunction with the Spaniards beyond the Agueda, by a series of spirited and judicious movements, he kept open the communications with Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, and held the enemy in check. He had a good deal of desultory fighting, took part in the pursuit of Soult, and with the Lusitanian legion and three thousand Spaniards advanced to within nine miles of Madrid. After the battle of Talavera on 27 and 28 July Wilson found himself at Escalona, cut off by the enemy from Arzobispo; crossing the Tietar, he scrambled over the mountains, and with difficulty gained the pass of Baños on 8 Aug., as Ney's corps was approaching on its march from Placentia to the north. Wilson endeavoured to stay its advance, and defended the pass with spirit for some hours, but was eventually dislodged, and retreated to Castello Branco.

When the British army went into winter quarters, Wilson returned home, and, as the Lusitanian legion was absorbed in the new organisation of the Portuguese army, offered himself to Lord Wellesley for special service on 6 May 1810. For his services in the Peninsula he was promoted on 25 July to be colonel in the army, and appointed aide-de-camp to the king, and in 1811 received the Portuguese medal, and was made a knight-commander of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword. In this year Wilson published, in quarto form, 'Brief Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army; and a Sketch of the Campaign in Poland in 1806 and 1807.' In the autumn of 1811 his offer of service was accepted, and on 26 March 1812 he was given the local rank of brigadier-general in the British army, and accompanied Sir Robert Liston [q.v.], the newly appointed ambassador to the Porte, to Constantinople, with instructions to assist in the conduct of negotiations for peace between Turkey and Russia (see Wilson's diary of the journey in *Addit. MS.* 30160). He arrived at Constantinople on 1 July, and on 27 July went on a mission from Liston to the grand vizier at Shumla, to the Russian admiral Tchichagoff, commanding the Danube army corps at Bucharest, and finally to the emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg. He reached the headquarters of the Russian army under Barclay de Tolly in time to take part in the battle of Smolensk on 16 Aug., arrived in St. Petersburg on the 27th, and had an audience with

the emperor on 4 Sept. Having satisfactorily completed all the affairs entrusted to him, and received the thanks of Liston and of Lord Cathcart, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, he proceeded on the 15th, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Baron Brinken, and by Lord Tyrconnel, to join the Russian army at Krasnoi Pakra, near Moscow, as British commissioner, with instructions to keep both Lord Cathcart and Liston informed of the progress of events.

Wilson took part in the successful attack on Murat at Winkowo on 18 Oct., in the battles of Malo-Jaroslawitz on the 24th, of Wiasma on 3 Nov., of Krasnoi on 17 Nov., and in all the affairs to the cessation of the pursuit of the French. He exchanged into the 22nd light dragoons on 10 Dec. 1812. Early in 1813 he marched across Poland to Kalish, and thence to Berlin, where he arrived on 31 March. On 8 April he proceeded by Dessau and Leipzig to Dresden. On 2 May he took a prominent part in the battle of Lützen, where, aided by Colonel Campbell, he rallied the Prussians, carried the village of Gros Gorschen, which he held until night, and subsequently drove the enemy back on Lützen. He further distinguished himself at the battle of Bautzen on 20 and 21 May, and at the action of Reichenbach on the 22nd. During a review of the troops near Jauer on the 27th the emperor of Russia decorated Wilson in front of the imperial guard with the cross of the third class or knight commander of the order of St. George, taking it from his own neck and making a most complimentary speech, in which he stated his desire to mark his esteem for Wilson's courage, zeal, talent, and fidelity throughout the war.

Wilson was promoted to be major-general on 4 June 1813. During the armistice he travelled about the country inspecting the fortresses. When Austria joined the alliance against Buonaparte and hostilities were resumed, Wilson was conspicuous in the attack upon Dresden on 26 Aug., when he took part in storming the grand redoubt, and was the first to mount the parapet, followed by Captain Charles. On this occasion he lost his cross of the order of Maria Theresa in the mêlée, and the emperor of Austria presented him with another, which was sent to him with a complimentary letter from Count Metternich (dated Töplitz, 24 Sept. 1813). In the battle of 27 Aug. Wilson was with the emperor of Russia and General Moreau when the latter was mortally wounded. He was also present at the battles of Kulm and Kraupen on the 29th and 30th, and charged repeatedly with the Austrian cavalry on the 30th.

On 7 Sept. Wilson joined the Austrian army at Leitmeritz as British commissioner, having been transferred from the Russian army. On the 27th he received from the king of Prussia the grand cross of the order of the Red Eagle, of which order he had received the fourth class in the last war. He was with the staff of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, commanding the allied armies, at the battles of Leipzig on 16 and 18 Oct., and at the capture of the city on the 19th. Schwartzenberg wrote to Lord Aberdeen, the British ambassador, attributing the success at Leipzig on the 16th chiefly to Wilson's intelligence and able dispositions.

Shortly after the battles of Leipzig Lord Castlereagh appointed Lord Burghersh to be British commissioner with Schwartzenberg, and transferred Wilson to the Austrian army in Italy. Both the emperors and also the king of Prussia desired to retain Wilson with them. Metternich wrote to Aberdeen that he was commanded by the emperor to express his sense of Wilson's great services, and his wish that he should remain with the army, and Schwartzenberg told him that conspicuous as were Wilson's services in the field, they fell short of those he had rendered out of the field. Aberdeen wrote to Castlereagh (Despatch, 11 Nov. 1813): 'From his intimate knowledge of the Russian and Prussian armies, and the great respect invariably shown him by the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, he is able to do a thousand things which no one else could do. He was the means of making up a difference between the king and Schwartzenberg which was of the utmost importance.' Castlereagh was, however, firm; he deemed the applications of the foreign sovereigns an unwarrantable interference, and observed that if Wilson had the confidence of all other governments he lacked that of his own. Party politics alone account for the fact that, although loaded with distinctions by allied foreign sovereigns, he received none from his own. In November the emperor of Russia bestowed upon him the Moscow medal for the campaign of 1812.

On 22 Dec. 1813 Wilson went to Basle by Aberdeen's direction to join the allied commission, but on the 25th his instructions arrived from Castlereagh to join the Austrian army in Italy, and to report direct to him, keeping the British ambassador to Austria informed. Before leaving, the emperor of Russia presented him with the first class or grand cross of the order of St. Anne at Freiburg on 24 Dec., and the emperor of Austria promoted him to be knight commander of the order of Maria Theresa on

4 Jan. 1814. He joined Marshal Bellegarde at Vincenza on 12 Jan., accompanied him in the occupation of Verona early in February, and was present on the 8th at the battle of Valeggio, where he greatly distinguished himself and was nearly captured by the French. On the 10th he was present at the action on the right bank of the Mincio. On 28 March he went to Bologna, where he met Lord William Bentinck and Murat, with whom he commenced negotiations. The abdication of Buonaparte put an end to his mission, and in June he left Italy for Paris.

On 10 Jan. 1816 Wilson was instrumental, in conjunction with Michael Bruce and Captain John Hely-Hutchinson (afterwards third Earl of Donoughmore), in the escape from Paris of Count Lavalette, who, having been condemned to death, had escaped from prison by changing dress with his wife. Wilson passed the barriers in a cabriolet with Lavalette disguised as a British officer, and conveyed him safely to Mons. He sent a narrative of the adventure to Earl Grey (reprinted in *Gent. Mag.* 1816), which was intercepted. He was arrested in Paris on 13 Jan. The three Englishmen were tried in Paris on 2 April and sentenced on the 24th to three months' imprisonment (see *Annual Register*, 1816). On 10 May a general order was issued by the Duke of York, commander-in-chief, expressing the prince regent's high displeasure at the conduct of Wilson and Hutchinson.

In 1817 Wilson published 'A Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia,' which went through several editions, and was severely attacked by the 'Quarterly Review' (vol. xix., September 1818). In 1818 Wilson was returned as member of parliament for Southwark, defeating Charles Barclay, the brewer, and on this occasion he replied to the attack of the 'Quarterly Review' in 'A Letter to his Constituents in Refutation of a Charge for despatching a False Report of a Victory to the Commander-in-chief of the British Army in the Peninsula in 1809.' In 1820 he was again returned for Southwark, defeating Sir Thomas Turton.

Queen Caroline (1768–1821) [q. v.], who had been friendly to Wilson and to whom his eldest son was equerry, died on 7 Aug. 1821. Wilson attended the funeral on the 14th, when an encounter took place between the household cavalry and the mob at Cumberland Gate, Hyde Park. Shots were fired, and Wilson interposed to prevent bloodshed. He was peremptorily dismissed from the army on 15 Sept. without any reason being assigned, or any opportunity of explanation afforded. Having purchased all but his first commission, he lost a large sum of money, and a subscription was raised to compensate him for the loss. On 13 Feb. 1822 in his place in parliament Wilson moved for papers, and in a long and able speech (see *Hansard*) vindicated his action, and called in question the prerogative of the crown to dismiss any officer without cause. The government, confining themselves to the questions of prerogative, easily defeated the motion. In 1823 Wilson went to Spain to take part in the war first in Galicia and then at Cadiz. He was again returned to parliament for Southwark in 1826, when the poll lasted six days, and he defeated Edward Polhill. He made a speech in the House of Commons on 12 Dec. on the policy of aiding Portugal when invaded by Spain, which was published separately. He was an active politician, and took a prominent part in the formation of the Canning ministry (see Wilson, *Canning's Administration: Narrative of Formation, with Correspondence, &c., 1827*, edited by the Rev. Herbert Randolph, 1872, 8vo). He was again returned to parliament for Southwark in 1830. On the accession of William IV Wilson was reinstated in the army with the rank of lieutenant-general, to date from 27 May 1825 (*London Gazette*, 22 July 1830). The Reform Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on 1 March 1831. Wilson regarded it as 'the initiatory measure of a republican form of government,' and in consequence, in spite of great pressure, refused to vote with the government and resigned his seat, losing for a time the colonelcy of a regiment and all opportunities of useful employment.

On 29 Dec. 1835 Wilson was appointed colonel of his old regiment, the 15th hussars. On 23 Nov. 1841 he was promoted to be general, and in 1842 he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief at Gibraltar. He had only recently returned home when he died suddenly on 9 May 1849 at Marshall Thompson's hotel, Oxford Street, London. He was buried on 15 May beside his wife in the north aisle near the western entrance of Westminster Abbey, and a fine memorial brass, next to the grave of John Hunter, marks the vault (for his will cf. Chester, *Westminster Abbey Register*, p. 513).

Wilson married Jemima (1777–1823), daughter of Colonel William Belford of Harbledown, Kent, eldest son of General William Belford [q. v.] of the royal artillery. She was coheiress with her sister, Mrs. Christopher Carleton, of their uncle, Sir Adam Williamson [q. v.] Both Wilson

and Miss Belford were wards of chancery and under age, and the marriage ceremony, with the consent of both families, took place on 8 July 1797 at Gretna Green and again on 10 March 1798 at St. George's, Hanover Square, London. They had a family of seven sons and six daughters. Of the latter, Jemima married, as his second wife, Admiral Sir Provo William Parry Wallis [q. v.]

There are several engraved portraits of Wilson; one by Ward, from a painting by Pickersgill, represents him in uniform with all his orders; another is by Cooper after Wivell. A miniature was painted by Cosway and engraved by William Holl, and is reproduced for the frontispiece of Randolph's 'Life.' He also figures in the well-known painting of the death of Abercromby.

The following are works by Wilson not mentioned above: 1. 'An Account of the Campaign in 1801 between the French Army of the East and the English and Turkish Forces in Egypt,' translated by Wilson from the French of General Regnier, with observations, London, 1802, 8vo. 2. 'Narrative of Events during the Invasion of Russia by Napoleon Bonaparte and the Retreat of the French Army,' 1812, edited by Wilson's nephew and son-in-law the Rev. Herbert Randolph, London, 1860, 8vo. The introduction gives a brief memoir of Wilson up to 1814; 2nd edit. the same year. 3. 'Private Diary of Travels, Personal Services, and Public Events during Missions and Employment with the European Armies in the Campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, from the Invasion of Russia to the Capture of Paris,' edited by the same, London, 1861, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. 'Life from Autobiographical Memoirs, Journals, Narratives, Correspondence,' &c., edited by the same, London, 1863, 2 vols. 8vo. This work was never completed, and stops at the end of 1807.

[Besides the materials for a biography supplied by Wilson himself in his works, and in election and other pamphlets, see especially A Letter in reply to Wilson's Enquiry, 1804; Forgues's Guerre de Russie en 1812, 1861; Dupin's Procès des trois Anglais, 1816; Nightingale's Trial of Sir R. Wilson, &c., 1816; see also War Office Records; Despatches; Alison's History of Europe (frequent allusions); Alison's Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart (frequent allusions); Quarterly Review, vols. v. xiii. xvi. xvii. and xix.; Gent. Mag. 1816, 1822, and 1849; Ann. Reg. 1816, 1822, 1830, 1849; Blackwood's Mag. vols. viii. xiv. xvi. xxi. xxii. and xxviii.; Hall's Atlantic Monthly, April 1865; Mayne's Narrative of the Campaigns of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion under Sir R. Wilson, &c., 1812, 8vo; Public Characters, 1806–7, vol. ix.; Burke's Celebrated Naval and Military Trials; Royal Military Calendar, 1820; Royal Military Chronicle, vols. iii. and v.; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. vols. viii. and ix. 5th ser. vols. i. ii. iii. and v.; Tait's Edinburgh Mag. 1849 (obituary notice); Lavalette's Mémoires et Souvenirs; London Times, 10 May 1849; Cathcart's Commentaries on the War in Russia and Germany, 1812–13; Londonderry's Narrative of the War in Germany and France, 1813–14; Odleben's Campaign in Saxony, 1813, translated by Kempe; Phillippart's Northern Campaign, 1812–13; Porter's Campaign in Russia in 1812; Walsh's Campaign in Egypt, 1801; Anderson's Journal of the Expedition to Egypt, 1801; Gleig's Leipsic Campaign.]

R. H. V.

WILSON, ROWLAND (1613–1650), parliamentarian, born in 1613, and descended from a family established at Gresegarth in the parish of Kendal, Westmorland, was son of Rowland Wilson (*d.* 16 May 1654) of Gresegarth and London, by Mary, daughter of John Tiffin of London (*Visitation of London*, 1633–5; Smyth, *Obituary*, p. 37). The elder Wilson was a wealthy merchant, elected sheriff in 1630, but excused on payment of a fine of 500*l.* (*Remembrancia*, p. 18). The younger Wilson was lieutenant-colonel of the orange regiment of the London trained bands, and commanded it in October 1643, joining the army of the Earl of Essex after the first battle of Newbury, and taking part in the occupation of Newport Pagnell. 'This gentleman,' says Whitelocke, 'was the only son of his wealthy father, heir to a large estate of 2,000*l.* per annum in land, and partner with his father in a great personal estate employed in merchandise; yet in conscience he held himself obliged to undertake this journey, as persuaded that the honour and service of God, and the flourishing of the gospel of Christ and the true protestant religion, might in some measure be promoted by this service, and that his example in the city might be a means the more to persuade others not to decline it. Upon these grounds he cheerfully marched forth' (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, 1853, i. 223; Dillon, *List of Officers of the London Trained Bands*).

Wilson was colonel of the orange regiment in 1646, and in June of that year he was elected member for Calne. Being an independent, he was left out of the committee of the militia for the city of London when that body was renewed in April 1647 (Whitelocke, ii. 136). On 28 Nov. 1648 Wilson, who was a member of the Vintners' Company, was elected alderman of Bridge Within (*Remembrancia*, p. 18*n.*) A month later he was nominated one of the commissioners for the trial of Charles I, but refused to act

(WHITELOCKE, ii. 495). Nevertheless he consented to take part in the proclamation of the act for the abolition of monarchy in London, and was elected a member of the council of state in February 1649, and again in February 1650 (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 141, 361; NOBLE, *Lives of the Regicides*, ii. 333). In July 1649 he was elected sheriff of London, and the House of Commons in giving him leave to serve declared that they would regard it as 'an acceptable service to the Commonwealth if he took the office' (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 259).

Wilson died on 19 Feb. 1650, and was buried on 5 March (SMYTH, *Obituary*, p. 28). 'He was a gentleman of excellent parts and great piety, of a solid sober temper and judgment, and very honest and just in all his actions. He was beloved both in the house, city, and army' (WHITELOCKE, iii. 158).

Wilson married, in January 1634, Mary, daughter of Bigley Carleton of London, grocer (CHESTER, *London Marriage Licences*, col. 1484). In the contemporary notes appended to the 'List of Officers of the London Trained Bands' he is erroneously described as son-in-law to Alderman Wright. His widow became the third wife of Bulstrode Whitelocke [q.v.] (R. WHITELOCKE, *Memoirs of Bulstrode Whitelocke*, 1860, p. 284).

[Noble's Lives of the Regicides, ii. 332; Whitelocke's Memorials, 1853; other authorities mentioned in the article.] C. H. F.

WILSON, THOMAS (1525?–1581), secretary of state and scholar, born about 1525, was son of Thomas Wilson of Strubby, Lincolnshire, by his wife Anne, daughter and heiress of Roger Cumberworth of Cumberworth in the same county (cf. *Harl. MS.* 6164, f. 42 *b*). He was educated at Eton, whence in 1541 he was elected scholar of King's College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1545–6 and M.A. in 1549. Sir John Cheke [q.v.] was elected provost of King's on 1 April 1548, and Wilson came under the influence of the revival of the study of Greek led by Cheke, Sir Thomas Smith (1513–1577) [q. v.], and others, through whom he became intimate with Roger Ascham. His Lincolnshire neighbours Katherine Willoughby, duchess of Suffolk, Sir Edward Dymock, and Cecil also furthered his advance, and the Duchess of Suffolk appointed him tutor to her two sons, Henry and Charles Brandon (successively dukes of Suffolk), who divided their time between Cambridge and Holbeach's episcopal palace at Bugden (*Addit. MS.* 5815, f. 41). On their death Wilson collaborated with Walter Haddon [q. v.], another Etonian, in producing 'Vita et Obitus Duorum Fratrum Suffolciensium, Henrici et Caroli Brandoni . . . duabus epistolis explicata,' London, 1551, 4to. Wilson wrote the dedication to Henry Grey, created Duke of Suffolk on 11 Oct. in that year, the first epistle, and several of the copies of verses at the end of the volume. It was published by Richard Grafton [q. v.], who had helped Wilson at Cambridge, and suggested to him his treatise 'The Rule of Reason, conteinynge the Arte of Logique set forth in Englishe . . .' which was also published by Grafton in the same year (London, 8vo) and dedicated to Edward VI. The first edition is very rare, and the copy in the British Museum has manuscript notes by Sir Thomas Smith; a second edition appeared in 1552, a third in 1553, and others in 1567 and 1580; it contains a passage from Nicholas Udall's 'Ralph Roister Doister,' which is reprinted in Wood's 'Athenæ' (ed. Bliss, i. 213–14). Wilson also wrote in 1552 a dedication to Warwick, the Duke of Northumberland's eldest son, of Haddon's 'Exhortatio ad Literas.'

According to John Gough Nichols, Wilson's 'Arte of Rhetorique' was published at the same time as, and uniform with, the 'Rule of Reason,' but the earliest edition of which any copy is known to be extant is dated 'mense Januarii 1553.' It is entitled 'The Arte of Rhetorique, for the use of all suche as are studious of eloquence, sette forthe in Englishe by Thomas Wilson,' London, 4to; it bears no printer's name. Wilson describes it as being written when he was 'having in my country this last summer a quiet time of vacation with Sir Edward Dymock.' The copy of the first edition in the British Museum was given to George Steevens [q.v.] by Dr. Johnson. A second edition appeared in 1562 (London, 4to; prologue dated 7 Dec. 1560), and subsequent editions in 1567, 1580, 1584, and 1585, all in quarto. Warton describes it as 'the first system of criticism in our language,' though in the common use of the word it is not criticism at all, but a system of rhetoric without much claim to originality, the rules being mainly drawn from Aristotle, Cicero, and Quintilian. Wilson, however, did good service by his denunciation of pedantry, 'strange inkhorn terms,' and the use of French and 'Italianated' idiom, which 'counterfeited the kinges Englishe' (HALLAM, *Lit. of Europe*, ii. 193, 209; BRYDGES, *Censura Lit.* i. 339, ii. 2). In this way Wilson may have stimulated the development of English prose, and it has been maintained that Shakespeare himself owes something, including

hints for Dogberry's character, to a study of Wilson's book (Drake, *Shakespeare and his Time*, i. 440–1, 472–4).

The 'Arte of Rhetorique' was dedicated to Northumberland's eldest son, John Dudley, earl of Warwick, and from this time Wilson became a staunch adherent of the Dudley family, his especial patron in later years being the Earl of Leicester. On Northumberland's fall he sought safety on the continent; in 1555 he was with Cheke at Padua, where on 21 Sept. 1556 he delivered, in St. Anthony's Church, an oration on the death of Edward Courtenay, earl of Devon, which is printed in Strype's 'Memorials' (vol. iii. App. p. lvii). Thence he seems to have proceeded to Rome before December 1557, when he was implicated in some intrigue at the papal court against Cardinal Pole (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1553–8, pp. 345, 374, 380). On 17 March 1557–8 Philip and Mary wrote commanding him to return home and appear before the privy council before 15 June following (*ib.* Dom. 1547–80, p. 100). The English ambassador, Sir Edward Carne, delivered him this letter in April, but Wilson paid no attention; and it was possibly at Mary's instigation that he was arrested and charged before the inquisition with having written the books on logic and rhetoric, and with being a heretic. He is said to have been put to torture, and he owed his escape to a riot which broke out on the news of Paul IV's death on 18 Aug. 1559, when the mob, enraged at the severities of the inquisition, broke open the prisons and released suspected heretics (*ib.* For. 1558–9, No. 1287; Wilson, *The Arte of Rhetorique*, ed. 1562, pref.) He now took refuge at Ferrara, where he received his diploma as LL.D. on 29 Nov. 1559 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. App. p. 305); he was incorporated in this degree at Oxford on 6 Sept. 1566, and at Cambridge on 30 Aug. 1571 (*Lansd. MS.* 982, f. 2; *Reg. Univ. Oxon.* i. 264; *Addit. MS.* 5815, f. 41).

In 1560 Wilson returned to London, whence on 7 Dec. he dated the preface to the second edition of his 'Arte of Rhetorique;' he was admitted advocate in the court of arches by a commission from Archbishop Parker dated 28 Feb. 1560–1 (*Lansd. MS.* 982, f. 3); and Parker also seems to have appointed him dean of the college he founded at Stoke Clare, Suffolk (*Addit. MS.* 5815, f. 42). In January 1560–1 he spoke of being 'summoned to serve abroad' (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1560–1, No. 930), but no trace of the nature of this mission has been found. In the same year he became master of St. Catherine's Hospital in the Tower, and also master of requests (Leadam, *Court of Requests*, 1897, pp. xlv, cvii, cix, cxx). In the former capacity he incurred some odium by taking down the choir of St. Catherine's, said by Stow to have been as large as that of St. Paul's, and apparently it was only Cecil's intervention that prevented his selling the franchises of the hospital. He was returned for Michael Borough in Cornwall to the parliament summoned to meet on 11 Jan. 1562–3 and dissolved on 2 Jan. 1566–7. In April 1564 he was commissioned with Dr. Valentine Dale [q.v.] to examine John Hales (*d.* 1571) [q. v.] about his book advocating the claims of Lady Catherine Grey to the succession (*Hatfield MSS.* vol. i. passim). On new year's day 1566–7 he presented to the queen an 'Oratio de Clementia,' now extant in the British Museum (*Royal MS.* 12 A. 1).

In 1563 Sir Thomas Chaloner had urged Wilson's appointment as ambassador to the court of Spain, but Wilson's first diplomatic employment of any note was his mission to Portugal in 1567; it dealt mainly with commercial matters, and Wilson's energies were largely devoted to furthering in Portugal the mercantile interests of his brother-in-law, Sir William Winter [q. v.] His commission was apparently dated 6 May 1567 (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, i. 494), but it was October before he had his first interview at Lisbon (*Cotton. MS.* Nero B. i. 142). While there he entered into relations with Osorio da Fonseca, the well-known bishop of Silves, and on his return in 1568 Wilson brought with him the bishop's reply to Haddon (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. App. p. 363, and art. Haddon, Walter). In July he addressed some Latin verses to Cecil on his recovery from illness. On 13 May 1569 he vainly requested to be again sent as agent to Portugal (*Lansd. MS.* xii., art. 3), and he generally acted as intermediary between Portuguese envoys in London and the English government. As a thoroughgoing adherent of Leicester he also participated in the earl's secret negotiations with the Spanish ambassador (*Cal. Simancas Papers*, 1569–78, pp. 61 sqq.)

In the intervals of these occupations and his duties as master of requests Wilson busied himself with his translation of 'The Three Orations of Demosthenes, chiefe orator among the Grecians in favour of the Olynthians . . . with those his four Orations . . . against King Philip of Macedonie; most nedeful to be redde in these daungerous dayes of all them that loue their countries libertie and desire to take warning for their better

auayle . . . . After these Orations ended, Demosthenes lyfe is set foorth;' it also contains a description of Athens and various panegyrics on Demosthenes. The translation had been begun at Padua in 1556 with Cheke, and Wilson seems to have resumed it in November 1569 (*Lansd. MS.* xiii. art. 15; *Letters of Eminent Lit. Men*, pp. 28–9), but the preface was not dated till 10 June 1570, in which year the book was published with a dedication to Cecil (London, 4to). The preface contains 'a remarkable comparison of England with Athens in the time of Demosthenes,' the part of Philip of Macedon being filled by Philip of Spain (SEELEY, *British Policy*, 1894, i. 156); it is similar to the 'Latin treatise on the Dangerous State of England,' on which Wilson speaks of being engaged on 13 Aug. 1569 (*Lansd. MS.* xiii. art. 9), and which is now extant in the Record Office (*State Papers*, Dom. Eliz. cxxiii. 17), being dated 2 April 1578, and entitled 'A Discourse touching the Kingdom's Perils with their Remedies.' To this is to be attributed the curious story contributed probably by Dr. Johnson to the 'Literary Magazine' (1758, p. 151), to the effect that Wilson was employed by the government to translate Demosthenes with a view to rousing a national resistance to Spanish invasion (*Addit. MS.* 5815, f. 42). Apart from its political significance, Wilson's translation is notable as the earliest English version of Demosthenes, and attains a high level of scholarship; no second edition, however, appears to have been called for, though a Latin version by Nicholas Carr [q. v.], who died in 1568, was published in 1571. At the same time Wilson was engaged upon his 'Discourse uppon usurye by waye of Dialogue and Oracions,' which he dedicated to Leicester. The preface is dated 20 July 1569, but the book was not published until 1572 (London, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1584). It was one of the numerous sixteenth-century attacks upon interest based mainly on biblical texts which proved absolutely unavailing against the economic tendencies of the time, but it is of some value as illustrating various phases of contemporary opinion on the subject (ASHLEY, *Econ. Hist.* ii. 467–9); Jewel bestowed upon it his warm commendation, and on Jewel's death Wilson contributed a copy of verses to the collection published in his memory (London, 1573, 4to).

Less congenial work occupied Wilson during the autumn of 1571; on 7 Sept. he conveyed the Duke of Norfolk to the Tower, and for the next few weeks he did 'nothing else but examine prisoners' (*Cal. Simancas MSS.* 1568–79, p. 339). On the 15th he received a warrant to put two of Norfolk's servants to the rack (ELLIS, *Orig. Letters*, I. ii. 261), and so engrossing was this occupation that he took up his residence, and wrote letters 'from prison in the Bloody Tower' (*Cotton. MS.* Calig. C. iii. f. 260; *Hatfield MSS.* i. 571 sqq.) He also conducted many of the examinations in connection with the Ridolfi plot, and in June 1572 was sent with Sir Ralph Sadler [q. v.] to Mary Queen of Scots 'to expostulate with her by way of accusation' (*ib.* ii. 19; instructions in *Egerton MS.* 2124, f. 4). He was returned for Lincoln city to the parliament that was summoned to meet on 8 May 1572 and was not dissolved till after his death, and on 8 July he was commissioned to provide for the better regulation of commerce (*Lansd. MS.* xiv. art. 21). In the summer of 1573 he had many conferences with the Portuguese ambassadors (*Harl. MS.* 6991, arts. 24, 26, and 27).

In the autumn of 1574 Wilson was sent on the first of his important embassies to the Netherlands; he left London on 7 Nov. (WALSINGHAM'S *Diary* ap. *Camden Soc. Misc.* iv. 22; his instructions, abstracted in *Cal. State Papers*, For. 1572–4, No. 1587, are printed in full in *Relations Politiques des Pays-Bas et d'Angleterre*, vii. 349–52; there are others in *Cotton. MS.* Galba C. v. ff. 51–216, and *Harl. MS.* 6991). While at Brussels he is said to have instigated a plot for seizing Don John and handing him over to the insurgents (*Cal. Simancas MSS.* 1568–1579, pp. 543–4). He remained in the Low Countries until 27 March 1575, when he sailed from Dunkirk (*Act P. C.* 1571–5, p. 361). His second embassy to the Netherlands followed in the autumn of 1576; he left London on 25 Oct. (*Camden Soc. Misc.* iv. 28), and spent nearly nine months in Flanders, mainly at Brussels, Bruges, Antwerp, or Ghent. His despatches are printed in 'Relations Politiques' (ix. 1–414; see also *Cal. State Papers*, For. 1575–77; *Hatfield MSS.* vol. ii. passim; *Cotton. MS.* Galba C. v. ff. 272–358; *Harl. MSS.* 36 art. 34, and 6992 arts. 36, 37; and *Lansd. MSS.* clv. art. 67). The ostensible purpose of his mission was to negotiate some *modus vivendi* between Don John, with whom he had various interviews (e.g. on 1 May 1577, *Cotton. MS.* Galba C. v. f. 306), and the Dutch insurgents; but he soon came to the conclusion that such schemes were impracticable, and urged a complete understanding between England and William of Orange (*Hatfield MSS.* ii. 150–4; cf. PUTNAM, *William the Silent*, ii. 172–212). He also took part in the negotiations for a marriage between Elizabeth and

Anjou. He returned to England on 13 July 1577.

During his absence Wilson was on 23 April 1577 nominated a commissioner for a special visitation of Oxford University, but he was destined for more important work. In September the Spanish ambassador wrote that Leicester, with a view to furthering his project of marrying the queen, was bringing into the council all his adherents, of whom Wilson was one (*Cal. Simancas MSS.* 1568–1579, p. 546). Wilson does not, however, occur as a privy councillor until 12 Nov., when he was sworn secretary of state in succession to Sir Thomas Smith (*Acts P. C.* ed. Dasent, 1577–8, p. 85). From that date he was constant in attendance on the council, but he was somewhat overshadowed by the superior ability of his colleague in the secretariate, Sir Francis Walsingham [q. v.], and the nature of his political influence is not easy to distinguish, more particularly as he tempered his adherence to Leicester with a firm desire to stand well with Burghley. He was, however, the principal authority on Portuguese affairs, and was the main supporter of Don Antonio's ambassadors in London (*Cal. Simancas MSS.* 1580–6, p. 183). In 1580 he became one of Elizabeth's lay deans, being installed dean of Durham on 5 Feb. 1579–80, a preferment for which he was a candidate in 1563, when William Whittingham [q. v.] was appointed (Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii. 299). Ralph Lever [q. v.] protested against Wilson's election (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, p. 644), and the nomination of a layman to the deanery was a rude assertion of the royal supremacy against those who had cavilled at Wilson's predecessor on the ground of his invalid ordination (cf. *Add. MS.* 23235, f. 5).

Wilson's last attendance at the council board was on 3 May 1581. He died at St. Catherine's Hospital on 16 June following, and was buried there on the 17th. He ordered in his will that he should be buried 'without charge or pomp,' and no trace of his monument, if there was one, remains. A portrait of Wilson, dated 1575 but repaired in 1777, representing him in a black cap and dark furred dress, belonged in 1866 to Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, bart. (*Cat. First Loan Exhib.* No. 214, where Wilson is erroneously styled 'Sir Thomas'). Another, an old copy of an anonymous painting, was in 1879 transferred from the British Museum to the National Portrait Gallery, London. A copy of his will, dated 19 May 1581, is preserved at Hatfield (*Cal. Hatfield MSS.* ii. 391). He left his house at Edmonton to the overseers of his will, Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir William Winter, and Matthew Smith, to be sold to pay his debts; five hundred marks to his daughter Mary on her marriage or coming of age, and a like sum to his daughter Lucrece; his son Nicholas was to be sole executor. No successor was appointed to Wilson, Walsingham acting as sole secretary until Davison's selection on 30 Sept. 1586. His death was the occasion of various poetical laments (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. App. p. 97, 4th Rep. App. pp. 252–4).

Wilson was twice married: first, to Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Empson [q. v.], and widow of John Pinchon of Writtle, Essex (Baker, *Northamptonshire*, ii. 141). By her Wilson appears to have had no issue; and he married, secondly, Agnes, daughter of John Winter of Lidney, Gloucestershire, sister of Sir William Winter, the admiral, and widow of William Brooke (*Visit. Gloucestershire*, 1623, p. 274); of her three children, the only son, Nicholas, settled at Sheepwash, Lincolnshire (see pedigree in *Coll. of Arms MS.* C. 23); Mary married, first, Robert Burdett (*d.* 1603) of Bramcote, by whom she was mother of Sir Thomas Burdett, first baronet, ancestor of Sir Francis Burdett [q. v.] and of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts; and, secondly, Sir Christopher Lowther of Lowther, Westmorland. She was buried in the choir of Penrith parish church (*Lansd. MS.* 982, f. 2). Wilson's second daughter, Lucrece, married Sir George Belgrave of Belgrave, Leicestershire.

Wilson has generally been confused with one or more contemporaries of the same name; a confusion of him with Sir Thomas Wilson (1560?–1629) [q. v.] has led to his being frequently styled a knight. Other contemporaries were Thomas Wilson (*d.* 1586), a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who took refuge at Frankfurt during Mary's reign, was elected dean of Worcester in 1571, and died on 20 July 1586 (Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabr.* ii. 5–6); Thomas Wilson (*d.* 1615), canon of Windsor (see *Lansd. MS.* 983, f. 147); and Thomas Wilson (1563–1622) [q. v.]

[A mass of Wilson's correspondence remains in the Record Office, principally among the foreign state papers, and in the British Museum; the portions that have been printed or calendared are indicated in the text. See also Cat. Cotton., Harleian, Lansdowne, and Add. MSS.; Cal. State Papers, Dom., Foreign, and Spanish series; Acts of the Privy Council, ed. Dasent; Haynes and Murdin's Burghley State Papers; Cal. Hatfield MSS. vols. i. and ii.; Collins's Letters and Memorials of State; Digges's Compleat Ambassador, 1655; Kervyn de Letten-

hove's Rel. Pol. des Pays-Bas et d'Angleterre, 1882–1891, vols. vi–x.; Wright's Queen Elizabeth and her Times; Nares's Life of Burghley, 3 vols., Hume's Great Lord Burghley, 1898; Froude's Hist. of England; Cole's Athenæ (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 5815, ff. 40–5); Fuller's Hist. of Cambridge, p. 75, and Worthies, ed. 1836; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib.; Ritson's Bibl. Anglo-Poetica; Strype's Works (General Index, 1827); Gough's General Index to Parker Soc. Publ.; Ducarel and Nichols's Hist. of St. Catherine's Hospital; Gent. Mag. 1835, i. 468–75; Ellis's Original Letters; Lodge's Illustrations, ii. 194–5; Lit. Remains of Edward VI (Roxburghe Club); Ascham's Epistolæ, pp. 425, 426; Gabriel Harvey's Works, ed. Grosart, i. 182, ii. 84; D'Ewes's Journals; Burgon's Life and Times of Gresham; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 434–7, 568; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Official Ret. Members of Parl.; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. vi. 243; Wilson's Works in Brit. Mus. Libr.] A. F. P.

WILSON, THOMAS (1563–1622), divine, born in the county of Durham in 1563, matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, on 17 Nov. 1581, aged 18, graduated B.A. on 7 Feb. 1583–4, and was licensed M.A. on 7 July 1586 (Clark, *Indexes*, ii. 102, iii. 119). He was elected chaplain of the college, apparently before he was ordained, on 24 April 1585. In July 1586 he was appointed rector of St. George the Martyr at Canterbury through the influence of Henry Robinson (1553?–1616) [q. v.], provost of Queen's College and afterwards bishop of Carlisle, to whom Wilson also owed his college education (cf. the epistle dedicatory to the *Christian Dictionarie*). He remained at Canterbury for the rest of his life, preaching three or four sermons every week, and winning the affections of the puritan section of his people, although more than once complained of by others to Archbishop Abbot for nonconformity. He was acting as chaplain to Thomas, second lord Wotton, in 1611.

Wilson died at Canterbury in January 1621–2, and was buried in his own churchyard, outside the chancel, on the 25th. A funeral sermon was preached (London, 1622, 4to) by William Swift of St. Andrew's, Canterbury, great-grandfather of Dean Swift. His portrait, engraved by Cross, prefixed to the 'Commentarie,' shows him to be a lean, sharp-visaged man; he was married and left a large family.

Wilson's chief work was his 'Christian Dictionarie' (London, 1612, 4to), one of the earliest attempts made at a concordance of the Bible in English. Its usefulness was soon recognised, and it ran through many editions. The fourth was much enlarged by John Bagwell (n.d., London); the fifth appeared in 1647; the sixth (1655, fol.) was still further augmented by Andrew Symson. Over his 'Commentarie' on Romans, a work written in the form of a dialogue between Timotheus and Silas, Wilson spent seven years. It was reprinted in 1627 (fol.), and reached a third edition in 1653 (4to). In 1611 he published in octavo a volume containing (*a*) 'Jacob's Ladder; or, a short Treatise laying forth the severall Degrees of Gods Eternall Purpose,' (*b*) 'A Dialogue about Jvstification by Faith,' (*c*) 'A Receit against Heresie,' and two sermons. Besides some further sermons and other works apparently lost, he wrote 'Saints by Calling; or, Called to be Saints,' London, 1620, 4to.

[Brook's Lives of the Puritans, ii. 282; Granger's Biogr. Hist. i. 369; Hasted's Kent, iii. 471; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Registers of St. George the Martyr, Canterbury, ed. Cowper, 1891, pp. iii, vii, 19, 20, 21, 23, 182; information from the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.] C. F. S.

WILSON, Sir THOMAS (1560?–1629), keeper of the records and author, born probably about 1560, is described in the admission register of St. John's College, Cambridge, as 'Norfolciensis,' and is said to have been 'nephew' of Dr. Thomas Wilson (1525?–1581) [q. v.], Elizabeth's secretary of state (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, 1603–6, p. xx). No confirmation of this relationship has been traced, and the younger Wilson is not mentioned in the elder's will. Possibly he was the 'Thomas Wilson of Willey, Hertfordshire, son and heir of Wilson of the same, gent.,' who was admitted student of Gray's Inn on 11 Feb. 1594–5. He was educated apparently at Stamford grammar school, and matriculated from St. John's College, Cambridge, on 26 Nov. 1575. In 1583 he was elected on Burghley's nomination to a scholarship on the foundress's foundation at St. John's (Burghley in *Lansd. MS.* 77, f. 20; *St. John's Coll. Register*, per Mr. R. F. Scott). He graduated B.A. in 1583 from St. John's College, but migrated to Trinity Hall, whence he graduated M.A. in 1587. For fifteen years, according to his own account, he studied civil law at Cambridge. In 1594 he procured a letter from Burghley recommending his election as fellow of Trinity Hall. The recommendation was ineffectual, and Wilson betook himself to foreign travel.

In 1596, while sojourning in Italy and Germany, Wilson translated from the Spanish Gorge de Montemayor's 'Diana,' a romance, from which the story of 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' was partly drawn (Lee, *Shakespeare*, p. 53); it was dedicated to Shake-

speare's friend, the Earl of Southampton, 'then upon the Spanish voiage with my Lord of Essex.' The original translation does not appear to be extant, but about 1617 Wilson made a copy, extant in British Museum Additional MS. 18638, which he dedicated to Fulke Greville, chancellor of the exchequer, and afterwards Lord Brooke [q. v.]; he remarks that Brooke's friend Sir Philip Sidney [q. v.] 'did much affect and imitate' 'Diana,' and possibly Wilson took part in publishing some of Sidney's works, for on 12 April 1607 he asked Sir Thomas Lake to further his petition for the privilege of printing 'certain books [by Sidney] wherein myself and my late dear friend Mr. Golding have taken pains' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom., Addenda, 1580–1625, p. 495; cf. art. GOLDING, ARTHUR). He is possibly also the Thomas Wilson whose name appears at the foot of the first page of the manuscript 'Booke on the State of Ireland,' addressed to Essex by 'H. C.' (? Henry Cuffe [q. v.]) in 1599 (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, 1598–9, p. 505); owing to its being a dialogue 'between Peregryn and Silvyn,' the names of Edmund Spenser's two sons, it has been considered the work of the poet himself [cf. art. SPENSER, EDMUND].

In spite of these indications of a connection with Southampton and Essex, Wilson, fortunately for himself, remained faithful to the Cecils, and during the later years of Elizabeth's reign he was constantly employed as foreign intelligencer. On 27 Feb. 1600–1 Sir Robert Cecil wrote to him: 'I like so well many of your letters and discourses to the lord treasurer [Buckhurst] that I wish you not only to continue the same course of writing to him, but also to me' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1598–1601, p. 600). Among these discourses was one begun on 1 March following 'on the state of England A.D. 1600,' giving the claims of twelve competitors for the crown, 'with a description of this country and of Ireland, the conduct of the people, state of the revenue and expenses, and the military and naval forces;' it is extant in the Record Office (*State Papers*, Dom., Elizabeth, vol. cclxxx.) In December he was at Florence, and he speaks of being employed on various negotiations with the Duke of Ferrara, the Venetians, and other Italian states (*ib.* James I, cxxxv. 14; for details of his movements, see his diary in *ib.* xi. 45). He was obviously a thorough Italian scholar (cf. *Addit. MS.* 11576, ff. 2 sqq.), and the main object of his residence in Italy during 1601–1602 was to ascertain the nature and extent of the Spanish and papal designs against England (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1601–3, pp. 127, 234). He returned to England during the winter, and was at Greenwich on 12 June 1603 (*Cotton. MS.* Calig. E. x. 359; ELLIS, *Orig. Letters*, II. iii. 201–2), but early in 1604 he was sent to reside as consul in Spain (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. James I, cxxxv. 14; WINWOOD, *Mem.* ii. 45; NICHOLS, *Progr. James I*, i. 475). He was at Bayonne in February 1603–4 (*Cotton. MS.* Calig. E. xi. 78–9), and remained in Spain until the arrival of the Earl of Nottingham and Sir Charles Cornwallis [q. v.] as ambassadors in 1605.

On his return to England Wilson definitely entered the service of Sir Robert Cecil, who leased to him a house adjoining his own, called 'Britain's Burse,' in Durham Place, Strand (see sketch in *State Papers*, Dom., Charles I, xxi. 64). He took a considerable part in supervising the building of Salisbury's house in Durham Place and also at Hatfield, in the neighbourhood of which he received from Lord Salisbury the manor of Hoddesdon. In 1605 he is said to have been returned to parliament for Newton (? Newtown, Isle of Wight); the official return does not mention this by-election, but that Wilson sat in this parliament is probable from the frequent notes of its proceedings with regard to such matters as scutages and the 'post-nati' with which he supplied the government. He also kept the minutes of the proceedings of the committee for the union of England and Scotland, and made a collection of the objections likely to be urged against the union in parliament. About 1606, on the surrender of Sir Thomas Lake [q. v.], Salisbury procured for Wilson the post of keeper of the records at Whitehall, with a salary of 30*l.*; he also obtained the clerkship of imports, worth 40*l.* a year, but lost it when Suffolk became treasurer in 1614.

Wilson was a zealous and energetic keeper of the records, and made many suggestions with regard to them, which, if they had been adopted, would have saved subsequent students an infinity of trouble. One of these was the creation of an office in which chartularies of dissolved abbeys and monasteries should be transcribed and kept for the use of 'searchers,' and to prevent needless litigation for want of access to title-deeds (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1611–18, p. 508). Another, inspired more by self-interest, was the creation of an office of 'register of honour,' to be filled by himself, so as to obviate frequent disputes for precedence among knights and their ladies. He also suggested the publication of a gazette of news

'as is already done in Germany, France, Italy, and Spain,' and the grant of a patent to himself for printing it. His main difficulty was with secretaries of state and other officials, who refused to deliver to him public documents to which he considered the state entitled, and with highly placed borrowers who neglected to return the documents they borrowed. Among the latter was Sir Robert Bruce Cotton [q.v.], and in 1615 Wilson protested against Cotton's appointment as keeper of the exchequer records, complaining that Cotton already injured the keepers of the state papers enough by 'having such things as he hath coningly scraped together,' and fearing that many exchequer records would find their way into Cotton's private collection. Similarly, when Ralph Starkey [q.v.] acquired the papers of Secretary Davison, Wilson procured a warrant for their seizure, and on 14 Aug. 1619 secured a sackful, containing forty-five bundles of manuscripts (*Harl. MS.* 286, f. 286). He rendered valuable service in arranging and preserving such documents as he did succeed in acquiring (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, 1603–1606, pref. pp. xx, xxii, xxxv, xli; EDWARDS, *Founders of the British Museum*, p. 149).

Wilson's interests were not, however, confined to the state paper office. He was an original subscriber to the Virginia Company (BROWN, *Genesis*, ii. 1054), and kept a keen watch on discoveries in the East Indies, maintaining a correspondence with persons in most quarters of the globe (see PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, i. 408–13; *Cal. State Papers*, East Indies, vols. i. and ii. passim). He petitioned for a grant of two thousand acres in Ulster in 1618, and drew up a scheme for the military government of Ireland (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, 1615–25, p. 202; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. App. p. 284). He thought he 'could do better service than in being always buried amongst the state papers;' his especial ambition was to be made master of requests, an office for which he repeatedly and vainly petitioned the king. He also procured royal letters to the fellows of Trinity Hall and of Gonville and Caius Colleges in favour of his election as master of their respective societies at the next vacancy; but the letters seem never to have been sent, and Wilson remained keeper of the records till his death.

He was, however, knighted at Whitehall on 20 July 1618 (NICHOLS, *Progr. of James I*, iii. 487), and in September following was selected for the dishonourable task of worming out of Ralegh sufficient admissions to condemn him. He took up his residence with Ralegh in the Tower on 14 Sept., and was relieved of his charge on 15 Oct. He appears to have entered on his duties with some zest, styling his prisoner the 'arch-hypocrite' and 'arch-impostor,' and admitting in his reports that he had held out the hope of mercy as a bait; there is, however, no ground for the suggestion thrown out by one of Ralegh's biographers that the real object of Wilson's employment was Ralegh's assassination (Wilson's reports are among the Domestic State Papers, see *Cal.* 1611–18, pp. 569–92; some are printed in SPEDDING'S *Bacon*, xiii. 425–7). On Ralegh's death Wilson urged the transference of his manuscripts to the state paper office, and actually seized his 'mathematical and sea-instruments' for the navy board, and drew up a catalogue of his books, which he presented to the king.

Wilson died some time before 31 July 1629, when letters of administration were granted to his widow Margaret, possibly sister of the Peter Mewtys or Mewys whom Wilson succeeded in 1605 as member for Newtown. His only child, a daughter, married, about 1614, Ambrose Randolph, younger son of Thomas Randolph (1523–1590) [q.v.], who was joint-keeper of the records with Wilson from 1614.

Besides the works already mentioned, Wilson compiled a 'Collection of Divers Matters concerning the Marriages of Princes' Children,' which he presented on 4 Oct. 1617 to James I; the original is now in British Museum Additional MS. 11576. On 10 Aug. 1616 he sent to Ellesmere a 'collection of treaties regulating commercial intercourse with the Netherlands' (*Egerton Papers*, Camden Soc. p. 476); he drew up a digest of the arrangement of documents in his office (*Stowe MS.* 548, ff. 2 sqq.), and left unfinished a history of the revenues of the chief powers in Europe (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1623–5, p. 557). Much of his correspondence is preserved among the foreign state papers in the Record Office, and among the yet uncalendared documents at Hatfield.

[Wilson gives an account of his services in his petitions in State Papers, Dom., James I, xciii. 131, and cxxxv. 14, and of his movements in 1601–4, *ib.* xi. 45. See also Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1600–28, passim, Ireland, 1603–25; Cotton. MS. Calig. E. xi. 81; Lansd. MS. 77, f. 20; Harl. MS. 7000, f. 34; Hist. MSS. Comm. 2nd Rep. App. pp. 55, 283, 284, 9th Rep. App. ii. 373; Winwood's Memorials, ii. 45; Nichols's Progr. of James I, i. 188, 246, 475, iii. 487; Brewer's Court and Times of James I; Spedding's Bacon; St. John, Edwards, Cayley, Stebbing, and Hume's Lives of Ralegh; Gardiner's Hist. of England, ii. 143; authorities cited in text.] A. F. P.

WILSON, THOMAS (1663–1755), bishop of Sodor and Man, sixth of seven children and fifth son of Nathaniel (*d.* 29 May 1702) and Alice (*d.* 16 Aug. 1708) Wilson, was born at Burton, Cheshire, on 20 Dec. 1663. His mother was a sister of Richard Sherlock [q. v.] From the King's school, Chester, under Francis Harpur (CRUTTWELL; but a local tradition identifies his master with Edward Harpur of the grammar school, Frodsham) he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a sizar on 29 May 1682, his tutor being John Barton, afterwards dean of Ardagh. Swift entered in the previous month; other contemporaries were Peter Browne [q.v.] and Edward Chandler [q. v.] He was elected scholar on 4 June 1683. In February 1686 he graduated B.A. The influence of Michael Hewetson (*d.* 1709) turned his thoughts from medicine to the church. He was ordained deacon before attaining the canonical age by William Moreton [q. v.], bishop of Kildare, on St. Peter's day (29 June) 1686. He left Ireland to become curate (10 Feb. 1687) to his uncle Sherlock, in the chapelry of Newchurch Kenyon, now a separate parish, then in the parish of Winwick, Lancashire. He was ordained priest by Nicholas Stratford [q. v.] on 20 Oct. 1689, and remained in charge of Newchurch till the end of August 1692. He was then appointed domestic chaplain to William George Richard Stanley, ninth earl of Derby (*d.* 1702), and tutor to his only son, James, lord Strange (1680–1699), with a salary of 30*l.* Early in 1693 he was appointed master of the almshouse at Lathom, yielding 20*l.* more. At Easter he made a vow to set apart a fifth of his slender income for pious uses, especially for the poor. In June he was offered by Lord Derby the valuable rectory of Badsworth, West Riding of Yorkshire, but refused it, having made a resolution against non-residence. He graduated M.A. in 1696 (*Cat. of Graduates Univ. of Dublin*, 1869; Stubbs says 1693).

On 27 Nov. 1697 Lord Derby offered him the bishopric of Sodor and Man, vacant since the death of Baptist Levinz [q. v.], and insisted on his taking it. On 10 Jan. 1698 he was created LL.D. by Archbishop Tenison (his own statement; Foster says the entry is of 'John' Wilson). On 16 Jan. 1698 he was consecrated at the Savoy (LE NEVE, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, 1854, iii. 328; STUBBS, *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, 1897, p. 131). On 28 Jan. the rectory of Badsworth was again offered to him *in commendam*, and again refused, though the see of Man was worth no more than 300*l.* a year. His first business was to recover the arrears of royal bounty (an annuity of 100*l.* granted 1675). On 6 April he landed at Derby Haven in the Isle of Man, and was stalled on 11 April in the ruins of St. German's Cathedral, Peel, and at once took up his residence at Bishop's Court, Kirk Michael. He found it also in a ruinous condition, and set about rebuilding the greater part of it, at a cost of 1,400*l.*, of which all but 200*l.* came from his own pocket. He soon became 'a very energetic planter' of fruit and forest trees, turning 'the bare slopes' into 'a richly wooded glen.' He was an equally zealous farmer and miller, doing much by his example to develop the resources of the island. For some time he was 'the only physician in the island;' he set up a drug-shop, giving advice and medicine gratis to the poor (CRUTTWELL, p. xci). He had not been two months in the island when he had before him the petition of Christopher Hampton of Kirk Braddon, whose wife had been condemned to seven years' penal servitude for lamb stealing, and who asked the bishop's license for a second marriage in consideration of his 'motherless children.' Wilson gave him (26 May 1698) 'liberty to make such a choice as may be most for yo^r support and comfort.' Yet his views of marriage were usually strict; marriage with a deceased wife's sister he regarded as incest.

The building of new churches (beginning with the Castletown chapel, 1698) was one of his earliest cares, and in 1699 he took up the scheme of Thomas Bray (1656–1730) [q. v.], and began the establishment of parochial libraries in his diocese. This led to provision in the Manx language for the needs of his people. The printing of 'prayers for the poor families' is projected in a memorandum of Whit-Sunday 1699, but was not carried out till 30 May 1707, the date of issue of his 'Principles and Duties of Christianity . . . in English and Manks . . . with short and plain directions and prayers,' 1707, 2 parts, 8vo. This was the first book published in Manx, and is often styled the 'Manx Catechism.' It was followed by 'A Further Instruction;' 'A Short and Plain Instruction . . . for the Lord's Supper,' 1733; and 'The Gospel of St. Matthew,' 1748 (translated, with the help of his vicars-general, in 1722). The remaining Gospels and the Acts were also translated into Manx under his supervision, but not published (MOORE, p. 218). He freely issued occasional orders for special services, with new prayers, the Uniformity Act not specifying the Isle of Man. A public library was established by him at Castletown in 1706, and from that year, by help of the trustees of the 'academic fund,' and by benefactions from Lady Elizabeth

Hastings [q. v.], he did much to increase the efficiency of the grammar schools and parish schools in the island. He was created D.D. at Oxford on 3 April 1707, and incorporated at Cambridge on 11 June. In 1724 he founded, and in 1732 endowed, a school at Burton, his birthplace.

The restoration of ecclesiastical discipline was, from the first, an object which Wilson had at heart. Scandalous cases, frequently involving the morals of the clergy, gave him much trouble. The 'spiritual statutes' of the island (valid, where not superseded by the Anglican canons of 1603) were of native growth, and often uncouth in their provisions. Without attempting to disturb these (with the single exception of abolishing commutation of penance by fine), Wilson drew up his famous 'Ecclesiastical Constitutions,' ten in number, which were subscribed by the clergy in a convocation at Bishop's Court on 3 Feb. 1704, ratified by the governor and council on 4 Feb., confirmed by James Stanley, tenth earl of Derby (*d.* 1736), and publicly proclaimed on the Tinwald Hill on 6 June. Of these constitutions it was said by Sir Peter King, first lord King [q. v.], that 'if the ancient discipline of the church were lost, it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man.'

The discipline worked smoothly till 1713, 'when it came into collision with the official class' (Moore, p. 192), owing to an apprehended reduction of revenue through Wilson's practice of mitigating fines in the spiritual court. Robert Mawdesley (*d.* 1732), governor from 1703, had been in harmony with Wilson; his successor in 1713, Alexander Horne, became Wilson's determined opponent. The first direct conflict began in 1716. Mary Henricks, a married woman, was excommunicated (22 Oct.) for adultery, and condemned to penance and prison. She appealed (20 Dec.) to the lord of the isle, and Horne allowed the appeal; Wilson, rightly maintaining that there was no appeal except to the archbishop of York, did not appear at the hearing (23 Dec. 1717, in London), and was fined (19 Feb. 1719) in 10*l.*; the fine was remitted (20 Aug.) The episcopal registrar, John Woods of Kirk Malew, was twice imprisoned (1720 and 1721) for refusing to act without the bishop's direction. The governor's wife (Jane Horne) was ordered (19 Dec. 1721) to ask forgiveness (in mitigation of penance) for slanderous statements. For admitting her to communion and for false doctrine Archdeacon Robert Horrobin, the governor's chaplain, was suspended (17 May 1722). Refusing to recall the sentence, Wilson was fined (25 June) 50*l.*, and his vicars-general 20*l.* apiece, and in default were imprisoned in Castle Rushen (29 June). Wilson appealed to the crown (19 July); they were released on 31 Aug., but the fines were paid through Thomas Corlett. The dampness of the prison had so affected Wilson's right hand that he was henceforth unable to move his fingers in writing. In 1724 the bishopric of Exeter was offered to Wilson as a means of reimbursement. On his declining, George I promised to meet his expenses from the privy purse, a pledge which the king's death left unfulfilled.

Part of Horrobin's false doctrine was his approval of a book which Wilson had censured. On 19 Jan. 1722 John Stevenson, a layman of Balladoole, forwarded to Wilson a copy of the 'Independent Whig,' 1721, 8vo [see Gordon, Thomas, *d.* 1750, and Trenchard, John, 1662–1723], which had been circulated in the island and sent to Stevenson by Richard Worthington for the public library. Wilson issued (27 Jan.) a pastoral letter to his clergy, bidding them excommunicate the 'agents and abettors' of 'such-like blasphemous books.' For suppressing the book Stevenson was imprisoned in Castle Rushen by Horne, who required Wilson to deliver up the volume as a condition of Stevenson's release. This he did (21 Feb.) under protest. When the book reached William Ross, the librarian, he said 'he would as soon take poison as receive that book into the library upon any other terms or conditions than immediately to burn it.' Horrobin, on the other hand, affirmed (December 1722) that the work 'had rules and directions in it sufficient to bring us to heaven, if we could observe them' (cf. Letter to the publisher, by W[alter] A[wbery], prefixed to *Independent Whig*, 5th edit. 1732).

Horne was superseded in 1723. Floyd, his successor, was generally unpopular. With the appointment of Thomas Horton in 1725, began a new conflict between civil and ecclesiastical authority. Lord Derby now claimed (5 Oct. 1725) that the act of Henry VIII, placing Man in the province of York, abrogated all insular laws in matters spiritual. The immediate result was that Horton refused to carry out a recent decision of the House of Keys, granting soldiers to execute orders of the ecclesiastical court. A revision of the 'spiritual statutes' was proposed by the House of Keys, with Wilson's concurrence. Horton took the step of suspending the whole code till 'amended and revised.' He further deprived the sumner-general and appointed another. Unavailing petitions for redress were sent to Lord Derby; the House of

Keys appealed (6 Nov. 1728) to the king in council, but nothing came of it.

On the death (1 Feb. 1736) of the tenth lord Derby, the lordship of Man passed to James Murray, second duke of Atholl (*d.* 1764). The revision of statutes proposed in 1725 was at once carried through, with the result of 'a marked absence of disputes between the civil and ecclesiastical courts' (Moore, p. 207). The intricate suit about impropriations (to all of which Atholl had a legal claim) jeopardised for a time the temporalities of the church, and was not finally settled till (7 July 1757) after Wilson's death; but with the aid of Sir Joseph Jekyll [q. v.] Wilson and his son were able to recover (1737) certain deeds securing to the clergy an equivalent for their tithe. Between Wilson and Atholl (and the governors of his appointment) there seems never to have been any personal friction. Under the revised ecclesiastical law presentments for moral offences were less frequent, procedure being less summary. But, while health lasted, Wilson was sedulous in administering the discipline through the spiritual courts, and there was an increase of clerical cases (Moore, p. 207). The extreme difficulty of obtaining suitable candidates for the miserably poor benefices led Wilson to get leave from the archbishop of York to ordain before the canonical age.

Wilson was not by nature an intolerant man, nor were his sympathies limited to the Anglican fold. It is said that Cardinal Fleury (*d.* 29 Jan. 1743) wrote to him, 'as they were the two oldest bishops, and, he believed, the poorest in Europe,' invited him to France, and was so pleased with his reply that he got an order prohibiting French privateers from ravaging the Isle of Man. Roman catholics 'not unfrequently attended' his services. He allowed dissenters 'to sit or stand' at the communion; not being compelled to kneel, they did so. The quakers 'loved and respected him' (Cruttwell, p. xcii). In 1735 he met James Edward Oglethorpe [q.v.] in London, and this was the beginning of his practical interest in foreign missions, though he was an early advocate of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and still earlier of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. His 'Essay towards an Instruction for the Indians . . . in . . . Dialogues,' 1740, 8vo, was begun at Oglethorpe's instance, and dedicated to the Georgia trustees. Wilson's son was entrusted with its revision for the press, and he submitted the manuscript to Isaac Watts. It must be remembered that most of the Georgia trustees were dissenters. Since 1738 Wilson had been interested in Zinzendorf, through friends who had met him at Oxford and London in 1737. He corresponded (1739) with Henry Cossart, author of a 'Short Account of the Moravian Churches,' and received from Zinzendorf and his coadjutors a copy of the Moravian catechism, with a letter (28 July 1740). Zinzendorf was again in London in 1749, holding there a synod (11 to 30 Sept.) News came of the death (23 Sept.) of Cochius of Berlin, 'artistes' of the 'reformed tropus' (one of three) in the Moravian church. The vacant and somewhat shadowy office was tendered to Wilson (with liberty to employ his son as substitute), Zinzendorf sending him a sealring. On 19 Dec. Wilson wrote his acceptance.

From 1750, his eighty-sixth year, Wilson was burdened with gout. He died at Bishop's Court on 7 March 1755, the fiftieth anniversary of his wife's death. His coffin was made from an elm tree planted by himself, and made into planks for that purpose some years before his death (*ib.* p. xci). He had a strong objection, mentioned in his will, to interments within churches, and was buried (11 March) at the east end of Kirk Michael churchyard, where a square marble monument marks his grave. Philip Moore preached the funeral sermon. His will (21 Dec. 1746; codicil, 1 June 1748) is printed by Keble. His portrait (painted in 1732?) was engraved (1735) by Vertue (reproduced, 1819, by Sievier). It shows his black skull-cap and 'hair flowing and silvery.' For his shoes he used 'leathern thongs instead of buckles' (Hone, p. 240). On 27 Oct. 1698 he was married at Winwick to Mary (*b.* 16 July 1674; *d.* 7 March 1705), daughter of Thomas Patten. By her he had four children, of whom Thomas (see below) survived him.

Wilson's rare unselfishness gives lustre to a life of fearless devotion to duty and wise and thrifty beneficence. The fame of his ecclesiastical discipline is rather due to the singularity of its exercise by an Anglican diocesan than to anything special either in its character or its fruits. The details furnished by Keble, with nauseous particularity from year to year, may be paralleled from the contemporary records of many a presbyterian court or anabaptist meeting. That Wilson acted with the single aim of the moral and religious improvement of his people was recognised by them, and his strictness, joined with his transparent purity, his uniform sweetness of temper, and his self-denying charities, drew to him the affectionate veneration of those to whom he dedicated his life.

Wilson's 'Works' were collected (under his son's direction) by Clement Cruttwell [q. v.], 1781, 2 vols. 4to, including a 'Life' (reprinted 1785, 3 vols. 8vo), and by John Keble [q. v.], with additions, in the 'Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology,' 1847–63, 7 vols. 8vo, preceded by a 'Life,' 1863, 2 vols. 8vo (or parts), to which Keble had devoted sixteen years' labour. Besides works noted above, many sermons and devotional pieces, he published: 1. 'Life,' prefixed to the 'Practical Christian,' 1713, 8vo, by Richard Sherlock. 2. 'History of the Isle of Man' in Gibson's (2nd) edit. of Camden's 'Britannia,' 1722, fol. vol. ii. 3. 'Observations' included in 'Abstract of the Historical Part of the Old Testament,' 1735, 8vo (his 'Notes' are in an edition of the Bible, 1785, 4to). Posthumous were: 4. 'Sacra Privata,' first published in Cruttwell, 1781, vol. i. (the Oxford edition, 1838, has a preface by Cardinal Newman; the original manuscript of the 'Sacra Privata' was exhibited, by the president and fellows of Sion College, in the loan collection at the London church congress, 1899). 5. 'Maxims of Piety and Christianity' (ditto). Many devotional manuals have been framed, by extraction and adaptation, from Wilson's works. Of his writing Cardinal Newman says (1838): 'There is nothing in him but what is plain, direct, homely, for the most part prosaic; all is sober, unstrained, rational, severely chastened in style and language.'

His son, Thomas Wilson (1703–1784), divine, was born at Bishop's Court on 24 Aug. 1703. He was the second son of the name, a previous Thomas having died an infant in 1701. His father taught him till he was sixteen, when he was placed with Clerk at the grammar school of Kirk Leatham, North Riding of Yorkshire. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 20 April 1721, was elected student on 8 July 1724, and graduated B.A. on 17 Dec. 1724 (Keble, p. 660); M.A. 16 Dec. 1727, B.D. and D.D. 10 May 1739. He was ordained deacon (1729), and priest (1731) by John Potter (1674?–1747) [q. v.], then bishop of Oxford. From Christmas 1729 to September 1731 he assisted his father in the Isle of Man, and is said to have suggested the 'clergy, widow, and orphans' fund' (Cruttwell). One reason assigned for his leaving the island is that he did not know Manx (Keble, p. 739). He declined (November 1732) an invitation to the Georgia mission. In June 1737 he was made one of the king's chaplains. On 5 Dec. 1737 he was presented to the rectory of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and held this preferment till death. He was made prebendary of Westminster on 11 April 1743, and held the rectory of St. Margaret's, Westminster, from 1753. During the Manx famine and pestilence (1739–42) he petitioned the king for a grant of breadcorn for the island. In 1743 and 1750 he visited his father in the Isle of Man. With John Leland (1691–1766) [q. v.] he corresponded from 1742, inviting his criticisms on his father's manuals of religion. He suggested to Leland that he should answer Dodwell (as he did in 1744), and Bolingbroke (1753); and Leland's chief work, 'A View of the principal Deistical Writers' (1754–6), was written as letters to Wilson, and published at his expense. He rebuilt (1776) the chancel of Kirk Michael church. Till her second marriage (1778) he was a great admirer of Catharine Macaulay [q. v.], having placed (1774) his residence, Alfred House, Bath, at her disposal, and having erected (8 Sept. 1777) a marble statue of her, by J. F. Moore, within the altar-rails of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, which he afterwards boarded up. He was a man of much benevolence, a considerable book collector, in politics a follower of Wilkes, and in religion anxious for the union of 'all protestants.' He died at Alfred House, Bath, on 15 April 1784; his body was brought to London 'in grand funeral procession,' with 'near two hundred flambeaux,' and buried (27 April) in St. Stephen's, Walbrook. He married (4 Feb. 1734) his cousin Mary, daughter of William Patten, and widow of William Hayward, of Stoke Newington, and had one son, who died in infancy. He left his property to his relative, Thomas Patten, father of John Wilson-Patten, baron Winmarleigh [q. v.] He wrote 'A Review of the Project for . . . a new Square at Westminster . . . By a Sufferer,' 1757, 8vo; and an introduction to 'The Ornaments of Churches . . . with a . . . view to the late decoration of St. Margaret, Westminster,' 1761, 4to (by William Hole).

[Life by Cruttwell, 1781; Life by Stowell, 1819; Life by Hone, in Lives of Eminent Christians, 1833, p. 161; Life by Keble, 1863, very full and exact, and embodying a large quantity of previously unpublished material; Gent. Mag. 1784, i. 317, 379; Butler's Memoirs of Hildesley, 1799; Stubbs's Hist. of Univ. of Dublin, 1889, pp. 143, 347; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Moore's Sodor and Man, 1893, pp. 186 sq.] A. G.

WILSON, THOMAS (1747–1813), master of Clitheroe grammar school, son of William and Isabella Wilson, was born at Priest Hutton, in the parish of Warton, near Lancaster, on 3 Dec. 1747, and educated at the grammar schools of Warton and Sedbergh. At the latter school he was an assistant under Dr. Wynne Bateman from

1768 to 1771. He was ordained deacon at Westminster on 13 Jan. 1771, and priest at Chester on 2 Aug. 1772. In the following June he was licensed as headmaster of Slaidburn grammar school, and in June 1775 became master of the Clitheroe grammar school, Lancashire, and incumbent of the parochial chapel of the town. In 1779 he entered himself of Trinity College, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.D. there in 1794, under a statute now abolished. In 1807 he was appointed rector of Claughton, near Lancaster. Towards the end of the eighteenth century he formed an intimate acquaintance with Thomas Dunham Whitaker [q. v.], and joined a literary club formed by him. He was a successful schoolmaster, a ready versifier, and a social favourite on account of his amiability, genial wit, and copious fund of anecdote. His besetting weakness was punning.

He died on 3 March 1813, and was buried in the chancel of Bolton-by-Bowland church, where a tablet was afterwards erected with a Latin inscription by Whitaker, copied from a monument erected by Wilson's pupils in Clitheroe church. He married, on 29 April 1775, Susannah Tetlow of Skirden, widow of Henry Nowell, rector of Bolton-by-Bowland. She was forty-four, and he only twenty-eight. A portrait of Wilson, painted by J. Allen, is engraved in the Chetham Society's volume. Another portrait by the same artist was engraved by W. Ward in Wilson's lifetime; and a third portrait came out as a lithograph.

His only literary publication, in addition to two assize sermons (1789 and 1804), was an 'Archæological Dictionary, or Classical Antiquities of Jews, Greeks, and Romans,' 1783, 8vo, dedicated to Dr. Samuel Johnson; but his 'Lancashire Bouquet' and other occasional verses were circulated in manuscript, and were collected and printed, along with his correspondence, by Canon F. R. Raines for the Chetham Society in 1857.

[Raines's Memoir, prefixed to Wilson's Miscellanies; Gent. Mag. 1819, i. 291.] C. W. S.

WILSON, THOMAS (1764–1843), nonconformist benefactor, seventh child of Thomas Wilson (*b.* 3 Jan. 1731; *d.* 31 March 1794) by Mary (1729–1816), daughter of John Remington of Coventry, was born in Wood Street, Cheapside, London, on 11 Nov. 1764, and baptised on 2 Dec. by Thomas Gibbons [q. v.] His mother was a dissenter; his father became one on his marriage, and subsequently built a chapel at Derby (1784), besides assisting in opening several closed chapels in the Midlands. He was at school with Samuel Rogers [q.v.], the poet, at Newington Green under Cockburn, but had not a classical education, and never acquired any literary tastes. In 1778 he was apprenticed to his father, a manufacturer of ribbons and gauzes, and in 1785 was taken into partnership. He left business at Michaelmas 1798, having attained a moderate fortune, to which he received a considerable accession on the death (26 March 1813) of his mother's only brother, John Remington. In 1794 he succeeded his father as treasurer of Hoxton Academy, and held this post till his death; when the academy was removed to Highbury he laid the first stone (28 June 1825) of the college building. His first experiment in chapel building was in 1799, when he erected a new chapel at Hoxton (opened 24 April 1800). From this time he devoted himself for some years to the repairing or rebuilding of dilapidated and closed chapels, e.g. at Brentwood, Harwich, Reigate, Lynn, Guildford, Dartmouth, Liskeard, and elsewhere. Most of these buildings had formerly ranked as presbyterian; Wilson's efforts introduced into their management the congregational system. From 1804 he occasionally acted as a lay preacher. To meet the needs of a growing population he set himself to procure the erection of new chapels in the outskirts of London, among others at Kentish Town (1807), Tonbridge Place, Euston Road (1810), Marylebone Road, Paddington (1813), Claremont Chapel, Pentonville (1819), Craven Chapel, Regent Street (1822), the last three built at his sole cost. Besides giving largely towards the purchase or building of chapels in all parts of the country, he erected at his own expense chapels at Ipswich (1829), Northampton (1829), Richmond, Surrey (1830), and Dover (1838). In January 1837 he was chairman of a meeting which formed the 'Metropolis Chapel Fund Association' for the provision of further buildings. His munificence went also in other directions; there were few, if any, societies connected with his own body, or with the cause of evangelical religion generally, which did not benefit by his aid. He was one of the first directors (23 Sept. 1795) of the London Missionary Society. He was also one of the originators of the London University (now University College), and was elected (19 Dec. 1825) a member of its first council. In the Hewley case [see HEWLEY, SARAH] he was one of the relators in the action (begun 18 June 1830) against the unitarian trustees. He died at Highbury Place on 17 June 1843, and was buried in Abney Park cemetery, where is a monument to his memory. He

married (31 March 1791) Elizabeth, younger daughter of Arthur Clegg, timber merchant, of Manchester, who survived him with several children. Daniel Wilson (1778–1858) [q. v.], bishop of Calcutta, was his first cousin.

His son, JOSHUA WILSON (1795–1874), barrister of the Inner Temple, was born in London on 27 Oct. 1795, and died at 4 Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells, on 14 Aug. 1874. He married (1837) Mary Wood, only daughter of Thomas Bulley of Teignmouth, and left sons, Thomas and John Remington. In connection with the litigation of which the Hewley case was a sample, he devoted much time to the investigation of early dissenting history. His fine collection of puritan divinity and biography is at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London. He published, besides some religious tractates (one of them signed 'Biblicus'): 1. 'An Historical Inquiry concerning . . . English Presbyterians,' 1835, 8vo; 2nd ed. 1836, 8vo. 2. 'English Presbyterian Chapels . . . Orthodox Foundations,' 1844, 8vo. 3. 'Calumnies confuted . . . in Answer to the Quarterly Review on the Bicentenary Celebration,' 1863, 8vo. 4. 'A Memoir of . . . Thomas Wilson,' 1846, 8vo.

[Leifchild's Funeral Sermon for Thomas Wilson, 1843; Wilson's Memoir of Thomas Wilson, 1846 (portrait); McCree's Thomas Wilson the Silkman, 1879; Cornwall's Funeral Sermon for Joshua Wilson, 1874; Times, 24 Aug. 1874, 9 Oct. 1874; Halley, in Congregationalist, 1875, p. 95; information from T. Wilson, esq., Harpenden.]

A. G.

WILSON, THOMAS (1773–1858), Tyneside poet, was born at Gateshead Low Fell on 14 Nov. 1773, the eldest son of George and Mary Wilson. The father was a miner, and both parents were devout Wesleyans. He received very little education, and was early sent to work in the mines. After devoting his scanty leisure to study, and making two efforts to establish himself as a schoolmaster, he was from 1799 to 1803 employed in the office of John Head, a Newcastle merchant and underwriter. In 1803 he entered the counting-house of Losh, Lubbin, & Co. (afterwards Losh, Wilson, & Bell) of Newcastle. Within two years he became a partner, and remained in the business till near the end of his life. In 1835 he was elected one of the first town councillors of Gateshead, to which he returned after a residence of some years in Newcastle. Throughout his life Wilson devoted as much time as he could spare to intellectual pursuits, and collected an excellent library, which was especially rich in chapbooks. He contributed to the local 'Diaries' for sixty years, and made himself acquainted with every aspect of mining life and character. 'The Pitman's Pay,' his chief literary work, appeared originally in Mitchell's 'Newcastl Magazine' in the years 1826, 1828, and 1830. It was reprinted by G. Watson of Gateshead, but this incorrect edition was soon out of print. Other poems were contributed to the 'Tyne Mercury,' and some of them were reissued with notes by John Sykes, compiler of 'Local Records.' A collective edition of Wilson's works, entitled 'The Pitman's Pay, and other Poems,' was issued in 1843, and reprinted in 1872. The second edition contains some additional poems and notes by the author, with a portrait and memoir. 'The Pitman's Pay' is a metrical description, much of it in mining patois, of the incidents and conversations of the colliers on their fortnightly Friday pay nights. The poem enjoys a wide popularity in the north of England. Some of Wilson's compositions show him to have made a close study of Burns, and the poem entitled 'On seeing a mouse run across the road in January' is a highly creditable imitation. In the 'Tippling Dominie' Wilson is perhaps seen at his best.

Wilson died at his home, Fell-house, Gateshead, on 9 May 1858. He was buried in the family vault at St. John's, Gateshead Fell, the mayor and town council attending his funeral. He married, in 1810, Mrs. Mary Fell, who died in 1839.

A bust by Dunbar is in the large room of the Gateshead Fell public rooms.

[Gent. Mag. 1858, i. 667–9; Ann. Reg. App. to Chron. p. 410; Memoir prefixed to the Pitman's Pay, 1872.]

G. Le G. N.

WILSON, WALTER (1781–1847), nonconformist biographer, was born about 1781. Originally intended for the law, he became a bookseller, with Maxwell of Bell Yard, Temple Bar, London. In 1806 he took the bookshop at the Mewsgate, Charing Cross, vacated by Thomas Payne the younger [q. v.] The perusal of the 'Memoirs' of Daniel Neal [q. v.], prefixed by Joshua Toulmin [q. v.] to his edition (1793–7) of Neal's 'History of the Puritans,' had led Wilson to collect notices of dissenting divines, and examine manuscript sources of information. He projected a biographical account of the dissenting congregations of London and the vicinity. Soon after beginning the work he became possessed of a considerable income, and entered at the Inner Temple, but does not appear to have practised at the bar. For his projected work he obtained scarcely three hundred subscribers. He published an in-

stalment of 'The History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches and Meeting Houses in London, Westminster, and Southwark: including the Lives of their Ministers,' 1808, 2 vols. 8vo. He was then living at Camden Town, from which he removed to Dorset, and again to Burnet, near Bath, where he did some farming. Here he had a congenial neighbour in Joseph Hunter [q.v.]; they exchanged copies of collections relative to dissenting antiquities. A third volume of his 'Dissenting Churches' appeared in 1810; a fourth in 1814, with a preface (1 May 1814) showing his personal interest in the older types of nonconformity. The later volumes of his work exhibit a more softened attitude towards the free-thinkers of dissent than is apparent in the earlier ones; his facts are always given with scrupulous fairness. By 1818 he was ready to publish a fifth and completing volume if five hundred subscribers could have been obtained; but it never appeared.

In 1822 he announced a life of Daniel Defoe [q. v.], of whose publications he had made a much larger collection than had previously been brought together. His 'Memoirs of the Life and Times of Daniel Defoe,' 1830, 3 vols. 8vo, is heavy, but allowed by Macaulay to be 'excellent' (*Edinb. Rev.* October 1845). He had projected a supplementary work dealing with Defoe's literary antagonists. About 1834 he moved from Burnet to Pulteney Street, Bath. During the progress of the Hewley suit [see HEWLEY, SARAH], Wilson's judgment went entirely with the defendants, and his religious views, probably under Hunter's influence, underwent a considerable change in the unitarian direction.

Wilson died on 21 Feb. 1847. At the time of his death he was one of the eight registered proprietors of the 'Times.' He was twice married, and left a son, Henry Walter Wilson of the Inner Temple, and a daughter, married to Norman Garstin, colonial chaplain at Ceylon. His library was sold (5–17 July) by Leigh, Sotheby, & Wilkinson; the 3,438 lots realising 1,993*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, the Defoe collection going to America for 50*l.* His coins and prints (sold 26 July) produced 270*l.* 15*s.* and 19*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* respectively. He bequeathed his manuscript collections for the history of dissent to Dr. Williams's Library (now in Gordon Square, London). A complete list of these, by the then librarian, Richard Cogan, is printed in the 'Christian Reformer' (1847, p. 758). The most important articles are the notes in an interleaved copy of his 'Dissenting Churches,' and (separately) a complete topographical index to the same; five folios relating to dissenting churches; a folio of dissenting records; two folios and six quartos of biographical collections. Several of his manuscripts are transcripts from originals also preserved in Dr. Williams's Library.

[Gent. Mag. 1847, ii. 438; Christian Reformer, 1847, pp. 371, 506, 758.] A. G.

WILSON, WILLIAM (1690–1741), Scots divine, born at Glasgow on 19 Nov. 1690, was the son of Gilbert Wilson (*d.* 1 June 1711), proprietor of a small estate near East Kilbride, who underwent religious persecution and the loss of his lands during the reign of Charles II. His mother, Isabella (*d.* 1705), daughter of Ramsay of Shielhill in Forfarshire, was disowned by her father for becoming a presbyterian. William, who was named after William III, was educated at Glasgow University. He was laureated on 27 June 1707, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dunfermline on 23 Sept. 1713. On 21 Aug. 1716 he was unanimously called to the new or west church at Perth, and on 1 Nov. he was ordained. He soon obtained great influence in the town by the disinterestedness of his conduct, refusing to contest at law his claim to his grandfather's estate, and declining to receive his stipend because the town council desired to pay it out of money placed in their hands for charitable purposes. On the commencement of the 'marrow controversy' [see BOSTON, THOMAS, 1677–1732] in 1717 he sympathised with the ultra-Calvinistic views of Boston and Ebenezer Erskine [q. v.], concurring with these ministers on 11 May 1721 in the 'representation' against the condemnation of 'The Marrow of Modern Divinitie' by the general assembly. In 1732 a further cause of difference arose. The general assembly passed an act ordaining that when the right of presentation was not exercised by the patron, the ministers should be elected by the heritors and elders, and not by the congregation. This displeased Erskine, Wilson, and others, who regarded the congregational right as sacred, and Erskine preached a vehement sermon on the subject, for which he was censured by the synod of Perth and Stirling. The censure was confirmed by the general assembly, and on 14 May 1733 Wilson joined with Alexander Moncrieff and James Fisher [q. v.] in a protest. The assembly, indignant at the terms of the protest, required a retractation, and failing to obtain it, the standing commission suspended Wilson and his three associates on 9 Aug. 1733, refused to hear a representation offered by Wilson and Mon-

crieff justifying their conduct, and on 12 Nov. declared them no longer ministers of the Scottish church. On 16 Nov. the four ministers put their names to a formal act of secession, and on 6 Dec. they constituted themselves an 'associate presbytery.' On 14 May 1734, however, the assembly, repenting their action, empowered the synods to reinstate the four ministers. Wilson was anxious for reconciliation, but further differences had arisen, especially through the support afforded by the assembly to patrons against the congregational veto. On 5 Nov. 1736 the associate presbytery appointed Wilson their professor of divinity, and on 15 May 1740 the seceders, now eight in number, were finally deposed. Wilson enjoyed the support of a large part of the people of Perth, who built a church for him and thronged to hear him. He was, however, deeply affected by the controversy and broken in health by his labours. He died at Perth on 8 Nov. 1741, and was buried at Perth, in Greyfriars' cemetery, where a monument was erected to his memory with an epitaph by Ralph Erskine [q. v.] Wilson married, on 20 June 1721, Margaret (*d.* 1742), daughter of George Alexander (*d.* 1713), an advocate, of Pepper Mill, Edinburgh. By her he had a son John, and two daughters, Isabella and Mary, who reached maturity.

Besides single sermons, Williams published 'A Defence of the Reformation Principles of the Church of Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1739, 8vo; new ed. Glasgow, 1769, 8vo, and several collections of sermons: 1. 'The Day of the Sinner's believing in Christ a most remarkable Day,' Edinburgh, 1742, 12mo. 2. 'The Father's Promise to the Son, a clear bow in the Church's darkest Cloud,' Edinburgh, 1747, 8vo. 3. 'The Lamb's retinue attending him whithersoever he goeth,' Edinburgh, 1747, 8vo; 2 and 3, with a few single sermons, were rebound in a larger collection, (4) 'Sermons,' Edinburgh, 1748, 8vo.

[Wilson's Works; Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scoticanæ, II. ii. 617–18; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. xii. 223; New Stat. Acc. of Scotland, x. 111; Ferrier's Memoirs of Wilson, 1830; Eadie's Life of Wilson in United Presbyterian Fathers, 1849; Wilson's Presbytery of Perth, 1860, pp. 211–14; Brown's Hist. Account of the Rise and Progress of the Secession, 1793; The Representations of Ebenezer Erskine and James Fisher and of William Wilson and Alexander Moncrieff to the Commission of the late General Assembly, 1733; A Review of the Narrative and State of the Proceedings of the Judicatories against Erskine, Wilson, Moncrieff, and Fisher, 1734; Pilulæ Spleneticæ; or, a Laugh from a true blue Presbyterian, 1736; X. Y.'s Observations upon Church Affairs, 1734; Munimenta Glasguen. (Maitland Club), iii. 43; Struthers's Hist. of Scotland from the Union to 1748; Gib's Present Truth: a Display of the Secession Testimony, 1774.] E. I. C.

WILSON, WILLIAM (1801–1860), poet and publisher, born in Perthshire on 25 Dec. 1801, was the son of Thomas Wilson, by his wife, Agnes Ross. At an early age he was imbued with a passionate love of poetry derived from his mother, who sang with great beauty the Jacobite songs and ballads of Scotland. While a schoolboy he lost his father, so that Wilson's early life was accompanied by many privations, including the completion of his education. At twenty-two he became the editor of the Dundee 'Literary Olio,' a large proportion of which, both in prose and verse, was from his pen. In 1826 he removed to Edinburgh, where he established himself in business. His contributions were welcomed in the 'Edinburgh Literary Journal,' thirty-two of his poems appearing in its columns in the course of three years. At this period the young poet was well known to the leading literary men of the day, including his kinsman Professor John Wilson ('Christopher North'), and he was a constant visitor at the house of Mrs. Grant of Laggan, who possessed his portrait by Sir John Watson Gordon, now owned by his son, General Wilson. In 1832 he removed to the United States and settled at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, where he engaged in bookselling and publishing, which he continued till his death. Wilson was the lifelong friend and correspondent of Robert Chambers (1802-1871) [q. v.], and he was one of the few persons in the secret of the authorship of the 'Vestiges of Creation.' He died on 25 Aug. 1860. He was twice married: first, to Jane Mackenzie, and, secondly, in 1830, to the niece of James Sibbald (1745–1803) [q. v.]

In the New World Wilson occasionally contributed in prose and verse to American periodicals, and sometimes sent a contribution to 'Blackwood's,' 'Chambers's Journal,' and 'Fraser's Magazine.' Selections of his poems appeared in the 'Cabinet,' 'Modern Scottish Minstrel,' Longfellow's 'Poems of Places,' and his son's 'Poets and Poetry of Scotland;' but he never issued them in a volume nor even collected them, and it was not until 1869 that a portion of his poetical writings was published, with a memoir by Benson J. Lossing. A second edition with additional poems and a portrait appeared in 1875, and a third in 1881. Willis pronounced 'Jean Linn,' one of Wilson's poems, 'the best modern imitation of the old ballad

style that he had ever met with;' and Bryant said that 'the song in which the writer personates Richard the Lion-hearted during his imprisonment is more spirited than any of the ballads of Aytoun.'

[Rogers's Modern Scottish Minstrel; Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland, vol. ii.; Memoirs of William and Robert Chambers; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.]

J. G. W.

WILSON, WILLIAM (1799–1871), botanist, second son of Thomas Wilson, a druggist, was born at Warrington on 7 June 1799. He was educated at Prestbury grammar school and under Dr. Reynolds at the Dissenters' Academy, Leaf Square, Manchester, and was then articled to a firm of solicitors in Manchester; but intense application to the study of conveyancing brought on headaches which were followed by serious illness. This led to his taking much outdoor exercise, in the course of which he acquired his love of botany, and ultimately, when he was about five-and-twenty, his mother gave him a small allowance so that he could devote himself entirely to this pursuit. As early as 1821 he had discovered the *Cotoneaster* on Great Orme's Head. This brought him into correspondence with Sir James Edward Smith [q. v.], who encouraged him to devote himself to botany. In 1827 Professor John Stevens Henslow [q. v.] introduced him to Professor (afterwards Sir William Jackson) Hooker [q. v.], and at the invitation of the latter he joined a five days' excursion of the Glasgow botanical students in the Breadalbane Hills. He afterwards spent nearly two years in Ireland, where, no doubt under Hooker's influence, he attached himself to the study of mosses, which from 1830 engrossed his whole attention. From 1829 onward he is frequently quoted in Hooker's 'British Flora;' and, becoming well known as a bryologist, he entered into correspondence with such specialists as Lindberg of Helsingfors and Schimper of Strasburg, and was entrusted with the description of the mosses collected in the voyages of the Erebus and Terror and the Herald, before the publication of his *magnum opus*. This work, the 'Bryologia Britannica,' intended as a third edition of the 'Muscologia Britannica' (first issued in 1818) of (Sir) W. J. Hooker and Thomas Taylor (*d.* 1848) [q. v.], 'but substantially a new work of the highest merit' (Jackson, *Guide to the Literature of Botany*, p. 241), was published in 1855 (London, 8vo), and was pronounced by Lindberg 'one of the most exact works in botany.' Nevertheless over a hundred new species of British mosses were added to the list between its publication and his death, and he is reported to have said that 'the only thing he wished to live for was to bring out a revised edition,' which, however, he was unable to do.

Wilson died at Paddington, two miles from Warrington, on 3 April 1871, and was buried in the nonconformist burial-ground, Hill Cliff, Warrington. He married in 1836 a widowed cousin, Mrs. Lane.

Besides the *Cotoneaster*, Wilson added a new species of rose, a fern, and many mosses to the British list, the rose *Rosa Wilsoni* being named after him by William Borrer, and the Killarney filmy fern named *Hymenophyllum Wilsoni* by Sir W. J. Hooker. Wilson described many new species of exotic mosses in the 'Journal of Botany,' his papers being enumerated in the Royal Society's 'Catalogue' (vi. 389, viii. 1249), and his herbarium and botanical correspondence preserved at the Natural History Museum.

[Cash's Where there's a Will there's a Way, 1873, p. 145.] G. S. B.

WILSON, WILLIAM (1783?–1873), canon of Winchester, born in 1782 or 1783, was the son of John Wilson of Kendal in Westmorland. He matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, on 15 July 1801, and graduated B.A. on 30 May 1805, M.A. on 17 Dec. 1808, B.D. in 1820, and D.D. in 1824. He was a fellow of the college from 11 May 1815 to 1825, and filled the offices of dean and bursar in 1822. In 1829 he was senior proctor. He was ordained deacon in 1805 and priest in 1806, and in 1808 was curate of Colne Engaine in Essex. He was appointed headmaster of St. Bees grammar school on 5 Jan. 1811, and during his tenure of this office discovered grave abuses in the affairs of the school, especially in regard to the lease of the coal royalty in 1742. His efforts to obtain redress rendered his position untenable, and he was driven by the persecution of the governors to resign his post on 20 May 1816; but he had a large share in calling Lord Brougham's attention to the mismanagement of educational charities, and thus in bringing about their reform. In regard to the mining royalty, Sir William Lowther, second earl of Lonsdale, the representative of the original grantee, was ordered in 1827, by a decree of the lord chancellor, to pay into court 5,000*l.* for the benefit of the school.

On 28 July 1824 Wilson was instituted, on the presentation of Queen's College, to the vicarage of Holy Rood, Southampton, a benefice which he retained till his death.

On 3 Feb. 1832 he was collated to the second stall in Winchester Cathedral. As canon he gave very effectual assistance to John Bird Sumner [q. v.] in the work of the diocese. In 1850 he published 'The Bible Student's Guide to the more correct understanding of the Old Testament by reference to the Original Hebrew' (London, 4to), a second edition of which appeared in 1866 under the title 'An English, Hebrew, and Chaldee Lexicon and Concordance to the more correct understanding of the English Translation of the Old Testament by reference to the Original Hebrew' (London, 4to). Wilson was a considerable Hebrew scholar, and his work has not yet been superseded. He died on 22 Aug. 1873 in The Close, Winchester, and was buried on 27 Aug. at Preston Candover. In February 1830, at Godalming, Surrey, he married Maria (1794–1834), daughter of Robert Sumner, vicar of Kenilworth, and sister of John Bird Sumner, archbishop of Canterbury, and Charles Richard Sumner [q. v.], bishop of Winchester (*Gent. Mag.* 1830, i. 266). By her he had a son, Sumner Wilson, now vicar of Preston Candover.

Besides the work mentioned he published: 1. 'D. J. Juvenalis Satiræ, cum notis Anglicis, expurgatæ,' London, 1815, 12mo. 2. 'The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, illustrated by copious Extracts from the Liturgy, Homilies, Nowell's Catechism, and Jewell's Apology, and confirmed by numerous Passages of Scripture,' Oxford, 1821, 8vo; enlarged ed. Oxford, 1840, 8vo. 3. 'Parochial Sermons,' Oxford, 1826, 8vo. 4. 'The Attributes of God,' selections from Charnock, Goodwin, Bates, and Wishart, London, 1835, 8vo; republished 1836 in 'The Christian Family Library,' vol. xv. 5. 'The Book of Psalms, with an Exposition Evangelical, Typical, and Prophetical of the Christian Dispensation,' London, 1860, 2 vols. 8vo. He edited the 'Christianæ Pietatis Institutio' of Alexander Nowell, London, 1817, 12mo.

[Information kindly given by the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford; Jackson's Papers and Pedigrees mainly relating to Cumberland and Westmorland, 1892, ii. 217–21; Guardian, 27 Aug. 1873; Hampshire Chronicle, 23 and 30 Aug. 1873; Sumner's Life of Charles Richard Sumner, 1876, p. 1; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Foster's Index Eccles.; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.] E. I. C.

WILSON, WILLIAM (1808–1888), Scots divine, was born in 1808 at Blawearie, Bassendean, in Berwickshire. He was educated at the parish school, and in 1825 entered the university of Edinburgh, where he took the arts and theological classes, studying under Chalmers, David Welsh [q. v.], and Alexander Brunton. Licensed by the presbytery of Dumfries on 2 March 1830, Wilson was early recognised as a powerful preacher. Till 1837 he acted as a parochial missionary in Glasgow, and from 1835 to 1837 he was editor of the 'Scottish Guardian.' On 22 Sept. 1837 he was ordained minister of Carmyllie, Forfarshire. In the conflict which ended in the disruption, Wilson took an active part. He joined the free church and preached in a wooden building till 1848, when he was called to the mariners' church, Dundee, where he officiated till 1877. He was elected moderator of the free-church assembly on 24 May 1866, junior principal clerk of assembly in 1868, and senior clerk in 1883. On 20 April 1870 he received the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University. In 1877 he was appointed secretary of the sustentation fund committee. He also held the office of Chalmers lecturer. He died on 14 Jan. 1888, survived by one son and five daughters. His remains were accorded a public funeral in Dundee. In 1840 Wilson married Eliza, daughter of Alexander White of Drimmietermont, near Forfar. She died in February 1860.

Wilson wrote: 1. 'Statement of the Scriptural Argument against Patronage,' Edinburgh, 1842, 8vo. 2. 'The Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ,' Edinburgh, 1859, 8vo. 3. 'Christ setting his Face towards Jerusalem,' Dundee, 1878, 8vo. 4. 'Memorials of R. S. Candlish, D.D.,' Edinburgh, 1880, 8vo. Wilson also edited with a preface and notes Daniel Defoe's 'Memoirs of the Church of Scotland,' 1844, and contributed a preface to Sir James Stewart and James Stirling's 'Survey of Naphtaly,' 1845. He wrote the history of the parish of Carmyllie for the 'New Statistical Account of Scotland,' and contributed to the 'Free Church Pulpit.'

[Scott's Fasti, III. ii. 794; J. M. McBain's Eminent Arbroathians, 1897; Scotsman, 16 Jan. 1888; Smith's Scot. Clergy, vol. iii.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. S–H.

WILSON, SIR WILLIAM JAMES ERASMUS (1809–1884), surgeon, generally known as Sir Erasmus Wilson, was son of William Wilson, a native of Aberdeen, who had been a naval surgeon, and afterwards settled as a parish surgeon at Dartford and Greenhithe in Kent. Erasmus was born on 25 Nov. 1809 in High Street, Marylebone, at the house of his maternal grandfather, Erasmus Bransdorph, a Norwegian. He was educated at Dartford grammar school, and afterwards at Swanscombe in Kent, but he was

soon called upon to help in the practice of his father. At the age of sixteen he became a resident pupil with George Langstaff, surgeon to the Cripplegate dispensary, and he then began to attend the anatomical lectures given by John Abernethy [q. v.] at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. At his master's house he became acquainted with Jones Quain [q. v.] and Sir William Lawrence [q. v.], while his skill as a draughtsman and the neatness of his dissection soon attracted general attention. On the establishment of the Aldersgate Street school of medicine, under the leadership of William Lawrence, Wilson became one of the first pupils, gaining the prizes for surgery and midwifery in the session 1829–30. He was admitted a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries on his twenty-first birthday, and in the following year (25 Nov. 1831) he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In the same year Wilson was asked by Jones Quain, then professor of anatomy and physiology at University College, to become his assistant. He accepted the post, and was soon afterwards appointed demonstrator of anatomy to Richard Quain [q. v.] This office he filled until Jones Quain retired from University College in 1836, when Wilson established a school of anatomy, called Sydenham College, which eventually proved unsuccessful. In 1840 he lectured upon anatomy and physiology at the Middlesex Hospital, and in the same year he began to act as sub-editor of the 'Lancet.' He was also consulting surgeon to the St. Pancras infirmary, and on 20 Feb. 1845 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

At the suggestion of Thomas Wakley [q. v.], the editor of the 'Lancet,' Wilson began to devote himself more particularly to the treatment of diseases of the skin, and from 1840 almost to the end of his long life the cares of an extensive practice occupied most of his time.

At the Royal College of Surgeons of England he was elected a fellow in 1843, and in 1869 he founded, at his own expense, a professorship of dermatology, endowing it with a sum of 5,000*l.* This chair he held from 1869 to 1877, and when he resigned it the conditions of the trust were so modified as to include the whole domain of pathology. In 1869 and again in 1883 Wilson made large and valuable presents to the museum of the College of Surgeons. He was elected a member of the council in 1870, and held office until 1884. He was vice-president in 1879–80, and president in 1881. In 1884 he was awarded the honorary gold medal of the college.

Wilson was particularly fond of foreign travel, and so early as 1828, and again in 1830, he went to Paris to attend the lectures of Cuvier and of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. In middle life he travelled much in the east. He became particularly interested in the study of Egyptian antiquities, and in 1877–8 he defrayed the expenses (about 10,000*l.*) connected with the transport of 'Cleopatra's needle' to London. In 1881 he received the honour of knighthood. He also filled the office of master of the Clothworkers' Company, and he was president of the Biblical Archæological Society.

He died on 7 Aug. 1884, after two years' ill-health, at Westgate-on-Sea, Kent. He married Miss Doherty in 1841, who survived him, but he left no children.

Wilson ranks as one of the first and best of the specialists in skin diseases. He found the field of dermatology almost unworked, and he toiled with such assiduity, and obtained such rewards, as soon induced a host of fellow labourers to follow in his footsteps. To Wilson's teaching we owe in great measure the use of the bath, which is so conspicuous a feature in our national life, and to his advocacy is to be attributed the spread of the Turkish bath in England. Skilful investments in the shares of gas and railway companies made him a wealthy man, and he devoted his riches to various charitable objects, for he was a distinguished freemason. He restored Swanscombe church, and he founded a scholarship at the Royal College of Music. He was a large subscriber to the Royal Medical Benevolent College at Epsom, where he built at his own cost a house for the head-master. At an expense of nearly 30,000*l.* he built a new wing and chapel at the sea-bathing infirmary, Margate, where diseases of the skin are extensively treated, and in 1881 he established a chair of pathology in the university of Aberdeen, where the degree of LL.D. had been conferred upon him.

After the death of Lady Wilson the bulk of his property, amounting to upwards of 200,000*l.*, reverted to the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

A bust of Wilson, executed by Thomas Brock, R.A., stands in the new library of the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields. A three-quarter length in oils in the robes of a lecturer at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, painted by Stephen Pearce, hangs in the hall of the Medical Society's Rooms in Chandos Street, W.

Wilson's more important works were: 1. 'Practical and Surgical Anatomy,' London, 1838, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1853; issued in America, 1844 and 1856. 2. 'The Anatomist's Vade Mecum,' London, 1840, 12mo; 2nd edit.

1842; 11th edit. 1892. 3. 'A Practical and Theoretical Treatise . . . on Diseases of the Skin,' London, 1842, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1847; translated into German, Leipzig, 1850. 4. 'The Eastern or Turkish Bath: its History,' &c., London, 1861, 16mo. 5. 'The Vessels of the Human Body, in a Series of Plates' (with Jones Quain), London, 1837, fol. Wilson edited the 'Journal of Cutaneous Medicine and Diseases of the Skin,' London, 1867–70.

[Brit. Med. Journal, 1884, ii. 347; Trans. Medico-Chir. Soc. 1885, lxviii. 20-2.]

D'A. P.

WILSON, WILLIAM RAE (1772–1849), author of 'Travels,' was a member of a Haddington family named Rae, and was born in Paisley on 7 June 1772. He learned law under his uncle, John Wilson, town clerk of Glasgow, and for a time practised as a solicitor before the supreme courts of Scotland. His uncle, who died in 1806, left him his fortune, and he then, by letters patent, added Wilson to his name, and resolved to gratify a taste for travel, specially stimulated at the moment by his wife's premature death. He travelled in Egypt and Palestine, and through most of Europe, preparing as he went minute and interesting records of his experience. As he was in some respects a pioneer, his publications had an immediate popularity, and they retain a certain historical interest. He became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1844 received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the university of Glasgow. In recognition of this academical distinction he bequeathed to the university 300*l.* to provide an annual prize for an essay on Christ and the benefits of Christianity. An upright man, a writer and a distributor of tracts, he was not of a specially tolerant spirit. One hapless stricture provoked Hood's discursive and pungent 'Ode to Rae Wilson, Esquire,' published in 1837 with characteristic prefatory note addressed to the editor of the 'Athenæum' (Hood, *Poems*, edit. 1867, i. 61). Rae Wilson died in London, in South Crescent, Bedford Square, on 2 June 1849, and was buried in Glasgow necropolis, where his grave is marked by a conspicuous monument of oriental design.

In 1811 Rae Wilson married Frances Phillips, daughter of a Glasgow merchant. Her death, eighteen months later, prompted a privately circulated memorial tribute, afterwards published in Gisborne's 'Christian Female Biography.' He married, a second time, Miss Cates, who accompanied him in his travels and survived him.

Rae Wilson's publications include: 1. 'Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land,' 1823. 2. 'A Journey through Turkey, Greece, the Ionian Isles, Sicily, Spain,' 1824. 3. 'Travels in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Hanover, Germany, Netherlands,' 1826. 4. 'Travels in Russia,' 1828, 2 vols. 5. 'Records of a Route through France and Italy; with Sketches of Catholicism,' 1835. The work on Egypt and the Holy Land was very popular, and ran through several editions.

[Chambers's Biogr. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Irving's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Glasgow University Calendar; Addison's Roll of Glasgow Graduates, 1898.]

T. B.

WILSON, Sir WILTSHIRE (1762–1842), lieutenant-general, colonel-commandant royal artillery, born in 1762, was second son of Major Wiltshire Wilson of Wollock Grange, Northumberland, formerly of the 1st dragoons, by a daughter of Ralph Phillips of Colchester. After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich he received a commission as second lieutenant in the royal artillery on 9 July 1779. The dates of his further commissions were: lieutenant, 28 Feb. 1782; captain-lieutenant, 1 Nov. 1793; captain, 1 July 1796; brevet major, 29 Aug. 1802; regimental major, 20 July 1804; lieutenant-colonel, 10 March 1805; brevet colonel, 4 July 1813; regimental colonel, 20 Dec. 1814; major-general, 12 Aug. 1819; colonel-commandant of royal artillery, 21 Jan. 1828; lieutenant-general, 10 Jan. 1837.

Wilson went to the West Indies in 1780, whence in 1786 he took a detachment of artillery to Canada, and in 1790 returned to England. He served with the Duke of York's army in Flanders in 1793, and was for some time attached with two 6-pounder guns to the 53rd foot. He was employed in May, June, and July at the siege of Valenciennes, which place capitulated on 28 July. He was dangerously wounded at the attack on Dunkirk on 24 Aug. In October he was thrown into Nieuport with his two guns in company with the 53rd foot and two Hessian battalions, where they were attacked by the whole French army under General Vandamme. Vandamme met with an obstinate resistance, the sluices were opened, and his siege batteries inundated, and when, abandoning the regular attack, he attempted a night assault on 25 Oct., his front was so limited between the river and the inundation that Wilson, with his two guns placed to command the enemy's approach, was able, by firing rapidly into the advancing foe over one hundred rounds of grape and round shot, to create such fearful havoc that the French with-

drew just at the critical time when enlarged gun-vents and distorted muzzles were rendering Wilson's guns useless. The arrival of British forces on the 29th caused Vandamme to raise the siege on the following day, leaving his battering guns behind. The successful defence was ascribed by all concerned to the artillery and the 53rd regiment. Wilson's services were rewarded by promotion to the rank of captain-lieutenant. In consequence of the gallantry displayed by the fishermen of Nieuport the Duke of York incorporated them into a company of artillery, and gave the command of it to Wilson in June 1794.

Wilson took part in the battle of Tournay on 23 May 1794. He commanded the artillery at the defence of Nieuport this year, when General Diepenbrook with 1,500 men held the French army of 40,000 men under General Moreau at bay for nineteen days. On the capitulation Wilson became a prisoner of war, and was not exchanged for nine months. He commanded the royal artillery in the expedition under Major-general Welbore Ellis Doyle to Quiberon Bay in 1795; shortly after the capture of Isle Dieu he returned to England. In 1796 he went to the Cape of Good Hope with a company of artillery, but returned home the following year. In May 1798 he went to Ostend in the expedition under Major-general Sir Eyre Coote, where he was again taken prisoner and sent to Lille. He was exchanged in 1799. In 1800 he was sent to the West Indies, where he remained for five years, in the last three of which he commanded the artillery. He commanded his arm at the capture of St. Lucia on 22 June 1803, of Tobago on 30 June 1803, and of Surinam on 5 May 1804.

On his return to England in 1806 Wilson commanded the royal artillery in the northern district until 1810, when he went to Ceylon to command his regiment there. He returned home in 1815, and two years afterwards went to Canada, where he commanded the royal artillery until 1820. His services were rewarded in 1838 by the distinction of a knight commandership of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order. He died on 8 May 1842 at Cheltenham. Wilson was twice married: first, in 1789, to a daughter of John Lees; and, secondly, in 1825, to a daughter of Jacob Glen of Chambly, near Montreal. There was no issue of either marriage. There is a black-and-white portrait of Wilson in the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich.

[War Office Records; Royal Artillery Records; Despatches; Memoirs in the Royal Military Calendar, 1820, Gent. Mag. 1842, United Service Mag. 1843; Military Annual, 1844; Times, 11 May 1842; Cust's Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century; Carmichael Smyth's Wars in the Low Countries; Journal and Correspondence of General Sir Harry Calvert; Cannon's Historical Records of the 53rd Foot.]

R. H. V.

WILSON-PATTEN, JOHN, Baron Winmarleigh (1802–1892), born on 26 April 1802, was eldest son of Thomas Wilson-Patten of Bank Hall, Warrington, Lancashire. His father had in 1800 assumed the additional name of Wilson at the request of Thomas Wilson (1663–1755) [q. v.], bishop of Sodor and Man, to whose estates Patten succeeded by the testamentary disposition of the bishop's son, Thomas Wilson. John's mother, Elizabeth, was eldest daughter of Nathan Hyde of Urdwick. His schooldays were passed at Eton, and he went thence to Magdalen College, Oxford. Here he became intimate with many men who afterwards rose to great eminence, among others Lord Stanley, afterwards fourteenth earl of Derby. After leaving Oxford he travelled for some years on the continent, but returned in 1830, and in August entered parliament as representative, with his friend Lord Stanley, of his native county of Lancaster. He voted for the second reading of the Reform Bill, and did not seek re-election in 1831, giving place to (Sir) Benjamin Heywood [q. v.], but at the first election under that bill in 1832 he re-entered parliament as colleague again of his friend Lord Stanley for the newly created division of North Lancashire. This constituency he continued to represent till, on the return of Disraeli to office in 1874, he was created Baron Winmarleigh. His long career in the House of Commons was remarkable for the fact that, though a strong conservative, he was an advocate of reforms that would affect the operatives, and could always be relied upon to vote for measures for the benefit of the industrial population, whichever party brought them forward. He supported an early bill for dealing with the evils of the truck system, and took a most important part in obtaining the removal of the tax on printed calicoes, which led to great developments in the manufacturing trade of South Lancashire. In 1833 he opposed Lord Ashley's bill to limit the hours of the employment of women and children in factories, carrying by a majority of one his motion for a royal commission to inquire fully into the question [see Cooper, Antony Ashley, seventh Earl of Shaftesbury]. He held for a few months in 1852 the ap-

pointment of chairman of committees of the whole house during the short administration of his old colleague, who had become Earl of Derby. As colonel (1842–72) of the 3rd royal Lancashire militia, he went in command of his regiment on the outbreak of the Crimean war in 1854 to Gibraltar, and on his return was appointed an aide-de-camp to her majesty. On the cotton famine relief committee formed in Manchester to cope with the terrible distress caused by the war in America, he took an active and important part, inducing the president of the poor-law board to accept a resolution of the House of Commons enabling boards of guardians to raise loans on the security of the rates.

In Lord Derby's government of 1867 Wilson-Patten was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and was made a privy councillor. In the year following he became chief secretary for Ireland, a post he held till the resignation of Lord Derby, three months later. After his elevation to the upper house as Baron Winmarleigh in 1874 he seldom took part in its debates, but in 1882 he appeared there to deliver what was his last speech, in warm advocacy of the bill for the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal. He died at his seat near Garstang, Lancashire, on 12 July 1892. He married, in 1828, Anna Maria, daughter and coheiress of his paternal uncle, Peter Patten-Bold of Bold. By her he had a son, Eustace John, who became a captain in the lifeguards, but died in 1873, leaving an only son, John Alfred, who died in 1889. The barony thus became extinct on Winmarleigh's death. In the museum at Warrington there is a bust of Winmarleigh in marble, by G. Bromfield Adams, which is a good likeness. There is also a life-sized recumbent figure in marble in the parish church of Warrington, and at Lancaster there is a portrait in oil in the Royal Albert Asylum.

[Annual Register, 1892, p. 179; G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage, viii. 189; Times, July 1892.] A. N.

WILTON, JOSEPH (1722–1803), sculptor and royal academician, born in London on 16 July 1722, was son of a worker in ornamental plaster, who carried on a large manufacture of plaster decorations in the French style at Hedge Lane, Charing Cross, his extensive workshops being in Edward Street, Cavendish Square. Here Wilton was grounded in that skill for decorative sculpture which was the strongest feature of his art in after life. He was, however, first educated at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, for the profession of a civil engineer, but showed an early taste for the sculptor's art. His father therefore placed him under Laurent Delvaux [q. v.], the sculptor, who had returned to his native country, and resided at Nivelles in Brabant. In 1744 Wilton left Delvaux to go and study in the French Academy at Paris under the French sculptor, Jean Baptiste Pigalle. Here he made great progress, gained a silver medal, and learnt to work in marble. In 1747 Wilton went, in company with his fellow-sculptor, Louis François Roubillac [q.v.], to Rome, and three years later gained the gold medal given to sculpture by Benedict XIV on the occasion of his jubilee. He found many patrons in Rome, among the most generous and influential of whom was William Locke [q.v.] of Norbury Park. After visiting Naples, Wilton went to Florence in 1751, where he resided for about four years. He received many commissions for copies from the antique and for completing mutilated statues. In May 1755 he returned to England in company with his lifelong friends Sir William Chambers [q. v.], the eminent architect, and Giovanni Battista Cipriani [q. v.], the decorative painter. He settled in his father's house at Charing Cross, and his talents were soon in great requisition. In 1758, when Charles Lennox, third duke of Richmond and Lennox [q. v.], opened his gallery of painting and sculpture in his house at Whitehall for gratuitous instruction to students, Wilton and Cipriani were chosen by the duke to be directors of the gallery. Wilton was also appointed state-coach carver to the king, and in consequence of his increase of business he erected extensive workshops in what was afterwards Foley Place, occupying himself a large house at the corner of Portland Street close by. The state coach used by George III at his coronation was constructed from Wilton's designs. Wilton was appointed sculptor to his majesty. He contributed a marble bust to the first exhibition of the Society of Artists in 1760, and in the following year sent busts of Roubillac and Oliver Cromwell. He continued to exhibit busts and bas-reliefs with them up to 1766, in which year he sent another bust of Oliver Cromwell, 'from the noted cast of his face preserved in the Great Duke's gallery at Florence.' Wilton was one of the original foundation members of the Royal Academy, and contributed to its first exhibition in 1769. Succeeding to a large fortune at the death of his father, Wilton ceased to be dependent on his profession, and was but an occasional exhibitor at the Royal Academy. His work, too, became more and more confined to the modelling alone. He

was, however, much sought after for busts and monuments, though by far his best work lay in the chimneypieces and decorative sculpture which he executed, in conjunction with Cipriani, to adorn the architectural creations of Sir William Chambers. Among the eminent persons of whom he modelled busts were Lord-chancellor Bacon, Lord Camden, Admiral Holmes, Sir Isaac Newton, Dean Swift, the Earl of Chesterfield, General Wolfe, and the Earl of Chatham. The much-criticised monument to General Wolfe in Westminster Abbey was designed and modelled by Wilton, and there are other monuments by him in the same building. Wilton was less successful with the statues modelled by him, and two in London—those of George III at the Royal Exchange and of the same king in Berkeley Square, executed under Wilton's direction—had subsequently to be removed and superseded. After thirty years, as the taste for ornamental and monumental sculpture began to decline, Wilton sold his premises and property by auction in 1786, and retired into private life. He accepted, however, the post of keeper of the Royal Academy, and held it from 1790 until his death, which took place in his apartments as keeper on 25 Nov. 1803. He was buried at Wanstead in Essex. Wilton was a noted and popular figure in artistic and intellectual society, and his large private means enabled him to play a leading part in society. Among his personal friends was John Francis Rigaud [q. v.], who executed a fine portrait group of Wilton, Sir W. Chambers, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, which is now in the National Portrait Gallery. Wilton had an only daughter of great personal charm, who in 1774 married Sir Robert Chambers [q. v.], chief justice of Bengal. A bust of Wilton by Roubillac was presented by Lady Chambers to the Royal Academy.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Smith's Nollekens and his Times; Sandby's Hist. of the Royal Academy; Gent. Mag. 1803, ii. 1099; Catalogues of the Society of Artists and the Royal Academy.] L. C.

WILTON, WILLIAM DE (*d.* 1264), judge, had fines levied before him in 1247, acted as justice itinerant in 1248, 1249, and 1250, again in 1253, 1255, and 1259–61. In the intervals his name does not appear in the lists of justices. He seems to have been chief justice on 11 Dec. 1261, as he received the pay of that office, 100*l.* He was probably chief justice of the king's bench. He can be traced in the execution of the functions of the office till November 1263 (*Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.* ii. 407).

According to Rishanger (p. 28) he was slain at the battle of Lewes on the king's side (14 May 1264).

[Foss's Judges of England, and authorities cited in text.] W. E. R.

WILTSHIRE, EARLS OF. [See SCROPE, WILLIAM LE, 1351?–1399; BUTLER, JAMES, 1420–1461.]

WIMBLEDON, VISCOUNT. [See CECIL, SIR EDWARD, 1572–1638.]

WINCH, SIR HUMPHREY (1555?–1625), judge, born in 1554 or 1555, was the younger son of John Winch (*d.* 1582) of Northill in Bedfordshire. He entered Lincoln's Inn on 19 July 1573 (*Records of Lincoln's Inn*, 1896, i. 80), and was called to the bar on 26 July 1581. In 1596 he became a bencher, and in August 1598 acted as autumn reader. In 1593 he represented the borough of Bedford in parliament, retaining his seat until his appointment to the office of chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland on 8 Nov. 1606. To qualify him for this appointment he was in the same year made a serjeant-at-law, and on 10 Nov. he was knighted (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1603–10, p. 334). On 8 Dec. 1608 he succeeded Sir James Ley (afterwards first Earl of Marlborough) [q. v.] as lord chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland, with a salary of 300*l.* a year. While following this office he earned the commendation of Bacon by his 'quickness, industry, and despatch' (BACON, *Works*, ed. Spedding, Ellis, and Heath, xiii. 205). On 7 Nov. 1611 he was transferred to England and appointed a judge of the common pleas, a post which he held till his death. In August 1613 he and three others were nominated on a commission to examine into the popular complaints in Ireland. In 1616 he and Sir Randolph Crewe [q. v.] fell into deserved disgrace for condemning and executing nine women as witches at the summer assizes at Leicester, on the evidence of a boy who pretended that he had been tormented by them. The king, while visiting the town a month later, examined the boy and detected the imposture (NICHOLS, *Progresses of James I*, iii. 192; *Cal. State Papers*, 1610–18, p. 398). In 1616, on the death of Sir Augustine Nicolls [q. v.], he was appointed a referee of the patent for innkeepers' licenses, and on 6 Aug. 1623 he was appointed a member of the council of Wales, the king judging it 'fit that the justices of the four shires should belong thereto' (*ib.* 1623–5, p. 46). He was seized with apoplexy while in his robes, and died in Chancery Lane on

5 Feb. 1624–5. He was buried in the cloisters of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and a monument was erected to his memory at Everton in Bedfordshire, where his family resided for several generations. By his wife Cicely, daughter of Richard Onslow (1528–1571) [q. v.], he left a son Onslow and a daughter Dorothy, married to George Scott of Hawkhurst in Kent. His male line terminated about 1703 on the death of Sir Humphrey Winch, created a baronet in 1660.

Two legal compilations by Winch were published after his death. The first, which appeared in 1657, was 'The Reports of Sir Humphry Winch, sometimes one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, containing many choice cases . . . in the foure last years of King James, faithfully translated out of an exact french Copie,' London, 4to. The original manuscript is in the Cambridge University Library (*Cat. Cambr. MSS.* iii. 491). The second and more voluminous treatise appeared in 1680, entitled 'Le Beau-Pledeur. A Book of Entries, containing Declarations, Informations, and other Select and Approved Pleadings,' London, 4to.

[Foss's Judges of England, 1857, vi. 201–2; Harl. Soc. Publ. xix. 199; Smyth's Law Officers of Ireland, 1839, pp. 88, 140; Bedfordshire Notes and Queries, i. 95, 216, 243, 265, iii. 266–7; Bacon's Works, ed. Spedding, Ellis, and Heath, xiii. 85, xiv. 187; Blaydes's Geneal. Bedford, 1890, pp. 306, 356, 360, 420, 439; Hist. MSS. Comm. (Rep. on Buccleuch MSS. i. 250); O'Byrne's Representative History, 1848, p. 74; Harl. MS. 6121, f. 65.] E. I. C.

WINCH, NATHANIEL JOHN (1769?–1838), botanist, was born about 1769. He was throughout his life devoted to the study of plants, especially those of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, and was one of the earliest writers to take philosophical views of geographical distribution. He studied cryptogams, especially mosses, as well as flowering plants, and accumulated an herbarium of some twelve thousand species. He was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1803 and an associate in 1821. For more than twenty years he acted as secretary to the Newcastle Infirmary. He died at his residence, Ridley Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on 5 May 1838, aged 69. His manuscripts, library, and herbarium were bequeathed to the Linnean Society, but the greater part of them was subsequently handed over to the Natural History Society of Northumberland and Durham. His name was commemorated by De Candolle in the genus *Winchia*. Winch's principal publications were: 1. 'The Botanist's Guide through . . . Northumberland and Durham,' 1805–7, 2 vols. 8vo, written in conjunction with John Thornhill and Richard Waugh, arranged according to the Linnean system and including cryptogams. 2. 'Observations on the Geology of Northumberland and Durham,' 1814, 4to. 3. 'Essay on the Geographical Distribution of Plants through . . . Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham,' 1819, 8vo; 2nd ed. 1825. 4. 'Remarks on the Flora of Cumberland,' 1825, 8vo, contributed to the 'Newcastle Magazine' during the preceding year, and reprinted as 'Contributions to the Flora of Cumberland,' 1833, 4to. 5. 'Flora of Northumberland and Durham,' 1831, 4to; reprinted from the 'Transactions' of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle, to which addenda were issued in 1836.

[Britten and Boulger's Biographical Index of Botanists, and authorities there cited.] G. S. B.

WINCHCOMBE, *alias* SMALWOODE, JOHN (*d.* 1520), clothier, popularly known as JACK OF NEWBURY, describes himself in his will as 'John Smalewoode the elder, *alias* John Wynchcombe, of the parishe of Seynt Nicholas in Newberry.' He is said by Herbert to have been descended from a Simon de Winchcombe, a rich draper of Candlewyk Street, London, who was sheriff of London in 1379 (*Livery Companies*, i. 394, 401; *Mon. Franciscana*, ii. 157). He was, however, associated with Newbury from his earliest years, was there apprenticed to a clothier, and subsequently acquired great wealth through his successful pursuit of that trade. The chapbook stories of his having led 100 or 250 men, equipped at his own expense, to the battle of Flodden Field; of his having entertained Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon and refused a knighthood; of the doings of William Sommers [q.v.] and other courtiers at Winchcombe's house, are unsupported by contemporary evidence, and are probably as apocryphal as the legends which gathered round Richard Whittington [q. v.] There is, however, no doubt that Winchcombe was a pioneer of the clothing manufacture, and possibly he was, as Fuller states, the 'most considerable clothier England ever beheld.' He is said to have kept five hundred men at work, and 'Winchcombe's kerseys' were long considered the finest of their kind (BURNLEY, *Hist. of Wool and Wool-combing*, p. 69). He is said in an epitaph in Newbury parish church, for the 'edification' of which he left a large bequest, to have died on 15 Feb.

1519–[20]. He was buried in the chancel of the church with his first wife, Alice, and a brass effigy with inscription is fixed to the east wall of the north aisle. He was survived by his second wife, Joan, and apparently an only son. His will, dated 4 Jan., was proved on 24 March 1519–[20] (*Brit. Mus. Addit. MS.* 6033, f. 46; *History of Newbury*, 1839, p. 78).

His son, JOHN WINCHCOMBE (1489?–1565?), carried on his father's trade, but took more part in politics. In October 1536 he was one of those to whom letters were addressed for aid in view of the northern rebellions. In February 1538–9 Miles Coverdale [q. v.], when at Newbury, employed him as a means of communication with Cromwell, who in the same month gave Winchcombe an order for a thousand kerseys (COVERDALE, *Remains*, Parker Soc. pp. 500, 502; *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, XIV. i. 396). In December following he was one of the 'squires' appointed to receive Anne of Cleves, and on 12 Feb. 1539–40 he was granted Bucklebury and Thatcham, besides some lands in Reading, all previously the property of St. Mary's Abbey there; on 4 Feb. 1540–1 he was placed on the commission of the peace for Berkshire. In March 1541 he was leader of a movement among clothiers to protest against the provisions of the statute of 1535 dealing with the manufacture of cloth (27 Henry VIII, c. 12). The council stayed the execution of the statute, and directed Sir Thomas Gresham and others who had procured it to prepare for its defence (NICOLAS, *Acts P. C.* vii. 156; *Letters and Papers*, xvi. 625). On 20 Jan. 1544–5 'John Winchcombe, gent., of Newbury,' was returned to parliament for West Bedwin, Wiltshire. In 1549 he was granted a coat of arms, and on 8 Feb. 1552–3 was returned to parliament for Reading. Three portraits of the younger John Winchcombe, all dated 1550, were exhibited at the Tudor Exhibition in 1887. An original portrait, erroneously ascribed to Holbein, belongs to Mrs. Webley Parry, a copy to Mrs. Dent of Sudeley, and another original portrait to Mr. Walter Money (*Cat. Tudor Exhib.* Nos. 448, 201, 218).

It was probably his son who, as 'John Winchcombe, jun.,' represented Ludgershall in 1553–4 and 1555 with Dr. John Story [q. v.], was directed in the latter year to maintain order at Reading fair (*Acts P. C.* 1554–6, p. 163), and in Elizabeth's reign was suggested by Parker as a commissioner in Berkshire to prevent the scarcity of corn (STRYPE, *Parker*, iii. 121). His descendant, Sir Henry Winchcombe, was created a baronet in 1661, and died in 1667, leaving a son Henry, on whose death in 1703 the baronetcy became extinct. The estates passed to his eldest daughter, Frances, who was married in 1700 to Henry St. John, the great viscount Bolingbroke [q. v.]

The cult of the legendary 'Jack of Newbury' began before that of Whittington. Wood mentions (*Addit. MS.* 6033, f. 46 *b*) having bought from a pedlar in Warwickshire the 'Life and Ghests of Jack of Newbury' printed in black letter, of which no copy now appears to be extant. Late in the sixteenth century Thomas Deloney [q. v.] published his 'Pleasant History of John Winchcomb, in his younger yeares called Jacke of Newberie, the famous and worthy clothier of England.' The earliest edition extant appears to be the eighth, published in 1630; a copy in the Douce collection in the Bodleian Library contains a note by Douce to the effect that the first edition was published about 1597, and on his flyleaf is 'a sketch of Jack of Newbury's house from recollection, made by Flaxman for F. Douce.' A ninth edition appeared in 1633 (London, 4to), a fourteenth about 1680, and a fifteenth about 1700 (both London, 4to). A shortened version of the story, ornamented with rough woodcuts and entitled 'The History of Jack of Newbury,' was published about 1750 (London, 12mo; another edit. London, 1775? 12mo), and another version, entitled 'The History of Mr. J. W.,' appeared at Newbury (1780? 8vo).

[Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, ed. Gairdner; Acts of the Privy Council, ed. Nicolas and Dasent; Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 3890; Official Returns of Members of Parliament; Deloney's and other Histories in Brit. Mus. Libr.; Fuller's Worthies, ed. 1811, i. 95; Berry's Berkshire Genealogies, p. 149; Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire, ii. 289, iii. 300; Lysons's Magna Britannia, 1806, i. 329; Hist. and Antiq. of Newbury, 1839, pp. 77–80; Burke's Extinct Baronetcies; Kirby's Winchester Scholars, p. 136; Ashley's Economic History, i. 229, 236, 255; Cunningham's Growth of English Industry and Commerce, 1896, i. 515, 523; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. viii. 304; authorities cited.]

A. F. P.

WINCHELSEA, ROBERT DE (*d.* 1313), archbishop of Canterbury, derived his name from Old Winchelsea in Kent, where he was probably born. He studied arts at Paris, where he took his master's degree, becoming rector of the university before 7 July 1267 (DENIFLE and CHATELAIN, *Cartularium Universitatis Parisiensis*, i. 468). He afterwards studied theology at Oxford, where he proceeded D.D., and was

chancellor in 1288 (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* p. 15, ed. Gutch). A confusion of him with a namesake, John Winchelsea, has led to the improbable assertion that he was a fellow of Merton College (Brodrick, *Memorials of Merton Coll.* pp. 197–8, Oxford Hist. Soc.) He enjoyed a great reputation as scholar and administrator both at Paris and Oxford (Birchington in *Anglia Sacra*, i. 12). He was appointed prebendary of Leighton Manor in Lincoln Cathedral, but his rights there were contested by the litigious Almeric of Montfort [q. v.] (*Peckham's Letters*, i. 90). Winchelsea gained the suit, and held the prebend until he became archbishop (Le Neve, *Fasti Eccl. Angl.* ii. 176, ed. Hardy). About 1283 Winchelsea was appointed archdeacon of Essex and prebendary of Oxgate in St. Paul's (*ib.* ii. 333–4, 420; Newcourt, *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Londin.* i. 71, 190). He resided constantly and diligently visited his archdeaconry. He preached frequently and resumed the delivery of theological lectures in St. Paul's (Birchington, p. 12).

Peckham died on 8 Dec. 1292. The papacy was vacant, and for once there was a chance of a canonical election to Canterbury. On 22 Dec. Henry (*d.* 1331) [q.v.] of Eastry, prior of Christ Church, sought license to elect, and two of his monks visited Edward at Newcastle, whence they were sent back on 6 Jan. 1293 with the necessary permission. The election took place on 13 Feb., and was 'per viam compromissi,' a committee of seven being entrusted with making the appointment on behalf of the whole chapter (Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii. 189–90). Through Eastry's influence, and probably with Edward I's goodwill, Winchelsea was unanimously elected. The king gave his consent after three days (Birchington, p. 12), whereupon Winchelsea at once prepared to start off for Rome (cf. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1292–1301, p. 7). He reached Rome on Whit-Sunday, 17 May. The papacy being still vacant, he was delayed at the curia more than a year before he could obtain confirmation and consecration. He made so good an impression on the cardinals that it was believed in England that he was thought of as a possible pope (Birchington, p. 12). At last the election of Celestine V terminated the long vacancy on 5 July 1294. The new pope thought so well of Winchelsea that he offered him a cardinalate, which Winchelsea refused. Despite the opposition of the Franciscans (*Worcester Ann.* p. 518), Celestine confirmed Winchelsea's election. On 12 Sept. he was consecrated bishop at Aquila, where the papal court then was (Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii. 198). He left Rome on 5 Oct., and travelled home by way of Germany, Brabant, and Holland, to avoid the territories of Philip the Fair, with whom Edward I was then at war. He reached Yarmouth on 1 Jan. 1295 (*Worcester Ann.* p. 518). Besides the sum of 142*l.* 19*s.* expended in England, his outlay at Rome had amounted to the huge sum of 2,500 marks (Somner, *Antiq. of Cant.* Appendix to Supplement, pp. 18–19). The proctors of the chapter had spent more than half as much besides.

Edward I was in North Wales suppressing the revolt of Madog ab Llywelyn [see Madog]. Winchelsea at once repaired to the royal camp at Conway, where on 4 Feb. the order for the restoration of his temporalities was issued (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1292–1301, p. 129). On 6 Feb. Winchelsea excommunicated Madog (*Concilia*, ii. 203), and on 18 March he made his solemn entry into Canterbury, where he received the pallium. He was enthroned on Sunday, 2 Oct., in the presence of the king, Edward's brother and son, and a great gathering of clerks and magnates. The details of the ceremony were carefully recorded ('Forma inthronizationis archiepiscopi VI Non. Oct. ab Henrico priore,' &c., in Somner, i. 57–8).

A secular priest, canonically elected by an English chapter, Winchelsea was anxious from the beginning not to fall short of his two mendicant predecessors (Kilwardby and Peckham), whom the papacy had forced upon the English king and church. In personal holiness he was in no wise inferior to them, and he was probably their superior in ability. He continued to be assiduous in preaching. He attended the canonical hours as regularly as a monk. He frequently shut himself up for prayer and meditation, and, as his intimates suspected, for severe corporal discipline. His charity and almsgiving were magnificent. Many poor scholars partook of his bounty, and he was careful to reserve many of his best benefices for needy masters and bachelors of divinity. He was bountiful to the mendicant friars, though he sought to restrain them from exercising pastoral functions without the consent of the local clergy (*Worcester Ann.* p. 546; cf. however *Concilia*, ii. 257–64). He constantly distributed his rich garments to the poor, and never kept more than two robes for himself. He partook sparingly or not at all of the costly meats set before him, and habitually gave them away to the poor and sick, much to the disgust of his servants, who thought that coarser food would have sufficed for pauper needs. Yet he seldom gave way to the excesses of asceticism. He was cheerful in temperament, corpulent in body, a hard worker, and a good man of

business. He was tenacious of his precedence and personal dignity on public occasions, but associated on terms of friendly equality with his clergy. He was affable, kind, and jocular. He hated flatterers, traitors, and prodigals. He rarely spoke to women save in confession (BIRCHINGTON, pp. 12–14 collects, perhaps with too much desire for edification, his personal characteristics; cf. also *Flores Hist.* iii. 155, *Chron. de Melsa*, ii. 328; Monk of Malmesbury in *Chron. Edw. I and Edw. II*, ii. 192–3).

Winchelsea was an uncompromising churchman and a zealous upholder of the papal authority. Yet his love of power and influence was so great that it brought him into conflict with his clergy, his suffragans, many of the nobles, the king, and sometimes even with the pope. With longer English experience than Peckham, and the wider outlook of a secular priest, Winchelsea did not limit his interests so strictly to the ecclesiastical side of things as his predecessor. He thought it his business to protect nation and church alike. The growing difficulties in which Edward I's too ambitious policy had involved him enabled Winchelsea to combine with the purely ecclesiastical antagonism inherited by him from Peckham a strong political opposition to the king's policy.

Even before his enthronement Winchelsea had taken up his line. He summoned a council of his suffragans to meet on 15 July 1295 at the New Temple (COTTON, pp. 293–4; *Concilia*, ii. 215), and the proceedings of this body seemed to be a menace to the king. At the autumn parliament in London Edward on 28 Nov. personally pleaded with the clergy for a large war subsidy. Winchelsea offered him a tenth, which Edward rejected as inadequate. Strong pressure was brought to bear, but the archbishop made a merit of offering the tenth for a second year if the war still continued (*Worcester Ann.* p. 524). Next year Edward's embarrassments grew worse, while Winchelsea's position was strengthened by Boniface VIII issuing the bull *clericis laicos*, on 24 Feb. 1296, by which the clergy were forbidden to pay taxes to the secular authority. In November parliament met at Bury St. Edmund's, and the laity granted a liberal subsidy. Next day Winchelsea harangued the clerical estate in the chapter-house of the abbey. Admitting the reality of the danger from France, he urged the papal prohibition and the impoverishment of the clergy through former exactions, and denied that the clergy had promised any fresh tax (COTTON, pp. 314–15). At last he persuaded Edward to wait until January 1297 for the final answer. Meanwhile parliament broke up, and Winchelsea summoned a provincial convocation for 13 Jan. at St. Paul's, which took up the business that the clerical estate had evaded. Before this met on 5 Jan. Winchelsea by papal order published the bull *clericis laicos* in every deanery in England (*Concilia*, ii. 222; COTTON, p. 316).

Winchelsea opened convocation by a sermon. 'We have two lords over us,' he said, 'the king and the pope, and, though we owe obedience to both, we owe greater obedience to the spiritual than to the temporal lord' (HEMINGBURGH, ii. 116). The clergy therefore must find, if possible, a way intermediate between the subversion of the realm and disobedience to the pope. The clergy, though much divided, refused a general subsidy, and Edward threatened them with outlawry. Though individual clerks made personal gifts to the king, who announced his willingness to accept a fifth, Winchelsea remained firm, and kept the clergy as a body on his side. On 30 Jan. the sentence of outlawry was formally promulgated against the clergy by John of Metingham, the chief justice, in Westminster Hall. On 10 Feb. Winchelsea, who had gone to Canterbury for the consecration of John of Monmouth as bishop of Llandaff, preached to the people in the cathedral after the consecration, and then solemnly pronounced excommunicate all who in any wise trangressed the papal bull (COTTON, p. 320). On 12 Feb. Edward answered by ordering the sheriffs to take possession of the lay fees of all the clergy of the province of Canterbury. But within a fortnight the resistance of the baronage under Norfolk and Hereford at Salisbury further strengthened Winchelsea's position.

The strain was too great to last. Winchelsea, who had all through admitted the necessity of the war and the legitimacy of the king's demands for help, found it judicious not to press matters to extremity. On 7 March he persuaded Edward to suspend the execution of the edict confiscating their lay fees. He summoned another convocation for 24 March, but on its assembling the king sent to it six commissioners, who warned it not to attempt anything against his authority. Two Dominicans upheld the king's rights to raise war taxes (*Flores Hist.* iii. 100), and Winchelsea himself abandoned his heroic attitude. He kept the council from coming to any formal decision, but before it separated said, 'I leave each and all of you to your own consciences. But my conscience does not allow me to offer money for the king's protection or on any other pretext' (*Worcester Ann.* p. 351; cf. *Flores Hist.* iii. 101, 'Unusquisque ani-

mam suam salvet'). It was substantially a recommendation to each clerk to make his own terms of submission.

Winchelsea's estates remained in the king's hands for more than five months (*Anglia Sacra*, i. 51), during which he depended on charity for subsistence. Royal agents seized his horses at Maidstone and compelled him to travel on foot (*Flores Hist.* iii. 293). On 27 Feb. the king seized Christ Church and sealed up its storehouses to prevent the monks giving him any help (Birchington, i. 14–15; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. i. 433). But even the clerical partisans who hailed Winchelsea as a second St. Thomas admitted that his worst sufferings resulted not from Edward's direct orders but from the officious zeal of the royal underlings. The king's self-restraint made a reconciliation the more easy, and Edward's wrath was over when most individual clerks had made their voluntary offering, and the baronage had agreed to fight for him beyond sea. On 14 July the reconciliation of church and state was publicly brought home to Londoners in the affecting scene of farewell enacted outside Westminster Hall. Winchelsea burst into tears at the king's appeal to the emotions of his subjects, and promised that he would be faithful to him in future (*Flores Hist.* iii. 295). Two days (14 July) afterwards Winchelsea summoned another convocation to deliberate as to the means of obtaining the pope's permission to pay the king a grant. On 19 July his lands and goods were restored.

Winchelsea now exerted himself to persuade the earls of Norfolk and Hereford to make terms with the king. On 27 July he had personal colloquy with the earls' agents at Waltham, and next day took them with him to see the king at St. Albans. It was no fault of his if the two earls held aloof. On 31 July Edward received the clergy back to his protection, and before his embarkation wrote to the archbishop begging his prayers for the success of the army.

On 10 Aug. Winchelsea opened convocation at London by informing it that the king had promised to confirm the charters if the clergy would make an adequate grant for the French war. The assembly agreed, however, that no grant could be made without obtaining the pope's leave, but promised the king to apply to Boniface at once. Curiously enough the bull of 28 Feb. 1297, by which the pope excepted from his prohibition all voluntary gifts and sums raised for national defence, was referred to by neither party in the discussion. But on 20 Aug. Edward, without waiting for a grant, ordered the immediate collection of a third of the clerical temporalities. On 23 Aug. he sailed for Flanders. The reconciliation, after all, was not very deep.

Despite Edward's prohibition, Winchelsea excommunicated the infringers of the liberties of the church. Meanwhile the baronial opposition was obtaining from the regency the long-promised confirmation of the charters. Winchelsea, who was present at the tumultuous parliament which preceded the baronial triumph, was in full sympathy with their action, though not taking a leading part in it himself. A devastating Scottish foray now made odious the unpatriotic attitude of the clergy. On 28 Nov. a new convocation granted a tenth, raised by each diocesan through clerical machinery. As Edward had not asked for a tax, and as the money was for occasions recognised by the bull of explanation, Winchelsea felt himself secure both from the king and the pope. On the same day the charters, which Edward had confirmed in London, were recited publicly and handed over to the custody of Winchelsea. Thus peace was at last restored.

Winchelsea's vigorous and successful resistance to Edward gave him a great reputation among all lovers of high clerical authority. Boniface VIII called him 'solus ecclesiæ Anglicanæ pugil invincibilis, inflexibilisque columna' (Birchington, i. 16). Despite his preoccupation in politics, Winchelsea had found time for plenty of other work. He had numerous quarrels on his hands. A dispute with Gilbert de Clare, ninth earl of Gloucester [q. v.], which broke out before the archbishop's enthronement, could not be settled by arbitration, and was ultimately referred to the bishop of Durham (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1297–1301, p. 152). He had a fierce controversy with the abbot and convent of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. In the course of it he was cited to Rome in 1299, and in 1300 Boniface VIII issued a bull exempting the abbey from all episcopal jurisdiction (*Cal. Papal Letters*, i. 585–6). But Winchelsea's strenuous remonstrances led the pope to issue in 1303 a further bull that minimised the privileges that he had previously granted (*Literæ Cantuar.* i. lxi–lxiii; Thorn in Twysden, *Decem Scriptores*, c. 2004–5, who is bitterly hostile to Winchelsea). The pope played Winchelsea even a worse trick when in 1297 he exempted the bishop of Winchester for life from all his archiepiscopal jurisdiction (*Cal. Papal Letters*, i. 569). Winchelsea strove to increase the number of monks and improve the discipline even in the faithful convent of Christ Church (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. i. 446).

He frequently objected to episcopal elections, but his objections were not always sustained on appeal to Rome. He was a strenuous upholder of the metropolitan's rights of visitation. He began in 1299 with a visitation of the diocese of Chichester, and in 1300 passed on to that of Worcester. In 1300 he had an unseemly dispute with St. Albans Abbey (*Gesta Abbatum S. Albani*, ii. 47–8, Rolls Ser.) In the same year he extracted a tax of 4*d.* in the mark from all his clergy to assist the execution of his numerous plans of reformation (*Worcester Ann.* p. 547). On 8 Sept. 1299 Winchelsea officiated in his own cathedral at the king's second marriage (*ib.* p. 542). He was in 1300 entrusted by Boniface VIII with the delivery of the apostolic mandate to withdraw from attacking the Scots, whom the pope had taken under his protection. A letter of Winchelsea to Boniface (*Ann. Londin.* pp. 104–8) relates in detail his long journey to Carlisle, his difficulty in reaching the king, his perils from the sea and the Scots, and his final interview with Edward at Sweetheart Abbey on 27 Aug. The king refused the pope any final answer until he had consulted the magnates. But it seemed to be in obedience to the mandate that he now withdrew from Scotland. Winchelsea returned southward. He traversed slowly the province of York, ostentatiously bearing his cross erect before him even when close by the city of York. In September he was in Lincolnshire. In October he was back at Otford in his own house.

At the parliament of Lincoln of January 1301 the troubles between Winchelsea and Edward were renewed in a more violent form. On Winchelsea's advice the barons presented through Henry of Keighley, knight of the shire for Lancashire, a bill of twelve articles, demanding an immediate settlement of the forests question and certain other outstanding grievances. The influence of the primate is almost certainly to be traced in the bishops' fresh declaration, with the assent of the barons, that they could not agree to any clerical tax contrary to the pope's prohibition, and in the demand for the removal of Winchelsea's enemy, Walter Langton [q. v.], bishop of Lichfield, from the treasury. Edward yielded to the pressure, but never forgave Winchelsea, whom he looked upon as the real instigator of the movement. Even in this parliament he managed to isolate the archbishop from his baronial allies. The barons' famous letter of protest addressed to Boniface was a repudiation of Winchelsea as well as of the pope. Edward made the split more emphatic by rejecting Winchelsea's addition to the articles of the barons limiting clerical taxation without papal consent. Another cause of quarrel soon arose between Winchelsea and Edward. During the vacancy at Canterbury the king had presented Theobald, brother of Edward's own son-in-law, the count of Bar, to the living of Pagham in Sussex, of which the archbishop was patron. In 1298 Winchelsea deprived Theobald on the ground of an informality, and conferred Pagham on Ralph of Malling. Before this, in 1297, Edward had induced Boniface to reappoint Theobald by papal provision (*Cal. Papal Letters*, i. 572). Winchelsea paid no heed to the papal action, whereupon Boniface on 15 Jan. 1300 renewed the grant of Pagham (*Cal. Papal Letters*, p. 591). The abbot of St. Michael's, in the diocese of Verdun, was sent to England to secure for Theobald the execution of the papal provision. As Winchelsea still resisted the appointment of a non-resident pluralist in subdeacon's orders, he was on 15 Oct. solemnly excommunicated by the abbot. Only after Winchelsea's submission was the sentence removed, in 1302.

During this time Winchelsea revengefully continued his attack on Langton. His agents at Rome supported the monstrous charges brought by John de Lovetot against the treasurer. However, in February 1302 Boniface put Winchelsea in a difficult position by associating him with the provincials of the Franciscans and Dominicans on a commission appointed to investigate the accusations. Winchelsea was forced to report to Rome that Langton was innocent, and in June 1303 Boniface formally acquitted the archbishop's great enemy (*Cal. Papal Letters*, i. 610). The collapse of the papacy after the fall of Boniface VIII removed Winchelsea's best support against his sovereign, for Boniface, if sometimes hostile, might be relied upon to uphold all who maintained the clerical against the civil power. Meanwhile Winchelsea was busy visiting his province and constantly giving fresh causes of irritation. He offended Edward once more by exercising through an unworthy stratagem the right of visiting the king's free chapel within Hastings Castle, and by visiting almost by force the king's hospital of St. Giles-without-London (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1301–7, pp. 189, 397). He had incurred widespread unpopularity through his constant claims of jurisdiction. In 1303 the Canterbury mob broke open his palace while he was residing there, and brutally maltreated the dean of Ospringe at Selling for no other offence than serving the archbishop's

citations (*ib.* p. 197). He was quarrelling with the archbishop of York on the ancient question of the right of the northern primate to have his cross borne erect before him in the southern province, and it is significant that Edward wrote to the curia upholding the archbishop of York's claim. But Winchelsea still controlled the clerical estate, and won his last triumph when he induced the clergy to reject the law proposed by Edward in the parliament of April 1305 forbidding the export of specie from alien priories.

In November 1305 the election of Edward's vassal and dependent, Bertrand de Goth, as Clement V, gave the signal for Edward's long-deferred attack on Winchelsea. Among the special ambassadors sent to the new pope's coronation on 14 Nov. 1305 were Bishop Langton and the Earl of Lincoln, who very effectively poisoned the pope's mind against Winchelsea. By absolving Edward from his oath to the forest charters Clement destroyed the result of Winchelsea's most hard-won victory, while by decreeing that Edward should not be excommunicated or censured without papal permission he deprived Winchelsea of his most effective weapon. In January 1306 Winchelsea sent Walter Thorp, dean of arches, to Lyons to counteract Langton's machinations (*Ann. Londin.* p. 144). But on 12 Feb. Clement suspended Winchelsea from his spiritual and temporal functions, and cited him to the curia within two months. On 24 Feb. the envoys came back to London. Next day Winchelsea also arrived, having terminated a visitation of the diocese of Winchester that he had eagerly undertaken on the death of the exempt bishop. He was now unable to resist Archbishop Greenfield bearing his cross erect through London streets (*Ann. Londin.* p. 144; cf. *Lit. Cantuar.* i. 30–31).

Winchelsea received intelligence of his deprivation on 25 March, and at once visited the king to beg for his intercession. A stormy scene ensued. Winchelsea showed some confusion and craved the king's benediction, just as if his sovereign were his ecclesiastical superior. Edward overwhelmed him with reproaches, accusing him of pride, treason, and pitilessness, and declaring that either he or the archbishop must leave the realm. On 5 April Edward declared to the pope that Winchelsea's presence threatened the peace of the land. Winchelsea went down to Dover priory, where on 18 May the citation to the curia was delivered to him (*Ann. Londin.* pp. 144–5). Early next day he took ship for the continent. He remained in exile for the rest of Edward's life.

Winchelsea found the papal court established at Bordeaux, so that even in his banishment he did not quit Edward's dominions. The worry and fatigues in which he had been involved culminated in a stroke of paralysis, from which he never wholly recovered. He scornfully rejected the proposal to resign his archbishopric or to accept translation to another see. He felt that he was but treading more completely in the footsteps of St. Thomas (Birchington, i. 16). His reputation for sanctity became greater, and it was believed that the death of his enemy, Edward I, was revealed to him at Bordeaux in a vision (*Flores Hist.* iii. 328).

Winchelsea's suspension was so much a political measure that the accession of Edward II and the disgrace of his arch enemy Langton removed the only obstacles to his reinstatement. On 16 Dec. 1307 the new king urged Clement to restore Winchelsea, and on 22 Jan. 1308 the pope issued from Poitiers letters removing his suspension (*Lit. Cantuar.* iii. 385–6; *Cal. Papal Letters*, ii. 33). On the same day Clement, at Winchelsea's request, revoked a former nomination of a commission of English bishops to crown Edward, on the ground that the right of coronation belonged exclusively to Canterbury. On 28 Jan. Winchelsea appointed the bishop of Winchester to act on his behalf, as he was unable through ill-health to be back in time to officiate in person. This punctiliousness necessitated the postponement of the coronation from 18 Feb. to 25 Feb. The archbishop returned to England in March or April (Canon of Bridlington, p. 33; *Ann. Paul.* p. 263). On 14 April he made a long-deferred composition with the Count of Boulogne, who had been irritated by not obtaining his usual dues from a new archbishop, through Winchelsea not having passed through his territories on his earlier journeys to the continent (*Lit. Cantuar.* iii. 388).

Within a few weeks of Winchelsea's return Piers Gaveston [q. v.] was banished. The archbishop headed his suffragans in threatening excommunication to the favourite if he disobeyed the baronial edict (*Ann. Londin.* p. 155). He thus renewed from the first his relations with the opposition, and was soon more hostile to Edward II than to his father. His goods were not restored until November, but during his absence William Testa, the papal administrator, had taken such care of his estates that he was now 'a richer man than ever he had been before' (Murimuth, p. 13; cf. *Anglia Sacra*, i. 51). At the parliament of

April 1309 he refused to attend until the archbishop of York, disgusted at not being allowed to bear his cross, went back to the north. In his zeal for clerical privilege Winchelsea had even taken up the cause of his old enemy Langton, who was still imprisoned by royal authority alone. He refused to have any dealings with the king as long as Langton was unlawfully detained (Murimuth, p. 14). In March 1310 Winchelsea was one of the lords ordainers, though in April Edward was still urging him to persuade convocation to make fresh grants from its spiritualities. After the first draft of the ordinances was issued in August 1310, Winchelsea on 1 Nov. published in St. Paul's a solemn excommunication of all who should impede their execution or publish to the world the secrets of the ordainers. When Edward broke the ordinances by recalling Gaveston in January 1312, Winchelsea at once excommunicated Piers and his abettors. Langton was released and restored to the treasury in March, despite Winchelsea's strenuous opposition. But in April the ordainers turned him out of his post, and Winchelsea excommunicated him for taking office against the provisions of the ordinances. On Langton going to the papal court to remonstrate against the sentence, Winchelsea despatched thither his clerk, Adam Murimuth, the chronicler, to represent his interests against the bishop (Murimuth, p. 18).

Winchelsea's weak health makes his political activity the more remarkable. He did not, however, neglect the more spiritual side of his office during these years. He was much involved in the proceedings for the suppression of the templars (*Cal. Papal Letters*, ii. 48, 49), though he took no personal part in the council that he summoned for 25 Nov. 1308 to St. Paul's. He was associated with the papal commissioners sent to investigate the charges against them, but again he did not act. However, on 29 Dec. 1309 he opened another synod at St. Paul's by preaching a sermon. Ill-health prevented him from attending its later proceedings. He showed himself anxious to check the excessive zeal of the enemies of the order, and absolved by commission all the templars who professed penitence and accepted the declaration maintaining their orthodoxy (*Flores Hist.* iii. 145). He died at Otford on 11 May 1313, and was buried on 16 May at Canterbury, in the south part of the choir, near the altar of St. Gregory, against the south wall. The tomb has now disappeared.

In his will Winchelsea left his books and many rich vestments to the monks of his cathedral and some legacies to all his servants (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. i. 460). There was, however, much delay in carrying out his testament, and in 1325 Prior Eastry urgently entreated Archbishop Reynolds to suffer the administration to be completed on account of the scandal caused by the delay (*Lit. Cantuar.* i. 44, 54, 134). This scandal was all the greater since popular veneration had already made Winchelsea an object of worship. The wounds discovered on his body had been attributed to self-maceration (Birchington, p. 13). Many miracles had been worked at his tomb, and his associates, the ordainers, pressed strongly for his canonisation. In 1319 Thomas of Lancaster sent a report of his miracles to Avignon, and Reynolds ordered the bishops of London and Chichester to investigate their authenticity. John XXII answered Lancaster by explaining the deliberate nature of the procedure of the curia in such matters, and nothing more seems to have been done in Thomas's lifetime. After the fall of Edward II the agitation was renewed, and in March 1327 Reynolds sent the pope a long schedule of miracles worked by him (*Lit. Cantuar.* iii. 398–402, gives the correspondence; cf. Somner, App. i. 56; *Cal. Papal Letters*, 1305–42, p. 422). Nothing, however, came of the effort to make him a saint.

[Wharton's Anglia Sacra, especially Birchington in i. 11–17, Annales Monastici (Osney, Wykes, Dunstaple, and Worcester), Chron. Edw. I and Edw. II (Ann. Londin. and St. Paul's, and Canon of Bridlington), Cont. Gervase of Canterbury, Bartholomew Cotton, Rishanger, Langtoft, Murimuth, Flores Hist., Chron. de Melsa, Literæ Cantuarienses (all in Rolls Ser.); Hemingburgh (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Thorn in Twysden's Decem Scriptores; Chron. de Lanercost (Bannatyne Club); Rymer's Fœdera; Hist. MSS. Comm. 5th and 8th Rep.; Parl. Writs; Rolls of Parl. vol. i.; Cal. of Papal Letters, vols. i. and ii.; Cal. of Patent and Close Rolls, Edw. I and Edw. II; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. ed. Hardy; Godwin, De Præsulibus, 1743; Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury. The best modern accounts are in Stubbs's Const. Hist. vol. ii. and prefaces to the Chron. of Edw. I and Edw. II (Rolls Ser.); Hook's Life in Archbishops of Canterbury (iii. 368–454), though elaborate, is careless in details and unhistorical in tone; many extracts from Winchelsea's register, still at Lambeth, are given in Wilkins's Concilia, ii. 185–423; the whole well deserves calendaring or publishing.] T. F. T.

WINCHESTER, Marquises of. [See Paulet, William, 1485?–1572, first Marquis; Paulet, William, 1535?–1598, third Marquis; Paulet, John, 1598–1675, fifth Marquis.]

WINCHESTER, Earls of. [See Quincy, Saer de, *d.* 1219; Despenser, Hugh le, 1262–1326.]

WINCHESTER, GODFREY of (*d.* 1107), Latin poet. [See Godfrey.]

WINCHESTER, GREGORY of (*fl.* 1270), historian. [See Gregory.]

WINCHESTER, JOHN, or John of (*d.* 1460?), bishop of Moray, is said to have been an Englishman who came into Scotland in the retinue of James I on his return from England in 1424. His name (though there are contemporary instances of it as a surname in Scotland) suggests that he may have been a priest of the household of Cardinal Beaufort, bishop of Winchester, who was the uncle of James's queen and solemnised their marriage. From the beginning of James's actual reign Winchester appears as his trusted friend, and is constantly in attendance at court. In the church he is chaplain to the king, prebendary of Dunkeld, canon of Glasgow (1428), and provost of Lincluden (1435). In the same year he is bishop-elect of Moray, and receives certain payments for promoting the king's affairs at the court of Rome. His election was confirmed by the pope in 1436, and next year he was consecrated at Cambuskenneth. He held the see for twenty-three years (not thirteen, as Spottiswoode says), and obtained for it certain valuable privileges. His men were not to be distrained for 'wapinschaw or hosting' by either of his powerful neighbours, the earls of Moray and Huntly, but were to rise and pass with his own bailies, as other barons' men (1445). His town of Spynie was erected into a burgh of barony, and the church-lands of his diocese (which were in six counties—Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland) were erected into one regality (1451), the latter being given him (says James II) in gratitude for 'a multitude of services rendered to our late father, of cherished memory, and faithfully continued to ourselves.'

The records teem with notices of these services, rendered in the household, the exchequer, as lord-register, and as lord-treasurer, and ranging from payments 'pro zucure et gingibero ad usum regis' to embassies to England (1452), and especially supervision of the works at the royal castles of Linlithgow (which he visited along with James I in 1434), Stirling (1434), Urquhart (on Loch Ness), and Inverness (1458); and in the demolishing of the Douglases' island fortress of Lochindorb (1458) his deputy at the latter place, Calder of that ilk, carried the great iron door of Lochindorb to his seat, Cawdor Castle, where it may still be seen. The strengthening and demolishing of these castles respectively formed part of the policy of James I and James II, and Winchester was their adviser in regard to that policy, as well as in the acts by which it was carried out. From July 1457 to April 1458 James II spent his time mostly in the bishop's diocese, and Winchester entertained him at his palace of Spynie. On the king's return to the south, Winchester complained that the Earl of Huntly had seized his lands and was drawing his rents.

Winchester died on 1 April 1459 or 1460, and was buried in his cathedral at Elgin, in St. Mary's Isle, where his effigy remains. There are still in the north of Scotland families of the name who claim descent from him; they spring more probably from members of his household, who, following a northern custom, had, as his 'baron's men,' assumed his surname. He is said to have been a bachelor of the canon law. Spottiswoode, who, like Shaw and Keith, is in error in regard to the dates of his life, describes him as 'a man of good parts.'

[Exchequer Rolls; Great Seal Registers; Registrum Moraviense; Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops; Grub's Ecclesiastical History; Shaw's History of Moray; Young's Annals of Elgin.] J. C.

WINCHILSEA, Earls of. [See Finch, Heneage, *d.* 1689, second Earl; Finch, Daniel, 1647–1730, sixth Earl; Finch-Hatton, George William, 1791–1858, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.]

WINCHILSEA, Countess of. [See Finch, Anne, *d.* 1720.]

WINDEBANK, Sir FRANCIS (1582–1646), secretary of state, born in 1582, was the only son of Sir Thomas Windebank and his wife Frances, younger daughter of Sir Edward Dymoke of Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire (Metcalfe, *Visit. of Lincolnshire*, p. 42; Lodge, *Scrivelsby*, 1893, p. 71). His grandfather, Sir Richard Windebank, was serving at Calais in 1533 (*Chron. of Calais*, p. 137; *Letters and Papers*, xv. 750), at Guisnes in 1541, and was knighted in 1544. He acquired lands at Hougham, Lincolnshire (*ib.* xv. 831 [18]), and in 1547 was one of the council at Boulogne; he was deputy of Guisnes at the end of Edward's reign, and proclaimed Mary on 24 July 1553. He was in 1556 granted an annuity of a hundred marks for his 'age and long service,' but was still acting as deputy of Guisnes in 1560. His wife Margaret, daughter of Griffith ap Henry, was

buried in St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, on 10 Dec. 1558 (Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. 22, ii. 174, *Annals*, i. 46; *Cotton MS.* Titus B. ii. f. 206; *Cal. State Papers*, For. 1547–53, p. 294; *Acts P. C.* 1554–6, p. 383; *Notes and Queries*, 8th ser. i. 23, 150). His son Sir Thomas owed his fortunes largely to his Lincolnshire neighbour, Sir William Cecil, who secured his appointment to the fourth stall in Worcester Cathedral in 1559, and sent him as travelling companion to his son Thomas (afterwards Marquis of Exeter). Many of Windebank's letters, describing his vain efforts to keep his charge straight and teach him French, and their travels in France and Germany during 1561 and 1562, are extant in the Record Office. He also took every opportunity of sending his patron lemon trees, myrtle trees, and tracts on canon and and civil law (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–1580, pp. 177–202). After his return he was made clerk of the signet, and occasionally acted as clerk of the privy council. He continued his friendly relations and correspondence with Burghley until the latter's death, and afterwards with Sir Robert Cecil (cf. *Harl. MS.* 6995, arts. 31, 39, 47, 49, letters wrongly ascribed to Sir Francis Windebank). He was knighted by James I on 23 July 1603, settled at Haines Hall, Berkshire, and died on 24 Oct. 1607. He left one son, Francis, and three daughters, of whom Mildred (*d.* 1630) married Robert Read of Linkenholt, Hampshire, and was mother of Thomas Read or Reade [q. v.] the royalist (*Inq. post mortem*, 6 James I, pt. ii. No. 200; *Harl. MS.* 1551, f. 57 *b*; *Egerton Papers*, pp. 134–5; Burgon, *Gresham*, i. 422 sqq.; *Court and Times of James I*, i. 175; *Cal. State Papers*, 1547–1610, passim; *Cal. Hatfield MSS.* vols. i–vii. passim).

Francis was baptised at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, on 21 Aug. 1582 (*Register*, Harl. Soc., p. 15), and on 18 May 1599 matriculated from St. John's College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. on 26 Jan. 1601–2, and in the same year was entered a student in the Middle Temple. While at St. John's Windebank came much into contact with Laud, who exercised great influence upon his views and subsequent career. On 21 Feb. 1604–5 his father procured for him a grant of a clerkship of the signet, in reversion after Levinus Munck and Francis Gage, who themselves held only a reversionary interest in the office; and this somewhat distant prospect was no bar to a few years' sojourn on the continent. In the autumn of 1605 Windebank was at Paris, which he proposed to leave on 29 Jan. 1605–6 'to avoid the profligate English;' the summer he spent in Germany, and the following winter in Italy; he was at Lucca in July 1607, and at Piacenza in October, returning to England in February 1607–8. Though the clerkship of the signet did not fall to him for some years, he was almost at once employed in that office. In 1629 he spoke of having served 'nigh three apprenticeships' (probably nearly twenty-one years) in the clerkship, and having passed through 'the active and strict times of Lord Salisbury without check' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1628–9, p. 252), and he first got access to the king in 1611 (*ib.* 1611–18, p. 71). He was placed on the commission of the peace for Berkshire, and became clerk of the signet before 1624. He also served on various other commissions, in one of which George Wither [q. v.] was a colleague (12 Feb. 1627–8; *ib.* 1627–8, p. 557), and was able to befriend John Florio [q. v.] and Laud, who afterwards spoke of Windebank's 'great love and care' during his 'great extremity,' probably in 1614 (*ib.* 1619–23 p. 101, 1629–1631 p. 297).

Windebank's political importance had, however, been very slight, and the court was considerably surprised when, on 12 June 1632, Sir John Coke [q. v.] informed him that the king had 'taken notice of his worth and long service,' and selected him as Coke's colleague in the secretaryship in succession to Dudley Carleton, lord Dorchester [q. v.] He was sworn in 'in the inner Star Chamber,' took his seat at the council on the 15th, and was knighted on the 18th. Sir Thomas Roe [q. v.], himself a disappointed candidate, wrote, 'There is a new secretary brought out of the dark.' Windebank owed his appointment partly to Laud's friendship, but more to the influence of Richard Weston, first earl of Portland [q. v.], and Francis, lord Cottington [q. v.], with whose Spanish sympathies and Roman catholic tendencies he was in partial if not in full accord. The three formed an inner ring in the council, by whose advice Charles was mainly guided till 1640, and with whose help he frequently carried on negotiations unknown and in opposition to the rest of the council. He was one of those of whom Fontenay said in 1634, 'L'interest les fait espagnolz, tirans plusieurs notables avantages du commerce et des passeports que le C^te^ d'Olivarès accorde aux marchands qui négotient pour eux' (Ranke, v. 447). In 1633 he, Portland, and Cottington were appointed to negotiate in secret with the Spanish ambassador Necolalde (see *Addit MS.* 32093, ff. 57–91), and in March 1635 with Richelieu's envoy, the Marquis of Seneterre. On Port-

land's death, in that month, he was one of the commissioners to whose hands the treasury was entrusted, and his conduct in this office led to a breach of his long standing friendship with Laud. The cause was Windebank's consistent support of Cottington over the soap monopoly and his opposition to the archbishop's endeavours to check the peculation and corruption rampant in high quarters.

Windebank's Roman catholic tendencies found vent in his negotiations with the papal agent, Gregorio Panzani, with whom he was appointed by Charles in December 1634 to discuss the possibility of a union between the Anglican and Roman churches. 'Morally and intellectually timid, the secretary was thoroughly alarmed at the progress of puritanism, and looked anxiously about for a shelter against the storm, of which he could avail himself without an absolute surrender of all the ideas which he had imbibed in his childhood and youth. By the side of Portland and Cottington he shows to advantage. If he was a weak man, he was not without a certain honesty of purpose; and if he missed the way in his searchings after truth, it was least truth that he sought, and not pelf in this world and exemption from punishment in the other' (Gardiner, viii. 90). Anxious for the reunion of the churches, he thought it possible, were it not for jesuits and puritans, and suggested that the latter might be got rid of by sending them to the wars in Flanders. He proposed the despatch of a papal agent to reside with Queen Henrietta Maria, pointed out to Charles the advantage of having some one to excommunicate unruly subjects, and referred to the sacrilege committed by 'that pig of a Henry VIII.' Later on, in August 1639, he talked to Rossetti, Panzani's successor, 'like a zealous catholic,' and offered to give him any information of which he stood in need.

Meanwhile, in 1636, Juxon vainly endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between Laud and Windebank, and in July of the same year the secretary was in temporary disgrace. He was confined to his house in August for issuing an order for the conveyance of Spanish money to pay the Spanish army in the Netherlands, but was soon at liberty. In 1637 Charles sent him to the Spanish ambassador Oñate to propose one more secret and abortive treaty for the settlement of the palatinate difficulty, and in the same year he was engaged in an equally ineffectual attempt to induce Dutch fishermen to take out English licenses to fish in the Narrow Seas. In July 1638 he was one of the committee of the council consulted by Charles with regard to Scotland, and, like Arundel and Cottington, he voted for instant war. In May 1639 he was directed by the king to spread exaggerated reports as to the number of men at his disposal, and in June supported a scheme for compelling the city of London to contribute towards their equipment and maintenance. On 9 March 1639–40 he was returned to the Short parliament as member for Oxford University, and on 16 April he read to the house the Scots' letter to Louis XIII. In May he conveyed a letter from the queen to Rossetti, asking him to write to Rome for help in money and men; and even in June he saw no difficulty in collecting an army to fight the Scots. His unpopularity was so great that in the elections to the Long parliament even Oxford University preferred Sir Thomas Roe and John Selden, and Windebank found a seat at Corfe, for which he was returned on 22 Oct. He did not retain it long; for on 1 Dec. Glynne reported to the house that Windebank had signed numerous letters in favour of priests and jesuits, and Hyde declared that 'it was not in the wit of man to save Windebank' (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, i. 212; cf. Prynne, *Popish Royal Favourite*, 1643, p. 22, and *Rome's Masterpiece*, 1644, p. 33). The house drew up ten articles, and sent for Windebank to answer them. The messengers were told that he was ill in bed, and that night he fled with his nephew and secretary, Robert Read, to Queenborough, whence he made his way in an open shallop to Calais (*Addit. MS.* 29569, f. 336 *b*; *Harl. MS.* 379, f. 75; *Letters of Em. Lit. Men*, p. 364; for the articles see *Lansd. MS.* 493, f. 188, *Harl. MS.* 1219 art. 29, 1327 art. 34, and 1769 art. 3).

Windebank's flight was the subject of some contemporary satire. In the 'Stage-player's Complaint' Quick refers to 'the times when my tongue have ranne as fast upon the scaene as a Windebankes pen over the ocean' (*Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. iii. 61); and in a print by Glover to illustrate 'Four fugitives meeting, or a Discourse amongst my lord Finch, Sir Francis Windebanke, sir John Sucklin, and Doctor Roane' (London, 1641, 4to, Brit. Mus.), Windebank is represented with a pen behind his ear. He was coupled with Laud in popular hatred, and in a ballad against the pair is described as 'the subtle whirly Windebank' (*ib.* 2nd ser. x. 110; cf. *Cat. Brit. Mus. Satiric Prints*).

From Calais Windebank wrote an eloquent appeal for compassion to Christopher,

first lord Hatton [q. v.] He defended himself from the charge of having been bribed by the Romanists to introduce popery into England, declared that he held the English church to be 'not only a true and orthodox church, but the most pure and neere the primitive of any in the Christian world,' and that he had not added one foot of land to the five hundred pounds' worth left him by his father—a poor return for their eighty years spent in the service of the state (*Addit. MS.* 59569, ff. 336–7). He wrote in a similar strain to Robert Devereux, third earl of Essex [q. v.]; but at Paris, where he arrived early in January 1640–1, his behaviour belied the pitiful tone of his letters. 'He is as merry as if he were the contentedest man living,' wrote Aylesbury to Hyde; and the letters of introduction which, in spite of his hasty flight, he had obtained from Charles I and Henrietta Maria smoothed his way in the French capital, where he was not likely to be popular on account of his Spanish sympathies. Probably with a view to increasing his difficulties, parliament in 1642 published an account of an alleged plot hatched by Windebank against the life of Louis XIII and Richelieu because they refused open aid to the royalists (*New Treason plotted in France, being the Project of Finch and Windebank . . .*,' London, 4to). He also appears to have had a hand with his friend Walter Montagu [q. v.] in a scheme for rescuing Strafford from the Tower (*Harl. MS.* 379, f. 88; *Letters of Em. Lit. Men*, p. 369).

In spite of the dangers on which Windebank dilated to his son (*Addit. MS.* 27382, ff. 239–44) he remained in Paris till his death, with the exception of a visit to England in the autumn of 1642, when he was refused access to the king at Oxford. He was back at Paris in July 1643 (cf. *Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, i. 243), and died there on 1 Sept. 1646, having shortly before been received into the Roman catholic church ('Mem. of the Capuchin Mission' apud *Court and Times of Charles I*, ii. 400–1; Dodd, *Church Hist.* iii. 59).

By his wife, whose name has not been ascertained, Windebank had a large family. Laud referred in 1630 to his 'many sons' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1629–31, p. 297). He had five at least, and four survived him. The eldest, Thomas, born about 1612, was intended to follow in his father's footsteps. He matriculated from St. John's College, Oxford, on 13 Nov. 1629, aged 17, but did not graduate. In 1631 his father secured for him the reversion of a clerkship of the signet, and soon afterwards he entered the service of the earl marshal. In 1635–6 he was travelling in Spain and Italy, whence he returned to take up his duties as clerk of the signet. He was M.P. for Wootton Basset in the Short parliament of 1640, sided with the king in the civil war, and was created a baronet on 25 Nov. 1645. He compounded on the Oxford articles (*Cal. Comm. for Comp.* p. 1465), and left a son Francis, on whose death in 1719 the baronetcy became extinct (Burke). The second son, Francis, was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 19 March 1632–3 (*Reg.* 1896, i. 220), entered the service of Thomas Wentworth, first earl of Strafford (*Strafford Letters*, i. 256, 361–2, 369, 416), was made usher of the chamber to Prince Charles (*ib.* ii. 167), became a colonel in the royalist army, and was appointed governor of Bletchingdon House, near Oxford. This he surrendered at the first summons to the parliamentary forces in April 1645, and was consequently tried by a royalist court-martial and shot. He was married, and left a daughter Frances (Carte, *Original Letters*, i. 84; Dodd, iii. 59; *Notes and Queries*, 8th ser. i. 150; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661–2, p. 631). Another son, Christopher, born in 1615, was a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1630 to 1635 (Bloxam, *Reg.* v. 124–7). He was then sent to Madrid 'to understand that court,' and lived for a time with the English ambassador, Sir Arthur Hopton [q. v.] In 1638 he made an imprudent marriage, which cost him his post, and on 5 Aug. 1639 Hopton suggested that his wife should be placed in a convent. Subsequently, being 'a perfect Spaniard and an honest man,' he was found useful as a guide and interpreter by English ambassadors at Madrid (Clarendon, *Rebellion*, ed. Macray, bk. xii. § 103 *note*). The fifth son, John, baptised at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on 11 June 1618, was by Laud's influence admitted a scholar of Winchester in 1630 (Kirby, p. 174; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1629–31, p. 297). He matriculated from New College, Oxford, on 23 Sept. 1634, graduated B.A. on 5 April 1638 and M.A. on 22 Jan. 1641–2. He was fellow from 1636 to 1643, when apparently he went abroad. He compounded on 9 Aug. 1649, being fined only 10*s.*, and was created M.D. on 21 June 1654 on Cromwell's letters as chancellor. In these letters it was stated that he had spent some time in foreign parts in the study of physic, and had practised for some years with much credit and reputation. He practised at Guildford, and was admitted honorary fellow of the Royal College of Physicians on 30 Sept. 1680. He

was buried in Westminster Abbey on 16 Aug. 1704 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714; Munk, *Coll. of Phys.* i. 409; Chester, *Westm. Abbey Reg.* pp. 202, 204, 254, 347).

Of Windebank's daughters, Margaret married Thomas Turner (1591–1672) [q. v.], and was mother of Thomas Turner (1645–1714) [q. v.], president of Corpus Christi, Oxford, and of Francis Turner [q. v.], bishop of Ely; Frances married, on 12 July 1669 (Chester, *Marr. Lic.* col. 605), Sir Edward Hales, titular lord Tenterden [q. v.]; one died unmarried at Paris about 1650, and two became nuns of the Calvary at the Marais du Temple, Paris.

[The principal authority for Windebank's biography is his own voluminous correspondence in the Record Office, of which only the Domestic portion has been calendared. See also Brit. Mus. Harleian MSS. 286 art. 179, 1219 arts. 29, 107, 1327 art. 34, 1551, f. 87, 1769 art. 3, 4713 art. 125, 7001 art. 90; Lansd. MS. 493, art. 39; Addit. MSS. 27382 ff. 239–44, 29569 ff. 336–7; Bodleian MSS. Rawlinson A. 148 passim, B. 224, f. 40 (notes of dates in his life), f. 41 ('daily devotions ex autographo'); Tanner MS. lxv. f. 224, lxvi. f. 104, and ccxc. f. 59; Cal. Clarendon State Papers, ed. Macray, vol. i.; Rushworth's Collection of State Papers; Winwood's Memorials; Laud's Works, vols. iii–vii. passim; D'Ewes's Autobiography; Commons' Journals; Clarendon's Hist. of the Great Rebellion; Court and Times of James I and of Charles I; Anthony Weldon, Arthur Wilson, and Sir William Sanderson's Histories; Panzani's Memoirs, ed. Berington, 1793, pp. 190, 237, 244–5, and the Panzani transcripts in the Record Office; Dodd's Church History; Devereux's Earls of Essex, i. 489; Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Off. Ret. Members of Parl.; Masson's Milton; Gardiner's History of England, vols. vii–ix.; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. iii. 373, 2nd ser. x. 110, 4th ser. ix. 394, 454, and 8th ser. i. 123, 150; tracts catalogued s.v. 'Windebank' in Brit. Mus. Libr.] A. F. P.

WINDELE, JOHN (1801–1865), Irish antiquary, was born at Cork in 1801. Early in life he showed a strong love of antiquarian pursuits, and made an especial study of Irish antiquities. He became a contributor to 'Bolster's Quarterly Magazine,' an antiquarian journal published at Cork, and thus became acquainted with a number of Irish archæologists and literary men, including Abraham Abell, William Willes, Matthew Horgan, and Francis Sylvester Mahony [q. v.], better known as 'Father Prout.' With these antiquaries Windele made many excursions, examining and sketching ruins and natural curiosities. His favourite pursuit was searching for the primitive records engraved on stone known as Ogham inscriptions, and he saved many of them from destruction by removing them to his own home, where they formed what he termed his megalithic library.

Windele also devoted much time to the study of ancient Irish literature. He was himself a good Erse scholar, and made a large collection of manuscripts in that language. In 1839 he published an antiquarian work entitled 'Historical and Descriptive Notices of the City of Cork and its Vicinity' (Cork, 12mo), which in 1849 was abridged and published as a 'Guide to Cork' (Cork, 12mo). Windele died at his residence, Blair's Hill, Cork, on 28 Aug. 1865.

Besides the work mentioned, Windele wrote 'A Guide to Killarney,' and frequently contributed to the 'Dublin Penny Journal' and to the 'Proceedings' of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, of which he was a member from its foundation in 1849. He also edited Matthew Horgan's 'Cahir Conri,' an Irish metrical legend, with a translation into English verse by Edward Vaughan Hyde Kenealy [q. v.] (Cork, 1860, 8vo). He left a collection of manuscripts extending to 130 volumes, which were purchased by the Royal Irish Academy in 1865. They included copies of many ancient Irish manuscripts. Selections from a manuscript journal of his archæological expeditions which was found among them were published in the 'Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society' between May 1897 and March 1898.

[Gent. Mag. 1865, ii. 519; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, 1864–6, ix. 306, 381.] E. I. C.

WINDER, HENRY (1693–1752), dissenting divine and chronologist, son of Henry Winder (*d.* 1733), farmer, by a daughter of Adam Bird of Penruddock, was born at Hutton John, parish of Greystoke, Cumberland, on 15 May 1693.

His grandfather, Henry Winder, farmer, who lived to be over a hundred (he was living in 1714), was falsely charged with murdering his first-born son. The accusation was supported by two of his wife's sisters, and the case attained some celebrity (see Winder, *Spirit of Quakerism*, 1698, 16mo, and *Penitent Old Disciple*, 1699, 16mo; Audland, *Spirit of Quakerism Cloven-footed*, 1707, 4to, drawn up by Henry Winder secundus, and prefaced by Thomas Dixon, M.D. [q. v.]; on the other side, Coole, *Quakers Cleared*, 1696, 16mo; Camm, *Old Apostate*, 1698, 16mo, *Truth prevailing with Reason*, 1706, 16mo, and *Lying-Tongue Reproved*, 1708, 16mo).

Henry Winder, the grandson, after passing through the Penruddock grammar school under John Atkinson, entered (1708) the Whitehaven Academy under Thomas Dixon, where Caleb Rotheram [q. v.] and John Taylor (1694–1761) [q. v.], the hebraist, were among his fellow students. For two years (1712–14) he studied at Dublin under Joseph Boyse [q. v.] In Dublin he was licensed to preach. In 1714 he succeeded Edward Rothwell [q. v.] as minister of the independent congregation at Tunley, Lancashire, and was ordained at St. Helen's on 11 Sept. 1716, Christopher Bassnett [q. v.] preaching on the occasion. In 1718 (his first sacrament was 16 Nov.) he was appointed minister of Castle Hey congregation, Liverpool. The first entry in the extant minutes of the Warrington classis (22 April 1719) records his admission to that body, 'upon his making an acknowledgment of his breaking in upon the rules of it, in the way & manner of his coming to Liverpoole.' A strong advocate of non-subscription in the controversy then pending both in England and in Ireland, he brought round his congregation to that view. His ministry was successful; a new chapel was built for him in Benn's Garden, Red Cross Street, and opened in July 1727. From 1732 he corresponded with the London dissenters, with a view to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

He married the widow of William Shawe of Liverpool, and educated her son William Shawe, afterwards of Preston. On taking him in 1740 to study at Glasgow, he received the diploma of D.D. For young Shawe's use he had drawn up (about 1733), but did not publish, 'a short general system of chronology,' on 'the Newtonian plan.' This was the germ of his bulky work, the result of twelve years' labour, 'A Critical and Chronological History of the Rise, Progress, Declension, and Revival of Knowledge, chiefly Religious. In two Periods. I. . . . Tradition, from Adam to Moses. II. . . . Letters, from Moses to Christ,' 1745, 2 vols. 8vo (dedication to William Shawe). He prefers Moses to all secular historians, as earlier and more authentic. In vol. ii. chap. xxi. § 3, is an animated eulogy of British liberties, with evident reference to the events of 1745, during which Winder had exerted himself in helping to raise a regiment for the defence of Liverpool. The work did not sell, and was reissued as a second edition in 1756, with new title-page, and 'Memoirs' of the author by George Benson [q. v.]

In September 1746 he had a stroke of paralysis, and never again entered the pulpit, though he preached twice from the reading-desk in January 1747, and occasionally assisted at the sacrament in that year. John Henderson (*d.* 4 July 1779), who took Anglican orders in 1763, and was the first incumbent of St. Paul's, Liverpool (see *Memoirs of Gilbert Wakefield*, 1804, i. 204), became his assistant and successor. Winder's faculties failed, and he died on Sunday 9 Aug. 1752. He was buried on the south side of the churchyard of St. Peter's, Liverpool (now the cathedral); the memorial stone was earthed over when the churchyard was laid out as a garden. Henderson preached his funeral sermon. No portrait of Winder is known; he outlived his wife, and left no issue. His library (a remarkable one, with a valuable collection of tracts) and manuscripts were bequeathed to his congregation. The library was transferred to Renshaw Street chapel, to which the congregation removed in 1811; of the manuscripts, a catalogue with excerpts was drawn up by the present writer in 1869; between 1872 and 1884 the papers were scattered and the bulk of them lost. A very important letter (now lost) giving an account (6 Aug. 1723) of the non-subscription debates in the Belfast sub-synod, which Winder had attended as a visitor, was printed in the 'Christian Moderator,' October 1827 (p. 274), from a copy by John Porter (1800–1874), then minister at Toxteth Park chapel, Liverpool.

[Memoirs by Benson, 1756; Thom's Liverpool Churches and Chapels, 1854, p. 67; Halley's Lancashire, 1869, ii. 323; Nightingale's Lancashire Nonconformity [1892] iv. 28, 1893 vi. 112; Addison's Graduates of the University of Glasgow, 1898, p. 655; Winder's manuscripts in Renshaw Street chapel library, Liverpool.]

A. G.

WINDET, JAMES (*d.* 1664), physician, is erroneously said to have been originally of Queen's College, Oxford (Foster). He graduated M.D. at Leyden on 26 June 1655, and was incorporated at Oxford on 27 March 1656. He became candidate or member of the College of Physicians of London on 25 June 1656. He at first practised at Yarmouth, but after 1656 in London. In 1660 he published in London two Latin poems, 'Ad majestatem Caroli secundi Sylvæ duæ.' The first begins with the word 'occidimus,' and is on the execution of Charles I; the second begins with the word 'vivimus,' and is on the Restoration. In 1663 he published 'De vita functorum statu,' a long Latin letter, with numerous passages in Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, addressed to Dr. Samuel Hall, in

reply to a letter from him. It begins with a general discussion of the word 'Tartarus' and of the Greek and Hebrew words and phrases used in describing the state of man after death, and goes on to consider the Greek and Hebrew views on the state and place of the good, on a middle state, and on the place of the wicked with related subjects. A second edition was published at Rotterdam in 1693. He was a friend of Sir Thomas Browne [q. v.], and Simon Wilkin [q. v.], who had examined Windet's letters to Browne, states that they are uninteresting and pedantic. He died in Milk Street, London, on 20 Nov. 1664 (Smyth, *Obituary*, p. 62). Wood (*Fasti Oxon.* ii. 790) states that he left a quarto manuscript of Latin poems.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 273; Works; Wilkin's Sir Thomas Browne's Works, vol. i.]

N. M.

WINDEYER, CHARLES (1780–1855), first recognised reporter in the House of Lords and Australian magistrate, son of Walter Windeyer, descended from the Swiss family of Wingeyer, canton of Berne, was born in Staffordshire in 1780. He was law reporter to the 'Law Chronicle,' and also connected with the 'Times.' Even after the House of Commons recognised the press gallery, the lords professed to ignore the presence of reporters, who were debarred the use of paper and pencil. Charles Windeyer was the first reporter 'who had the courage to rest his notebook on their lordships' bar.' Lord Eldon, who had strenuously opposed verbatim reporting, 'proceeding to the bar to receive a deputation from his majesty's faithful commons, caught Mr. Windeyer's notebook with his robe, and it fell within the bar' (*Phonetic Journal*, 19 Dec. 1885). The great tory chancellor picked up the scattered leaves (knowing full well what they contained) and courteously returned them with a smile to the young reporter. From that time forth the presence of the press was virtually recognised by the peers.

When Benjamin Disraeli was busy launching the ill-fated 'Representative,' he informed John Murray, the publisher, that he 'had engaged S. C. Hall and a Mr. Windyer (?), sen., both of whom we shall find excellent reporters and men of business; the latter has been on the "Times"' (*Memoir of John Murray*, ii. 206).

Charles Windeyer emigrated to New South Wales in 1828, with the intention of taking up land and becoming a settler; but, owing to the lack of officials with legal training and experience, was induced to accept the office of clerk of petty sessions, and afterwards became police magistrate for Sydney. His affairs suffered in the financial crash following 1842; but as a magistrate he was universally esteemed; he converted what was mere chaos into an orderly system, and the cause of public justice in Sydney was greatly advanced by his patient unremitting efforts. On his retirement the legislative council, in recommending a superannuation allowance, passed a vote adverting in high terms to his long and useful career.

Windeyer died in 1855. He married Ann Mary (*d.* 1864), daughter of Richard Rudd, on 8 Aug. 1805, by whom he had a son, Richard Windeyer [q. v.], the Australian politician. A bust of Charles Windeyer was placed in the central police office, Sydney, as a mark of public esteem.

[The Three Windeyers, Reporters, in Phonetic Journal, 19 Dec. 1885; Henniker-Heaton's Dict. of Australian Dates; private sources.]

A. P. M.

WINDEYER, RICHARD (1806–1847), Australian reformer and statesman, son of Charles Windeyer [q. v.], was born in London on 10 Aug. 1806. He was educated partly in France, became writer and parliamentary reporter for the 'Morning Chronicle,' the 'Sun,' and 'The Times.' He is said to have helped to originate Dod's 'Parliamentary Companion' (Heaton).

He was intimately associated with Thomas Perronet Thompson [q. v.], with whom he co-operated as one of the first secretaries of the Anti-Cornlaw League, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1834, and occupied 2 Pump Court until he emigrated to Australia in the following year, arriving in Sydney on 28 Nov. 1835, where, after the retirement of William Charles Wentworth [q. v.], he became a leader of the bar.

In August 1843 he was elected for the county of Durham to the first representative legislative council, and in conjunction with Wentworth, and afterwards with Robert Lowe (Viscount Sherbrooke) [q. v.], took a most prominent part as one of the popular leaders against the bureaucratic government of Sir George Gipps [q. v.], who feared his uncompromisingly radical opposition more than that of any other member of the council. 'There is a barrister,' wrote Mrs. Robert Lowe, before her husband had definitely decided to join the opposition, 'a Mr. Windeyer, an undoubtedly clever man, who has a strong party opposed to the government—and the home government also; this man is a popular [elected] member; to oppose him and to conquer if possible is to be Robert's

main point' (*Life and Letters of Lord Sherbrooke*, i. 189).

At this time New South Wales, with its province, Port Phillip (now the colony of Victoria), was in a state of financial depression amounting almost to general bankruptcy; and Windeyer brought forward his monetary confidence bill, based on the report of his select committee, which recommended the Prussian Pfandbriefe system; the bill was carried in the council but vetoed by the governor.

By his never-ceasing criticism and persistent attacks on the public expenditure, he earned the sobriquet of the 'Joseph Hume of the council.' His reforming zeal was as unselfish as it was thorough; and, in pursuance of this policy of economy, he voted against the salary of his own father, then police magistrate of Sydney. He held that Sir George Gipps's assessment for quit-rents was illegal, and refusing to meet the demand, an execution was put into his house, and his newly imported wine-vat seized. Acting on the advice of Lowe, he entered into an action against the government for trespass, but lost it. He originated the present jury act as well as the libel act of New South Wales. Throughout his public career he was an earnest supporter of public education, and a consistent advocate for the introduction into New South Wales of representative institutions and responsible government.

As a colonist Windeyer was one of the agricultural pioneers on the Hunter, and devoted much time and money to scientific farming and the draining of his land at Tomago. He was one of the first settlers in Australia to embark in the wine industry, and to import German and other foreign *vignerons*. He also introduced the first reaping-machines. He was always much beloved by the 'emancipist' class, and never had the slightest difficulty with his convict 'assigned servants;' while he was one of the very few pioneer settlers who displayed a sympathetic interest in the well-being of the aboriginal race. Windeyer's broad humanity in this respect is commended by an able writer who is altogether hostile to his political creed. 'One of the hardest worked men in the colony took up the cause of the weak. Richard Windeyer, a barrister overwhelmed with briefs, which he conscientiously toiled at by day or by night, was at all hours in the legislative council as unflinching as in the supreme court. In the course of the session of 1845 he obtained a select committee of eight members to consider the condition of the aborigines' (Rusden, *Hist. of Australia*, ii. 247–8). Despite his great practical ability and unremitting industry (though doubtless partly due to his devotion to public affairs), Windeyer's estate never recovered from the financial depression of 1842 and the two or three succeeding years. His health entirely broke down, and he was compelled to leave Sydney and relinquish his public work and private affairs. He died at the residence of his brother-in-law, William Henty, near Launceston, Tasmania, on 2 Dec. 1847. After his death his estate was compulsorily sequestrated, and his father was also compelled to go through the insolvent court; but the legislative council showed their practical respect for his memory by subscribing a sum for the benefit of the family, while the Tomago property was secured by the sacrifice of his widow's inheritance. When the news of his death reached Wentworth, he declared that 'he had lost his right hand.'

Richard Windeyer was married at Speldhurst church to Marion (*d.* 1878), daughter of William Camfield of Groombridge Place and Burswood, Kent, on 25 April 1832. His only son, Sir William Charles Windeyer, is separately noticed.

[Personal information, kindly supplied by the late Sir William Windeyer, and researches made specially by Mr. Edward A. Petherick. Also Rusden's Hist. of Australia, vol. ii.; Patchett Martin's Life and Letters of Lord Sherbrooke, vol. i.; Burke's Colonial Gentry.] A. P. M.

WINDEYER, Sir WILLIAM CHARLES (1834–1897), Australian legislator and judge, only son of Richard Windeyer [q. v.], born in Westminster on 29 Sept. 1834, and taken by his parents the following year to New South Wales. On the death of his father in 1847, which left the family in embarrassed circumstances, his mother was advised by Robert Lowe (Viscount Sherbrooke) to give him a classical and professional education, in which he undertook to assist her. In a letter of condolence to Lady Sherbrooke on her husband's death, Windeyer wrote (Sydney, 15 Aug. 1892): 'After my father's death, when my mother was left very badly off, he proved himself a most generous friend, and to his kindness it was owing that my interrupted education was continued. . . . It was he who urged me to go to the bar as soon as I was old enough; the act which enables Australians to go to the bar of the colony having been passed by him' (*Life and Letters of Lord Sherbrooke*, ii. 477).

Educated at King's school, Paramatta, he entered the university of Sydney on its first opening [see Wentworth, William Charles], where, after a distinguished career, he became the first Australian graduate (M.A.

with honours in 1859). Admitted to the bar in 1857, he at first followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, and became law reporter on the staff of (Sir) Henry Parkes's journal, 'The Empire.' He entered parliament as a liberal for the Lower Hunter in August 1859, and on the dissolution in the following year was returned for West Sydney, for which he sat from 1860 to 1862 and from 1866 to 1872. In 1860 he initiated the volunteer movement in New South Wales, being gazetted major in 1868.

Having on six occasions declined office, Windeyer became solicitor-general, under Sir James Martin [q.v.], on 16 Dec. 1870. He was elected first member for the university of Sydney on 8 Sept. 1876, and occupied this seat until his retirement from politics. He was attorney-general from 1877 to 1879. He introduced the act enabling Australian barristers to become judges, the Married Women's Property Act (1879), and the Copyright Act (1879). He originated the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (1874), and he took a very active part in scholastic institutions and the public charities, and was chairman of the College for Women in the Sydney University, of which institution he became vice-chancellor in 1883, and chancellor in 1895.

From 1879 Windeyer was judge of the divorce and matrimonial causes court, and deputy judge of the vice-admiralty court. Great public commotion arose in New South Wales in connection with his verdicts in what are known as the 'Mount Rennie' and the 'Deane' cases, during which the judge was exposed to much adverse newspaper criticism and not a little unmerited abuse. In 1891 he was knighted. He resigned his Australian judgeship in August 1896, the New South Wales government desiring his elevation to the judicial committee of the privy council; but, in deference to the public opinion of the other colonies, Chief-justice Samuel James Way of South Australia was appointed.

At the desire of Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, Windeyer consented to act as temporary judge of the supreme court of Newfoundland to try a special case of conspiracy, but he died suddenly at Bologna from paralysis of the heart on 11 Sept. 1897. Windeyer was an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge. He married, on 31 Dec. 1857, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. R. T. Bolton, vicar of Padbury, Buckinghamshire, who survives him, and by whom he leaves several children.

[Personal knowledge, and data supplied by Lady Windeyer and Miss Bolton. Sir Henry Parkes's Fifty Years in the Making of Australian History; Heaton's Dict. of Australian Dates; Mennell's Dict. of Australasian Biography; Burke's Colonial Gentry.] A. P. M.

WINDHAM. [See also WYNDHAM.]

WINDHAM, SIR CHARLES ASH (1810–1870), lieutenant-general, born at Felbrigg on 8 Oct. 1810, was fourth son of Admiral William Windham of Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk, and a great-nephew of William Windham [q. v.] He was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the Coldstream guards at the age of sixteen. His regimental commissions bore the following dates: ensign and lieutenant 30 Dec. 1826, lieutenant and captain 31 May 1833, captain and lieutenant-colonel 29 Dec. 1846. Windham accompanied the 2nd battalion of the Coldstream guards to Canada in January 1838, and served with them in that country during Papineau's rebellion, returning to England in the autumn of 1842. On 22 June 1849 he retired on half-pay.

On the outbreak of the Crimean war Windham was still on half-pay, but, having on 20 June 1854 been promoted to the rank of colonel, he was appointed assistant quartermaster-general of the 4th division of the army of the east, and accompanied his divisional commander, Lieutenant-general Sir George Cathcart [q. v.], to Constantinople and thence to the Crimea.

Windham landed with the 4th division on 14 Sept. 1854, and immediately attracted notice by his energetic performance of his duties. He was present at the battle of the Alma on 20 Sept., but the 4th division, being in reserve, was very slightly engaged. During the hazardous march of the allied armies from the valley of the Belbek to the position south of Sebastopol, Windham was sent by Cathcart to inform the senior naval officer on the Katcha station of the change of base to Balaclava, a service involving considerable risk. The 4th division was slightly engaged at the battle of Balaclava (25 Oct. 1854), occupying two of the redoubts from which the Turkish infantry had been driven. Windham highly distinguished himself at the battle of Inkerman (5 Nov. 1854), and, owing to the death of Cathcart and to the death of one brigadier of the division and the disablement of the other, he succeeded at an early period of the battle to the command of the 4th division. After the engagement he wrote the official report of the proceedings of the division during the battle.

Throughout the terrible winter of 1854 Windham exerted himself to the utmost to alleviate the sufferings of his own division

and of the army generally. Never absent from duty, he devoted his spare time to making daily personal visits to the base at Balaclava, with the object of obtaining supplies for his starving and frozen division. At the same time he incessantly plied both his immediate superiors and the headquarter staff of the army with advice and suggestions. In July 1855 he was made a companion of the order of the Bath, and in the following month he was given command of the 2nd brigade of the 2nd division, but did not receive the rank of brigadier-general.

Windham was selected to lead the storming party of the 2nd division at the assault on the Redan on 8 Sept. 1855. Although the assault failed, the gallantry of Windham's conduct earned the warm commendation of General (Sir) James Simpson [q. v.], who had succeeded Lord Raglan in the command of the army in the Crimea. Extraordinary enthusiasm was aroused when the descriptions of the assault, written by the special correspondents of the 'Times' and other papers, were published in England, and Windham became, in a moment, the best known and most popular man in his native country. On 2 Oct. 1855 he was promoted to the rank of major-general 'for his distinguished conduct.' On the day following the fall of Sebastopol he was appointed commandant of the portion of that town which was allotted to our army; and on the news of his promotion to major-general reaching the Crimea he was given command of the 4th division. A month later the command of the army was resigned by General Simpson, who was succeeded by Sir William John Codrington [q. v.], with Windham as his chief of the staff. He exerted himself indefatigably to fulfil the duties of his post and to render the Crimean army efficient and mobile.

On his return from the Crimea he was received with great honour, particularly in his native county of Norfolk. The gift of a sword of honour and the freedom of the city of Norwich were followed by his return to parliament as one of the two liberal representatives of East Norfolk (6 April 1857). His parliamentary career, however, was short. On the outbreak of the Indian mutiny he offered his services, and almost immediately was directed to proceed to Calcutta, where he arrived on 20 Sept. 1857, shortly after the capture of Delhi. Finding that Sir Colin Campbell [q. v.], the recently appointed commander-in-chief in India, destined him for the command of the Sirhind division, far from the scene of action, Windham volunteered to keep open the lines of communication if given the services of some of the disarmed regiments of the Bengal army. This offer was declined; but while proceeding to Umballa to join his division, Windham was placed by Sir Colin Campbell in command of the troops at Cawnpore. Sir Colin was about to move from this base to carry out the operations known generally as the second relief of Lucknow; and, considering it necessary that his force should be strengthened as rapidly as possible, he left Windham little freedom of action. Windham's force consisted at the time of the commander-in-chief's departure (9 Nov. 1857) of no more than five hundred mixed troops; but five days later, when it became clear that Cawnpore would be attacked by the Gwalior army before Sir Colin could return from Lucknow, Windham was authorised by the chief of the staff, Sir William Mansfield, to detain troops that arrived from down country. Thus it was that on 26 Nov., when Windham fought his first action as an independent commander, his forces consisted of about fourteen hundred of all arms, together with three hundred men left to garrison the Cawnpore entrenched position.

Windham had been directed by the commander-in-chief to place his troops within the entrenched position, and not to attack the enemy unless by so doing he could prevent a bombardment of the entrenchment. But on completing his arrangements for defence, he found that he would inevitably be bombarded if he awaited the attack of the enemy in the entrenchments, and that the only course that would enable him to preserve the bridge over the Ganges would be to take up a more advanced line of defence. The loss of this bridge would have rendered Sir Colin Campbell's position in Oude one of the utmost peril.

Windham asked (on 10 Nov.) permission to hold a line outside the town of Cawnpore, and the reply of the chief of the staff, written on the following day, clearly authorised him to do so, provided that he could secure his retreat from the advanced position to the entrenchment.

On 19 Nov. all communication with Lucknow suddenly ceased, and Windham discovered that the Gwalior contingent was rapidly approaching Cawnpore in three divisions. No reply reached him to several letters in which he begged for permission to attack the advancing enemy in detail, and thus it was that he decided at last to do so on his own resposibility, seeing in this action his only chance of holding the town, bridge, and entrenchment of Cawnpore against the overwhelming force that was about to attack him. On 24 Nov. he marched six miles to the

south-west of Cawnpore, and two days later he there fought a successful action against the centre division of the Gwalior troops under Tantia Topi, three thousand men, with six heavy guns, three of which were captured. After this successful action Windham marched back and took up a position from which he hoped to be able to cover Cawnpore against the attack of the combined forces of the three bodies of the Gwalior troops. Two days of severe fighting followed, in which he was forced back through the town of Cawnpore and lost his baggage, but held safely the bridge and entrenchment. The reason why he was not successful in protecting the town has never been generally known. It lies in the circumstance that one of his subordinate commanders seriously failed in his duty. Windham treated the offender with remarkable generosity, and it was not until several days later that the circumstance came to the knowledge of Sir Colin Campbell, who had meanwhile omitted all mention of Windham and his troops in his despatch of 2 Dec. 1857 describing the operations. This omission was repaired to a certain extent by a private letter from Sir Colin Campbell to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge (published in 'The Crimean Diary and Letters of Sir Charles Windham'); but the public slight was never publicly withdrawn, nor was Windham again entrusted with a command in the field.

On the termination of the operations about Cawnpore, Windham was directed to leave the field army and to assume command of the Lahore division, to which he had been transferred. He remained in command at Lahore until March 1861, when he returned to England.

In June 1861 Windham was appointed colonel of the 46th regiment, and on 5 Feb. 1863 he became a lieutenant-general. In 1865 he received the honour of K.C.B., and on 3 Oct. 1867 was appointed to the command of the forces in Canada, which appointment he held until his death at Jacksonville in Florida on 4 Feb. 1870.

Windham married, first, in 1849, Marianne Catherine Emily, daughter of Admiral Sir John Beresford; and secondly, in 1866, Charlotte Jane, sister of Sir Charles Des Vœux, bart. His eldest surviving son is Captain Charles Windham, R.N.

[The Crimean Diary and Letters of Sir Charles Windham, ed. Pearse, 1897; Official Records and Despatches; Adye's Cawnpore; Shadwell's Life of Clyde, 1887, ii. 24–30; Lord Roberts's Forty-one Years in India, 1897, i. 361–9, 377–80; Times, war correspondence (Sir W. H. Russell).]

H. W. P.

WINDHAM, JOSEPH (1739–1810), antiquary, born at Twickenham on 21 Aug. 1739, at a house which was afterwards the residence of Richard Owen Cambridge [q.v.], was related to the Windham family of Norfolk. He was educated at Eton, proceeding to Christ's College, Cambridge, but did not graduate. In 1769 he returned from a prolonged tour through France, Italy, Istria, and Switzerland. He had a strong interest in matters connected with art, was well read in classical and mediæval writers, and made numerous drawings both of natural objects and of antiquities. He was also an excellent Italian scholar. While residing in Rome he made many sketches and plans of the baths, which he presented to Charles Cameron, by whom they were published in 1772 in his work on the 'Baths of the Romans' (London, fol.) Windham contributed a considerable part of the letterpress of the work as well as most of the letterpress of the second volume of 'Antiquities of Ionia,' published in 1797 by the Society of Dilettanti. He also assisted James Stuart (1713–1788) [q. v.] in the second volume of his 'Antiquities of Athens.' Windham was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on 6 April 1775, and of the Royal Society on 8 Nov. 1781. He was also elected a member of the Society of Dilettanti in 1779. He possessed some knowledge of natural history, and acquired one of the best antiquarian libraries in the country. He died at Earsham House, Norfolk, on 21 Sept. 1810. He married, in 1769, Charlotte, daughter of Sir William de Grey, first baron Walsingham [q.v.] Windham's only publication in his own name was 'Observations upon a Passage in Pliny's Natural History, relating to the Temple of Diana at Ephesus,' which appeared in 'Archæologia' (vol. vi.)

[Gent. Mag. 1810, ii. 390, 488–90; Hist. Notices of the Soc. of Dilettanti, 1855; Cust's History of the Society of Dilettanti, 1898, passim.]

E. I. C.

WINDHAM, WILLIAM (1750–1810), statesman, came of an old Norfolk family settled at Felbrigg, near Cromer, since the fifteenth century, whose name was the same originally as that of the town of Wymondham.

His father, Colonel William Windham (1717–1761), son of Ash Windham, M.P. for Sudbury and for Aldeburgh between 1721 and 1727, was a man of distinguished military talent. Disputes with his father had caused him to live much on the continent. He travelled with Richard Pococke [q. v.] in Switzerland in 1741, and his 'Letter from

an English Gentleman to Mr. Arland, giving an Account of a Journey to the Glacieres or Ice Alps of Savoy' (1744), is one of the earliest printed accounts of Chamonix and Mont Blanc (see COXE, *Life of Stillingfleet*; C. E. MATHEWS, *Annals of Mont Blanc*; C. DURIER, *Le Mont Blanc*, 1897, pp. 50-62; TH. DUFOUR, *William Windham et Pierre Martel, Genève*, 1879). He also visited Hungary, and for some time was an officer in one of Queen Maria Theresa's hussar regiments. Returning to England, he vigorously supported Pitt's scheme for a national militia in 1756, and helped the Marquis Townshend to form the Norfolk militia regiment in 1757. He published in 1760 a 'Plan of Discipline' in quarto, with plates, which came into general use, and he sat in parliament for Aldeburgh in 1754 and Helston in 1766. He married Sarah Hicks, widow of Robert Lukin of Dunmow, Essex, and died of consumption on 30 Oct. 1761 at the age of forty-four.

William, the only son, was born on 3 May (O. S.) 1750 at No. 6 Golden Square, Soho. From 1762 to 1766 he was at Eton, where he was a contemporary of Fox, and was then placed with Dr. Anderson, professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow. He attended the lectures of Robert Simson [q. v.], professor of mathematics, and pursued the study in later life, even composing three mathematical treatises, which, however, he never published. On 10 Sept. 1767 he entered University College, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner, and became a pupil of Robert Chambers. He was created M.A. on 7 Oct. 1782, and on 3 July 1793 he became an honorary D.C.L. Both at school and at college he was quick and industrious, but as a young man he was completely indifferent to public affairs, though distinguished both as a scholar and a man of fashion. Accordingly he refused Lord Townshend's offer of the secretaryship to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, made while he was still at college, and left Oxford in 1771. Two years later he started with Commodore Constantine John Phipps (afterwards second baron Mulgrave [q. v.]) upon a voyage of polar exploration, but was compelled by seasickness to land in Norway and make his way home. He afterwards spent some time with the Norfolk militia, in which he attained the rank of major, and passed a couple of years abroad, chiefly in Switzerland and Italy. He also became known to Johnson and Burke. He was Johnson's favoured friend, attended him assiduously in his last days, and was a pall-bearer at his funeral. His attachment to Burke was such that he became his political pupil. He joined the Literary Club and attended its meetings almost till he died, and was also a member of the Essex Head Club.

Meantime he was gradually drawing towards a public career. He made his first public speech on 28 Jan. 1778 at a public meeting called to raise a subscription towards the cost of the American war, and opposed the project. He won some local repute by personal courage and promptitude in quelling a mutiny at Norwich, when the Norfolk militia refused to march into Suffolk, and in September 1780 he unsuccessfully contested Norwich. In 1781 he was a member of the Westminster committee, and came very near standing for Westminster in 1782. He, however, gradually drifted away from his earlier reforming opinions into a fixed antipathy to any constitutional change. In 1783 he became chief secretary to Northington, lord lieutenant of Ireland in the Portland administration, but resigned the post in August, nominally owing to ill-health, but in reality because he desired to give Irish posts to Irishmen, a policy not in favour with his superiors. After the dissolution in March 1784 he was one of the few coalition candidates who were successful, and was elected at Norwich on 5 April. For some time he acted steadily with the opposition, and Burke chose him in June to second his motion on the state of the nation. He spoke in 1785 on the shop tax and the Westminster scrutiny; he strongly supported the right of the Prince of Wales to be regent without restrictions in 1788, and in 1790 killed Flood's reform bill by the happy phrase that 'no one would select the hurricane season in which to begin repairing his house.' He was also one of the members charged with the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and undertook that part of the case which dealt with the breach of the treaty of 1774 with Faizulla Khan. He was re-elected at Norwich in 1790, and in February 1791 supported Mitford's catholic relief bill for England. Following Burke, by whom he continued to be largely guided, he took alarm at the French revolution, and in 1792 and 1793 was one of the most ardent supporters of the government's repressive legislation. He supported the proclamation against seditious meetings and the aliens bill, had a plan for raising a troop of cavalry in Norfolk, and on 11 July 1794, on Burke's advice, he somewhat reluctantly consented to take office under Pitt, with the Duke of Portland, Lord Fitzwilliam, and Lord Spencer (PRIOR, *Life of Burke*, ii. 264). A secretaryship of state was at first

suggested for him, but eventually he became secretary for war, with a seat in the cabinet. This was the first time that the cabinet was opened to the holder of the secretaryship at war. His change of front was somewhat resented at Norwich, but he secured re-election, and from August to October was with the Duke of York's army in Flanders. He held that the royalists in the west of France deserved assistance, and was the person most responsible for the Quiberon expedition in July 1795. Vigorously supporting the continuance of war, and steadily opposing projects of reform, he only after a sharp fight saved his seat at Norwich, 25 May 1796. He held office till February 1801, when he resigned with Pitt. To the Irish union he had been at first opposed altogether, but consented to it in consideration of the promise that catholic disabilities should be removed. He had by no means always approved of Pitt's war policy, and had held that, as the war was fought for the restoration of the Bourbons, more efforts should have been made to assist the royalists in France. Much was done under his administration to increase the comfort of the troops. Their pay was raised, pensions were established, and the Royal Military Asylum was founded.

Windham's chance in opposition soon came. He had a rooted distrust of Napoleon, and strongly opposed the peace of 1802. He assisted Cobbett, whom he greatly admired, to found the 'Political Register,' and thoroughly agreed with its attacks on Addington. He spoke against the peace preliminaries on 4 Nov. 1801, and moved an address to the crown against the peace on 13 May 1802. As the peace was popular in the country, this attitude cost him his seat at Norwich in June 1802. He declined to contest the county, and accepted from the Grenville family the borough of St. Mawes in Cornwall, where he was elected on 7 July. This seat he held till November 1806, when he was elected for New Romney, and later in the same month for the county of Norfolk. This latter election was afterwards declared void, upon a petition alleging breaches of the Treating Act, and, Windham being thus ineligible for re-election for the same seat, his friend Sir Jacob Astley was returned at the new election on 4 March 1807. He took refuge at Higham Ferrers, where he was elected on 8 May 1807, and held that seat till his death.

Windham welcomed the renewal of hostilities with France. He had never supported a policy of fortifications or of large land forces, and when in office had considered the erection of martello towers a sufficient defence for the coast, his chief reliance being upon the fleet. He doubted too the value of volunteers, and made somewhat savage attacks upon them, but took part in the general movement in 1803, and raised a volunteer force at Felbrigg, and became its colonel. He now became leader of the Grenville party in the House of Commons, and engaged in the attack on Addington, but declined to join Pitt again in May 1804, owing to the king's objection to the admission of Fox to the ministry. He then found himself once more acting with Fox and opposing Pitt, and at the time of Pitt's death he incurred some hostility in consequence. He accepted the war and colonial office in Lord Grenville's administration, and on 3 April 1806 introduced a plan for improving the condition of the military forces, and making the army an attractive profession. With this object he passed bills for reducing the term of service and for increasing the soldiers' pay. He had begun the arrangements for the South American expedition when, with the rest of the ministry, he was dismissed in March 1807. In the previous year he had refused the offer of a peerage, preferring a career in the House of Commons, and he continued to devote himself to the conduct of the war and to criticism of the policy of his successor Castlereagh. On general policy, however, he held aloof from debate, and, from growing dislike of London, lived much in the country. His only conspicuous speeches in the later years of his life on civil topics were (14 May 1805) in favour of the Roman catholic claims, to which subject he returned in 1810, and on Curwen's bill for preventing the sale of seats in May 1809. As Castlereagh's proposals with regard to the militia ran counter to his own plan of 1806, he opposed the local militia bill in 1808, and, as he was adverse to a policy of scattered and, as he thought, aimless expeditions, he spoke against the Copenhagen expedition in 1807, and the Scheldt expedition in January 1810. On the other hand, he was a very warm supporter of the Spanish cause, and even began to learn Spanish with a view to a personal visit to Spain. In his view, however, the objective of the English force should have been the passes of the Pyrenees, and not Portugal, so as to cut off the French from Spain, and he thought that Moore ought to have been sent with a much larger force to the north of Spain, and there could and should have held his ground. The Peninsular war, once begun, was to be pressed with vigour, and such an expedition as that to Antwerp did not seem to Windham consistent with the successful

prosecution of the Spanish war. He continued to express these views energetically, but, by supporting a proposal made early in 1810 for the exclusion of reporters from the House of Commons, he provoked the hostility of the press, which for some time refused to report his speeches.

Windham's last speech was made on 11 May 1810. In July of the previous year he had injured his hip by his efforts in removing the books of his friend the Hon. Frederick North (afterwards fifth Earl of Guilford) [q.v.] out of reach of a fire. On 17 May 1810 Cline operated upon him for the removal of a tumour, but he never recovered from the shock, and died at his house in Pall Mall on 4 June, and was buried at Felbrigg. He married, on 10 July 1798, Cecilia, third daughter of Commodore Arthur Forrest [q.v.], but had no children.

Windham's personal advantages were many. He was rich, and had an income of 6,000*l.* a year. He was tall and well built, graceful and dignified in manner, a thorough sportsman, and in his youth, like his father, was very athletic and a practised pugilist. He had a good memory, and was widely and well informed; he was an ardent Greek and Latin scholar, and fluent in French and Italian. Though his voice was defective and shrill, he was, when at his best, a most eloquent orator, and was always a clear speaker and a keen debater; but his speeches were marred by occasional indiscretions of temper and want of reticence. He was pious, chivalrous, and disinterested, and his brilliant social qualities made him one of the finest gentlemen as well as one of the soundest sportsmen of his time. His diary, published in 1866, shows him to have been vacillating and hypochondriacal in private, but he seems to have relieved his feelings by this habit of private confession; and in public, though somewhat changeable, he was not irresolute. In an age of great men his character stood high, and although his conduct on two occasions in his political life led to charges of inconsistency, and earned for him the nickname of 'Weathercock Windham,' his personal integrity was unimpugned. The army undoubtedly owed much to his labours in improving its efficiency and condition. Panegyrics were pronounced upon him in the House of Lords by Lord Grey on 6 June 1810, and in the House of Commons by Lord Milton the following day, and Brougham paints him in laudatory terms in his 'Historical Sketches of British Statesmen' (i. 219). A portrait of him by Hoppner was placed in the public hall, Norwich, and there is another, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, at University College, Oxford (*Cat. Guelph Exhib.* No. 150). A print from the portrait by Hoppner was engraved by Say, and was published. There are also a portrait of him by Sir Joshua Reynolds and a second by Lawrence, both in the National Portrait Gallery, London, and a bust by Nollekens.

[Windham's Speeches, with Memoir by his secretary, Thomas Amyot (3 vols. 1806); Windham's Diary, 1784–1810, ed. Mrs. Henry Baring, 1866; Malone's Memoir of Windham, 1810, reprinted from Gent. Mag. 1810, i. 588 (cf. *ib.* 566); Mémoires du Comte Joseph de Puisaye; Lecky's Hist. of England in the Eighteenth Cent.; Hardy's Lord Charlemont, ii. 82, 86; Colburn's New Monthly Mag. xxxii. 555; Edinburgh Review, cxxiii. 557; Romilly's Life; Stanhope's Life of Pitt; Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. Hill; Cooke's Hist. of Party, iii. 433; Harris's Radical Party in Parliament.]

J. A. H.

WINDSOR, ALICE DE (*d.* 1400), mistress of Edward III. [See PERRERS.]

WINDSOR, formerly HICKMAN, THOMAS WINDSOR, seventh BARON WINDSOR OF STANWELL and first EARL OF PLYMOUTH (1627?–1687), born about 1627 and baptised under the name of Thomas Windsor, was son and heir of Dixie Hickman of Kew, Surrey, by his wife Elizabeth, eldest sister and coheir of Thomas Windsor, sixth baron Windsor of Stanwell.

No connection has been traced between the Windsors of Stanwell and Sir William de Windsor, baron Windsor [q. v.], the husband of Alice Perrers. The Stanwell family claim descent from Walter Fitz-Other (*fl.* 1087), who held that manor at the time of Domesday and was warder of Windsor Castle, whence he derived the name Windsor. His third son, GERALD DE WINDSOR (*fl.* 1116), was constable of Pembroke Castle (*Itin. Kambriæ*, pp. 89, 91), and steward to Arnulf, earl of Pembroke [see under ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, *d.* 1093?], in whose service he saw much fighting in Pembroke. He was sent to king Murtagh in Ireland to ask his daughter's hand for Arnulf, married Nest or Nesta [q. v.], mistress of Henry I, and was father of William Fitzgerald, Maurice Fitzgerald (*d.* 1176) [q. v.], David (*d.* 1176) [q. v.], bishop of St. David's, and Angharad, mother of Giraldus Cambrensis [q. v.], the historian; he was thus the reputed ancestor of the numerous Geraldine families (see, besides the articles referred to, FREEMAN, *Norman Conquest*, v. 210, and *William Rufus*, ii. 96–7, 101, 108–110, 425, 451 and the authorities there cited).

It was from Gerald's eldest brother William that the Windsors of Stanwell claimed

descent. That manor remained in the hands of the family until Henry VIII compelled Andrew Windsor (1474 ?–1543), whom he had in 1529 summoned to parliament as first Baron Windsor of Stanwell, and made keeper of his wardrobe (see *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vols. i–xvi. passim), to exchange it for Bordesley Abbey, Worcestershire. By his wife Elizabeth, eldest sister of Edward Blount, second lord Mountjoy, he was father of William Windsor, second baron (1499 ?–1558), whose widow married George Puttenham [q. v.], and pestered the council for many years with suits against him for maintenance (*Acts P. C.* vols. xii–xvi. passim); William's son Edward, third baron (1532–1575), was father of Frederick, fourth baron (1559–1585), and of Henry, fifth baron (1562–1615). The latter's son, Thomas, sixth baron (1590–1641), was created K.B. in June 1610, and was rear-admiral of the fleet sent to fetch Prince Charles from Spain in 1623; he married Catherine, youngest daughter of Edward Somerset, fourth earl of Worcester [q. v.], but died without issue. The barony thus fell into abeyance between the heirs of his two sisters, while the estates passed to his nephew, Thomas Windsor Hickman, who assumed the surname Windsor in lieu of Hickman, and was commonly known as Lord Windsor (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50, p. 70; *Cal. Comm. for Compounding*, p. 1260).

Though little more than fifteen at the outbreak of the civil war, Windsor is said to have been captain of a troop of horse in the royalist army in 1642, and lieutenant-colonel in May 1645; these commissions do not appear in Peacock's 'Army Lists,' but possibly he was the Windsor serving in Bard's regiment of foot who was captured at Naseby on 14 June 1645 (Peacock, 2nd edit. p. 98). He compounded for his 'delinquency in arms' on 30 April 1646, and was described as having been 'concerned in' the articles for the surrender of Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire (*Cal. Comm. for Compounding*, p. 1260). His fine, fixed at a sixth of his estate, was 1,100*l.*, which seems to have been paid. On 4 April 1649 he was reported to have gone to Flanders 'upon challenge sent him by an English gentleman named Griffith' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50, p. 380). According to Sir Kenelm Digby, who gives the challenger's name as Griffin, the latter's letters to Windsor caused much merriment among the exiles at Calais (*ib.* p. 380), and the council of state requested the Spanish ambassador to prevent the duel. On 19 May 1651 he was summoned before the council of state and required to give a bond of 4,000*l.* with two sureties of 2,000*l.* to appear when called upon and 'not to do anything prejudicial to the present government' (*ib.* 1651, p. 207). On 2 Aug. 1653 he was granted a pass to go beyond seas, but for the most part he lived quietly in England, absorbed in a fruitless scheme to render the river Salwarpe navigable by means of locks, for the benefit of the salt trade at Droitwich. On 12 May 1656 he married at St. George's-in-the-Fields, London, Anne, sister of George Savile (afterwards Marquis of Halifax) [q. v.]

After the Restoration Windsor received on 16 June 1660 a declaratory patent determining in his favour the abeyance into which the barony of Windsor of Stanwell had fallen (G. E. C[okayne], *Complete Peerage*, vi. 257; *Egerton MS.* 2551, f. 27). He took his seat as seventh Baron Windsor in the House of Lords two days later, and in the same year was made lord lieutenant of Worcestershire. On 20 July 1661 he was appointed governor of Jamaica, with a salary of 2,000*l.* a year, though his commission was dated only from 2 Aug. following. He did not set out till the middle of April 1662 (Pepys, *Diary*, ed. Braybrooke, i. 342), but during the interval seems to have developed some fairly enlightened views upon the government of colonies (*Egerton MS.* 2395, ff. 301–303). He arrived at Barbados on 11 July, and there published his proclamations for the encouragement of settlers in Jamaica. Lands were to be freely granted; no one was to be imposed upon in point of religion, provided he conformed to the civil government; trade with foreigners was to be free; and all handicrafts and tradesmen were to be encouraged (*Cal. State Papers*, America and West Indies, 1661–8, Nos. 324, 335). He left on 1 Aug. for Jamaica, where he acted as governor for little more than ten weeks, part of which was occupied by an expedition to Cuba and the seizure of a Spanish fort there called St. Jago. But during this brief period Windsor claimed to have established an admiralty court, disbanded the roundhead army in Jamaica and remodelled its forces, called in all commissions to buccaneers and 'reduced them to certain orderly rules, giving them commissions to take Spaniards and bring them into Jamaica' (*ib.* No. 379; cf. arts. Modyford, Sir James and Sir Thomas; Morgan, Sir Henry). 'Being verie sick and uneasie,' he embarked for England on 20 Oct. 1662, leaving Sir Charles Lyttelton (1629–1716) [q. v.] as his deputy governor (*Present State of Jamaica*, 1683, p. 39). His com-

mission was revoked on 15 Feb. 1663–4, Sir Thomas Modyford being appointed his successor (*Cal. State Papers*, America and West Indies, 1661–8, Nos. 656, 735). Windsor's sudden return provoked from Pepys the remark that 'these young lords are not fit to do any service abroad,' and he was sceptical as to the reality of Windsor's achievements (*Diary*, ed. Braybrooke, ii. 109, 117, 134). Windsor himself pleaded ill-health, and his statement that he came back 2,000*l.* worse off than he went out supplies a further explanation (*Hatton Correspondence*, i. 46).

On 9 July 1666 Windsor was commissioned captain of a troop of sixty horse (Dalton, *Army Lists*, i. 76; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1665–6, p. 490); it was, however, only a militia force, and was disbanded soon afterwards (*Savile Corresp.* p. 15). In June 1671, in return for a challenge which he believed John Berkeley, lord Berkeley of Stratton [q. v.], the lord lieutenant of Ireland, had sent him, Windsor challenged him at Kidderminster on his way to London (Berwick, *Rawdon Papers*, 1819, pp. 250–1; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1671, pp. 346, 387). Berkeley declined the challenge and informed the king, who sent Windsor to the Tower. He was 'mightily complimented by visitts from all the towne, and stayed there, I think, about a fortnight, and then, released, came to Windsore and kissed the king's hand there. The councill would heare nothing in favour of him. They looked upon his challenge to a person in the employment of L[t] of Ireland as such an affront to ye king as nothing should have made him presume to resent it at that rate' (*Hatton Corresp.* i. 63).

In 1676 Windsor was appointed master of the horse to the Duke of York, and on 4 July 1681 was made governor of Portsmouth (Luttrell, i. 106). On 11 Nov. 1682 he was made governor of Hull, and on 6 Dec. following was created Earl of Plymouth, taking his seat on 19 May 1685. On 30 Oct. 1685 he was sworn of the privy council (*ib.* i. 362), a few days after the expulsion of his brother-in-law, the Marquis of Halifax, with whom he can have had but little sympathy (Foxcroft, *Life of Halifax*, i. 489). He died on 3 Nov. 1687 (*Addit. MS.* 28569, f. 180), and was buried on the 10th at Tardebigg, Worcestershire.

Plymouth's first wife, Anne Savile, died on 22 March 1666–7, and was buried at Tardebigg on 1 April following. He married, secondly, at Kensington on 9 April 1668, Ursula, daughter of Sir Thomas Widdrington [q. v.], with the consent of her guardian, John Rushworth (1612?–1690) [q. v.] She was born on 11 Nov. 1647, and died on 22 April 1717. By her Plymouth had issue (1) Thomas (*d.* 1738), who served in the war in Flanders, was on 19 June 1699 created Viscount Windsor in the peerage of Ireland, and on 31 Dec. 1711 Baron Montjoy in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and left a son, Herbert, on whose death in 1758 these peerages became extinct; (2) Dixie (1672–1743), who was scholar of Westminster, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, member for that university in six successive parliaments, and brother-in-law of (Sir) William Shippen [q. v.] (Welch, *Queen's Scholars*, p. 221); (3) Ursula, who married in 1703 Thomas Johnson of Walthamstow; and (4) Elizabeth, who married Sir Francis Dashwood, bart.

By his first wife Plymouth had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Other Windsor, styled Lord Windsor from 1682 till his death on 11 Nov. 1684; his son Other (1679–1727) succeeded his grandfather as eighth Baron Windsor and second Earl of Plymouth (cf. Luttrell, *Brief Relation*, passim; Burnet, *Own Time*, 1766, iii. 376). His grandson, Other Lewis, fourth earl (1731–1777), maintained a voluminous correspondence with Newcastle, extant in British Museum Additional MSS. 32724–982. The earldom became extinct on the death of Henry, eighth earl, on 8 Dec. 1843. The barony eventually passed to Harriet, daughter of the sixth earl, who married Robert Henry, grandson of Robert, first lord Clive [q. v.]; her grandson is the present Baron Windsor.

[Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1650–72, America and West Indies, 1661–8, passim; Brit. Mus. Lansd. MS. cclv. 112; Addit. MSS. 5504 f. 106, 5530 f. 82, 6707 f. 55, 12514, 29550–61, passim; Hist. MSS. Comm. 1st Rep. App. pp. 27, 56, 2nd Rep. App. p. 15; Lords' and Commons' Journals; Hatton Corresp. and Savile Corresp. (Camden Soc.), passim; Luttrell's Brief Relation; Pepys's and Evelyn's Diaries; Peacock's Army Lists; Dalton's Army Lists, i. 76, 298; Chester's London Marr. Licences, col. 1488; History of Jamaica, 1774, 3 vols. 4to; Tracts relating to Jamaica, 1800, 4to; Nash's Worcestershire; Tickell's History of Hull; J. M. Woodward's Hist. of Bordesley Abbey; Foxcroft's Life of Halifax, passim; Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, ed. Archdall; Burke's Peerage and Extinct Peerage; Doyle's Official Baronage; G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage, s.vv. 'Plymouth' and 'Windsor.'] A. F. P.

WINDSOR, Sir WILLIAM de, Baron Windsor (*d.* 1384), deputy of Ireland, was the son of Sir Alexander de Windsor of Grayrigg, Westmorland, and of Elizabeth (*d.* 1349), his wife. No connection has been proved between this family and that of the

Windsors of Stanwell (G. E. C[okayne]'s *Complete Peerage*, viii. 183–4; Sir G. T. Duckett, *Duchetiana*, gives a full account of the descent of the Windsor family). William was of full age in 1349, and served in the French wars of Edward III.

Before 1369 Windsor had held a command in Ireland under Lionel of Antwerp, and claimed lands in Kinsale, Inchiquin, and Youghal (*King's Council in Ireland*, p. 326). In that year he was appointed the king's lieutenant in Ireland, and had a grant of a thousand marks a year (Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 509). He at once set to work to reduce the Dublin border clans, but in 1370 had to leave them in order to attempt the rescue of the Earl of Desmond, who had been taken prisoner by the O'Briens (Gilbert, *Viceroys of Ireland*, p. 230). To secure even partial order Windsor had been compelled to adopt measures of doubtful legality; at a parliament of 1369, failing to induce its members to promise new customs to the king, he extorted from the prelates, who met separately, a grant for three years, and afterwards had enrolment made in the chancery records that they were given in perpetuity to the crown. The colonists appealed to Edward III, and, in answer to their petition, the king on 10 Sept. 1371 forbade Windsor, who had returned to England in March, to levy the sums for which he had exacted grants, ordered the enrolment to be erased, and on 20 Oct. formally rebuked him for his extortions, which he bade him make good (*Fœdera*, vol. iii. pt. ii. pp. 922, 924, 928, 942). The mayor of Drogheda, arrested by Windsor's command, was released (*ib.* p. 930), and on 20 March 1373 an inquisition was held at Drogheda into Windsor's extortions in Meath and Uriel (*ib.* pp. 977, 978, 979). Alice Perrers, who afterwards became Windsor's wife, had in 1369, when he first became viceroy, received from him the amount destined for the expenses of his expedition and the payment of his men (for date of her marriage with Windsor, see art. Perrers, Alice).

On Windsor's withdrawal from Ireland anarchy broke out. Accordingly on 20 Sept. 1373 Edward reappointed him to the viceroyalty (*Fœdera*, vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 990). He was commanded to levy the grants formerly promised at Baldoyle and Kilkenny, and to co-operate with Sir Nicholas Dagworth [cf. art. Perrers, Alice]. In 1374, on the refusal of a parliament at Kilkenny to make a grant at Dagworth's request, Windsor issued writs bidding clergy and laity to elect representatives, finance them, and send them to England to consult Edward on an aid to be taken from Ireland [cf. art. Sweetman, Milo]. Meanwhile Newcastle, on the frontier of Wicklow, was taken by the Irish. The government sent help by sea to the garrison in the castle of Wicklow, but the council, meeting at Naas, forbade Windsor to move further south because it left the north in peril. Windsor could carry on the war only by levying forced subsidies of money and provisions.

Early in 1376 Windsor gave up his viceroyalty, and was summoned to England to consult with the king. On 29 Sept. 1376 he was granted 100*l.* a year for life from the issues of the county of York. On 14 Dec. pardon was granted him 'for having harboured Alice Perrers, who was banished in 1377, and license granted for her to remain in the realm as long as she and her husband please.' On 23 Oct. 1379 Sir John Harleston was directed to deliver up to Windsor the custody of Cherbourg (Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* i. 427; *Chron. Angliæ*, p. 255; *Fœdera*, iv. 73). In the same year Windsor was sent on the expedition to help the Duke of Brittany against France (Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* i. 134), receiving large grants of land, most of which had been forfeited by Alice Perrers (Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 509; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1377–81, p. 503; *Rot. Parl.* iii. 130 *a*).

In 1381–2, 1382–3, 1383–4, Windsor had summons to parliament as a baron (Dugdale, i. 509). In 1381 and 1382 he took a leading part in putting down the peasants' revolt, especially in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, being granted special authority with this object, and made a special justice and commissary of the peace in Cambridge. On 13 March 1383 he was referred to as a 'banneret.' Further grants, previously made to Alice Perrers, were in 1381, 1383, and 1384 extended to him.

Windsor died at Heversham in Westmorland on 15 Sept. 1384, heavily in debt to the crown. The barony became extinct. His will was dated Haversham, 15 Sept., and proved on 12 Oct. 1384. He left no legitimate issue. His nephew, John de Windsor, who was one of his executors, seized most of his estates, and had many disputes with his widow [see Perrers, Alice]. He left certain lands to William of Wykeham [q. v.], which the bishop eventually appropriated to the use of his great foundation at Winchester (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1381–2, p. 577). In Ireland John de Windsor did not succeed in obtaining his uncle's lands; for William's estates in Waterford were adjudged to his two sisters—Christiana, wife of Sir William de Moriers of Elvington, Yorkshire; and Margaret, wife of John Duket, 'his nearest

heirs and of full age' (*King's Council in Ireland*, p. 326).

[Rymer's Fœdera, vol. iii. (Record edit.); King's Council in Ireland, Walsingham's Gesta Abbatum S. Albani and Hist. Angl. i. (all above in Rolls Ser.); Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1377–81 and 1381–5; Rot. Parl. ii. iii.; Nicolas's Testamenta Vetusta; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 509; G., E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage, viii. 183–4; Gilbert's Viceroys of Ireland; Duckett's Duchetiana, pp. 268–83; Duckett's 'Manorbeer Castle and its Early Owners' in Archæologia Cambrensis, 4th ser. xi. 137–45; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. vol. vii.] M. T.

WINDUS, JOHN (*fl.* 1725), author of 'A Journey to Mequinez,' was the historian of a mission despatched by George I in 1720 under Commodore Charles Stewart, with a small squadron and the powers of a plenipotentiary, to treat for a peace with the emperor of Morocco. The squadron sailed on 24 Sept. 1720, and in the following May a conference was held between the ambassador's party and the Basha Hamet Ben Ali Ben Abdallah at Tetuan. A treaty of peace, by which piracy was prohibited and the English prisoners released, was signed at Ceuta in January 1721, and Windus thereupon returned to England in Stewart's flagship, the Dover. Windus utilised the four months he spent on land in 'Barbary' to collect materials for an account of the Moors, and in 1725, with a dedication to 'James, earl of Berkley, vice-admiral of England,' he published 'A Journey to Mequinez, the residence of the present Emperor of Fez and Morocco' (Albumazer Muley Ishmael), London, for Jacob Tonson, 1725, 8vo.

No work on Morocco had hitherto appeared in English, with the exception of the somewhat meagre 'West Barbary' (1671) of Lancelot Addison [q. v.], and much interest was excited by Windus's book. An influential list of subscribers was obtained, and the volume rapidly went through several editions, and was pirated in Dublin. The author was assisted in his task by M. Corbière, who had at one time resided at the Moorish court, and the work was illustrated by engravings by Fourdrinier, the plates being dedicated to William Pulteney, Lord Cobham, the Duke of Argyll, and other distinguished persons. It was reprinted in the 'Collection of Voyages' of 1767, in the 'World Displayed' (1774, vol. xvii. 12mo), and in Pinkerton's 'Collection of Voyages' (1808, vol. xv. 4to). It was drawn upon to a large extent by Thomas Pellew [q. v.] in his 'History and Adventure in South Barbary,' written in 1739, and to some extent also in Thomas Shaw's 'Travels or Observations relating to several parts of Barbary and the Levant' (1738, folio). The description of the manners of the people and the methods of the government renders the book 'a curiosity,' as it was pronounced by James Boswell and by Stevenson (*Cat. of Voyages and Travels*, No. 598).

[Windus's Journey to Mequinez; Blackwood's Magazine, xxxi. 205; Budgett Meakin's Moorish Empire, 1899; Playfair's Bibliography of Morocco, 1892; an interesting supplement to Windus is supplied in John Braithwaite's History of the Revolutions in the Empire of Morocco, 1729.] T. S.

WINEFRIDE (Welsh, *Gwenfrewi*) is the name of a legendary saint supposed to have lived in the seventh century. She is said to have been the daughter of Teuyth or Temic ap Eliud, of princely lineage, belonging to Tegengle, North Wales. Teuyth gave land to St. Beino, and put his daughter under his teaching. A chieftain, Caradoc ap Alaric or Alan, cut off the maiden's head, and when it touched the ground a spring appeared, namely, St. Winefride's Well or Holywell, Flint. The head was reunited to the body, and Winefride became abbess of Gwytherin.

There is no evidence that this legend is older than the twelfth century, in the course of which, about 1140, Robert of Shrewsbury [q. v.] found her relics, claimed them for Shrewsbury, and wrote her life. Leland's statement that a monk Elerius wrote a contemporary life is uncorroborated. A Welsh life, probably of the middle of the twelfth century (printed by Rees in *Cambro-British Saints*, pp. 16, 17, 198–209, 303), does not mention the translation of the relics, but otherwise closely resembles Robert's life.

[Robert's life is given in Surius, iv. 20, and Capgrave; Fleetwood's Life and Miracles of St. Winefride, with her Litanies; Hardy's Descr. Cat. i. i. 179–84, and the article in the Dict. of Christian Biogr.] M. B.

WINFRID, afterwards called BONIFACE (680–755), saint. [See BONIFACE.]

WING, VINCENT (1619–1668), astronomer, was the eldest son of Vincent Wing (1587–1660) of North Luffenham, Rutland, where he was born on 9 April 1619. The family was of Welsh origin. By his own exertions he acquired some knowledge of Latin, Greek, and mathematics, 'consuming himself in study.' In 1648 he became known as joint author, with William Leybourn [q.v.], of 'Urania Practica.' In the following year he published independently 'A Dreadful Prognostication,' containing predictions 'drawn from the effects of

several celestial configurations.' His 'Harmonicon Cœleste' appeared in 1651; his chief and a most useful work, entitled 'Astronomia Britannica,' in 1652 (2nd ed. 1669). This was a complete system of astronomy on Copernican principles, and included numerous and diligently compiled sets of tables. A portrait of the author was prefixed. It was followed in 1656 by 'Astronomia Instaurata,' and in 1665 by 'Examen Astronomiæ Carolinæ,' exposing the alleged errors of Thomas Streete, who promptly retaliated with 'a castigation of the envy and ignorance of Vincent Wing.'

Wing issued ephemerides for twenty years (1652–1671), the 'exactest' then to be had, according to John Flamsteed, who maintained 'a fair correspondence' with him (Rigaud, *Correspondence of Scientific Men*, ii. 86). He also wrote for the Stationers' Company an almanac styled 'Olympia Domata,' the annual sale of which averaged 50,000 copies. The publication was continued by his descendants at irregular intervals until 1805.

Wing resided at North Luffenham, but occasionally 'sought the society of the learned' in London. He attended so zealously to his business as a land surveyor that, 'riding early and late, in all kinds of weather,' he contracted a consumption, of which he died on 20 Sept. 1668, aged 49. 'He was a person,' says his friend and biographer John Gadbury, 'of a very ready, ripe, and pungent wit; and had good judgment and memory thereunto annexed.' Although of an uncontentious disposition, he defended himself with spirit against the attacks of 'troublesome and ambitious persons.' Sides were taken in these disputes; Flamsteed speaks of Wing's 'sectaries.' A convinced astrologer, he edited in 1668 George Atwel's 'Defence of the Divine Art,' drew the scheme of his own nativity published in Gadbury's 'Brief Relation,' and is said to have made a correct forecast of his death. His will was dated a fortnight before. He was buried at North Luffenham. The 'Olympia Domata' for 1670 was edited by his elder son, Vincent Wing; and the numbers for 1704 to 1727 by his nephew, John Wing of Pickworth, Rutland, coroner of that county, who published in 1693 'Heptarchia Mathematica,' and in 1699 an enlarged version of his uncle's 'Art of Surveying,' supplemented by 'Scientia Stellarum,' the 'Calculation of the Planets' Places,' &c.

Tycho Wing (1696–1750), astrologer, a grandson of John Wing, taught the 'arts and sciences mathematical' at Pickworth in 1727, and edited the 'Olympia Domata' from 1739 onward. He was coroner of Rutland from 1727 to 1742. William Stukeley [q. v.] notes in his diary that he 'spent many agreeable hours at Stamford and Pickworth with Mr. Tycho Wing and Mr. Edmund Weaver, the great Lincolnshire astronomer.' Tycho visited Stukeley in London in March 1750, and died at Pickworth on 16 April ensuing. He married, on 18 April 1722, Eleanor, daughter of Conyers Peach, of Stoke Dry, Rutland, and had a family of five sons and one daughter. A portrait of him, painted in 1731 by J. Vanderbank, is in the hall of the Stationers' Company, London. One of his descendants, John Wing (1752–1812) of Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire, agent to the Duke of Bedford, became in 1788 the object of scurrilous attacks in connection with a proposed new tax on the North Level. Another Tycho Wing (1794–1851), also of Thorney Abbey, married Adelaide Basevi, niece of Lord Beaconsfield's mother.

[Gadbury's Brief Relation of the Life and Death of Mr. Vincent Wing, London, 1669; Green's Pedigree of the Family of Wing, 1486–1886; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. x. 374, 424, 8th ser. ii. 48; Hutton's Phil. and Math. Dictionary (1815); Bromley's Cat. of Engraved Portraits; Weidler's Hist. Astronomiæ. p. 515; Lalande's Bibl. Astr.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Granger's Biogr. Hist. of England.] A. M. C.

WINGATE, EDMUND (1596–1656), mathematician and legal writer, second son of Roger Wingate of Sharpenhoe in Bedfordshire and of his wife Jane, daughter of Henry Birch, was born at Flamborough in Yorkshire in 1596 and baptised there on 11 June (*Par. Reg.*) He matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, on 12 Oct. 1610, graduated B.A. on 30 June 1614, and was admitted to Gray's Inn on 24 May. Before 1624 he went to Paris, where he became teacher of the English language to the Princess (afterwards Queen) Henrietta Maria. He had learned in England the rule of proportion recently invented by Edmund Gunter [q. v.], which he introduced into France and communicated to the chief mathematicians in Paris. Being importuned to publish in French, he agreed to do so; but his book had to appear in a hurried and incomplete form in order to obtain priority of appearance, an advocate in Dijon to whom he had communicated the rule in a friendly manner having already commenced to make some public use of it. He was in England on the breaking out of the civil war, sided with the parliament, took the covenant, and was made justice of the peace

for the county of Bedford. He was then residing at Woodend in the parish of Harlington. In 1650 he took the 'engagement,' became intimate with Cromwell, and one of the commissioners for the ejection of ignorant and scandalous ministers. He represented the county of Bedford in the parliament of 1654–5. He died in Gray's Inn Lane, and was buried in St. Andrew's, Holborn, on 13 Dec. 1656. He left no will. Administration was granted to his son, Button Wingate, on 28 Jan. 1657.

Wingate married, on 28 July 1628, at Maulden, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Button of Wootton in Bedfordshire, by whom he had five sons and two daughters.

His publications, which were numerous, include: 1. 'L'usage de la règle de proportion en arithmétique,' Paris, 1624; in English as 'The Use of the Rule of Proportion,' London, 1626, 1628, 1645, 1658, 1683 (rectified by Brown and Atkinson). 2. 'Arithmetique Logarithmetique,' Paris, 1626. In English as '*Λογαριθμοτεχνία*, or the Construction and Use of the Logarithmeticall Tables,' London, 1635 (compiled from Henry Briggs [q. v.]) 3. 'The Construction and Use of the Line of Proportion,' London, 1628. 4. 'Of Natural and Artificiall Arithmetique,' London, 1630, 2 parts. Part i. had been designed 'onely as a key to open the secrets of the other, which treats of artificial arithmetique performed by logarithms,' and had therefore not been made sufficiently complete to stand alone as a text-book of elementary arithmetic. This defect was remedied by John Kersey the elder [q. v.] under the superintendence of Wingate, and a second edition appeared in 1650 as 'Arithmetique made easie.' Wingate himself reedited part ii., which was published in 1652 as 'Arithmetique made easie. The second book.' The first book ran through many editions, the expression 'natural arithmetic' being discarded for that of 'common arithmetic,' London, 1658, 1673 (6th edit.); 1678 (7th edit.); 1683 (8th edit. and the last edited by Kersey the elder); 1699 (10th edit. edited by Kersey the younger); 1704 (11th edit. with new supplement by George Shelley); 1708, 1713, 1720, 1753 (edited by J. Dodson), and 1760. 5. 'Statuta Pacis: or a Perfect Table of all the Statutes (now in force) which any way concern the office of a Justice of the Peace,' London, 1641, 1644 (under the initials 'E. W.') 6. 'An Exact Abridgment of all the Statutes in force and use from the beginning of Magna Carta,' London, 1642, 1655, 1663 (continued by William Hughes), 1670, 1675, 1680, 1681, 1684, 1694, 1703, 1704, 1708. 7. 'Justice Revived: being the whole office of a country Justice of the Peace,' London, 1644, 1661 (under initials 'E. W.') 8. 'Ludus Mathematicus,' London, 1654, 1681. The book is the description of a logarithmic instrument, of the nature of which it is difficult to form an idea without even a drawing of it (under initials 'E. W.') 9. 'The Body of the Common Law of England,' London, 1655 (2nd edit.), 1658, 1662, 1670, 1678. 10. 'The Use of a Gauge-rod,' London, 1658. 11. 'Maximes of Reason,' London, 1658 (cf. PRESTON, *Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies*, 1845, p. 579). 12. 'The Clarks Tutor for Arithmetick and Writing . . . being the remains of Edmund Wingate,' London, 1671, 1676. 13. 'The Exact Constable with his Original and Power in the Office of Churchwardens,' London, 1660 (2nd edit.), 1682 (6th edit.) (under initials 'E. W.')

In 1640 he published an edition of 'Britton' [see BRETON, JOHN LE]. In this he made corrections from some better manuscript than that used in the 1530 publication, but unfortunately placed them in an appendix, reprinting the text in its corrupt form. He supplied an entire chapter (lib. iv. chap. 5) which had previously been omitted, placing it also in the appendix. He also edited the works of Samuel Foster [q. v.], and Wood assigns to him a work entitled 'Tactometria . . . or the Geometry of Regulars,' probably a republication of John Wyberd's book, which appeared under the same title in 1650 (WOOD, *Athenæ*, iii. col. 425; cf. CHALMERS, *Biogr. Dict.*)

[Visitations of Bedfordshire (Harl. Soc.); Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Foster's Admissions to Gray's Inn, p. 134; Wood's Athenæ (Bliss), iii. 423–4; Hutton's Philosophical and Mathematical Dictionary; Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, iii. 259; prefaces to Wingate's work; De Morgan's Arithmetic Books; Blaydes's Genealogia Bedfordiensis, pp. 2, 3, 196, 204, 329–30, 337; Biographie Universelle; Kennett's Register, p. 787; Worrall's Bibliotheca Legum; Registers of Flamborough parish, per the Rev. H. W. Rigby.] B. P.

WINGATE or WINYET, NINIAN (1518–1592), controversialist. [See WINZET.]

WINGFIELD, SIR ANTHONY (1485?–1552), comptroller of the household, born probably about 1485, was son of Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham, Suffolk, by his wife Anne, daughter of John Touchet, sixth baron Audley [see under TOUCHET, JAMES, seventh BARON]. The father, whose younger brothers, Sir Humphrey, Sir Richard, and Sir Robert, are separately noticed, was the

eldest son of Sir John Wingfield [see under WINGFIELD, Sir HUMPHREY], was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1483, in which year he was attainted, but was restored on Henry VII's accession in 1485, and served as sheriff in 1497.

Anthony first appears as commissioner for the peace in Suffolk on 28 June 1510. Like his uncles, he served in the campaign in France of 1513, and was knighted for his bravery on 25 Sept. (*Harl. MS.* 6069, f. 112). On 7 Nov. following he was pricked for sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, but six days later was discharged from holding the office; his name appears on the roll in 1514, and he served as sheriff from November 1515 to November 1516. He accompanied Henry VIII to the Field of the Cloth of Gold and to his subsequent meetings with Charles V in 1520 and 1522. He served under his cousin, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, in the campaign in France in 1523, approved of Henry's religious changes, and officiated at the coronation of Anne Boleyn. He represented Suffolk in the 'Reformation' parliament from 1529 to 1535, but on 15 Dec. 1544 was returned for Horsham. He again served under Suffolk during the northern rebellions of 1536, and was a commissioner for the dissolution of the monasteries in Suffolk, receiving in 1537 grants from the lands of Campsie Priory and, in 1539, the priories of Woodbridge and Letheringham. In the latter year he became vice-chamberlain, captain of the guard, and member of the privy council, at which he was a constant attendant for the rest of his life. He was elected K.G. in April 1541. His capacity as vice-chamberlain necessitated his presence at the court functions of the time, and as captain of the guard he arrested Cromwell at the council-board in August 1540, and conducted Surrey to the Tower on 12 Dec. 1546. Henry VIII made him an assistant-executor of his will, and left him 200*l.*

Under Edward VI he represented Suffolk in parliament from 26 Sept. 1547 till his death, arrested Gardiner on 30 June 1548, joined in Warwick's conspiracy against Somerset, and was despatched by the council on 10 Oct. 1549 to arrest the Protector at Windsor. This he effected on the morning of the 11th, conveying Somerset to the Tower three days later. He was rewarded by being promoted comptroller of the household on 2 Feb. 1549–50 in succession to Paget, and in May 1551 was appointed joint lord lieutenant of Suffolk. He died at Sir John Gates's house in Bethnal Green on 15 Aug. 1552, and was buried in great state on the 21st, apparently at Stepney (MACHYN, pp. 23, 24, cf. note on p. 326). A memorial inscription is extant in Letheringham church, and a fine portrait, by Juan Pantoxa, preserved at Powerscourt, is reproduced in Lord Powerscourt's 'Muniments of the Wingfield Family.' His will, dated 13 Aug. 1552, was proved on 15 April 1553.

Wingfield married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir George Vere and sister of John de Vere, thirteenth earl of Oxford, and left a large family; the eldest surviving son, Sir Robert (*d.* 1597), was father of Sir Anthony (*d.* 1605) and grandfather of Sir Anthony (*d.* 1638), first baronet; another son, Richard, was father of Anthony Wingfield (1550?–1615?) [q. v.] and of Sir John Wingfield (*d.* 1596) [q.v.], and a third, Anthony (*d.* 1593), was usher to Queen Elizabeth.

[Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, vols. i–xvi.; State Papers, Henry VIII, 11 vols.; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1547–80; Addit. MSS. 25114 ff. 333, 344, 346, 27447 f. 77; Cotton. and Harl. MSS. passim; Nicolas's Proc. Privy Council, vol. vii.; Dasent's Acts P. C. vols. i–iii.; Lit. Rem. of Edward VI (Roxburghe Club); Official Ret. Memb. of Parl.; Chron. of Calais, pp. 22, 31, 33, 42, Rutland Papers, pp. 32, 37, Wriothesley's Chron. ii. 27, 33, Troubles connected with the Prayer-Book, ed. Pocock, passim (all these in Camden Soc.); Strype's Works (General index); Gough's Index to Parker Soc. Publ.; Davy's Suffolk Collections; Ellis's Original Letters; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. passim; Burke's Extinct Baronets; Lodge's Irish Peerage, ed. Archdall; and Powerscourt's Wingfield Muniments, 1894, which, though 'fiated' as correct by the College of Arms, contains various errors.] A. F. P.

WINGFIELD, ANTHONY (1550?–1615?), reader in Greek to Queen Elizabeth, born probably in or soon after 1550, was the third son of Richard Wingfield of Wantisden, Suffolk, by his wife Mary, younger sister of the famous 'Bess of Hardwick,' countess of Shrewsbury [see TALBOT, ELIZABETH]. Sir Anthony Wingfield (1485?–1552) [q. v.] was his grandfather, and Sir John Wingfield (*d.* 1596) [q. v.] was his brother. He matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1569, appears to have been entered as a student of Gray's Inn in 1572, and was elected scholar of Trinity in 1573. He graduated B.A. in 1573–4, was elected fellow of his college in 1576, and commenced M.A. in 1577. Possibly through the influence of his uncle Anthony (*d.* 1593), usher to Queen Elizabeth, he was appointed reader in Greek to the queen. On 16 March 1580–1 he was elected public orator at Cambridge, and in 1582 he accompanied Peregrine Bertie, lord Willoughby

de Eresby [q. v.], on his embassy to Denmark, but in October of the same year he was appointed proctor at Cambridge. On 21 March 1588–9 he was granted leave of absence by his university on going abroad in the queen's service, and on condition that he supplied a deputy public orator; this post he resigned on 25 Sept. 1589. On 19 Jan. 1592–3 the archbishop of York wrote to the Earl of Shrewsbury promising to 'take care that Anthony Wingfield shall be returned a burgess for one of the towns belonging to the see' (*Talbot MSS.* I, fol. 158), and in the following month he was elected for Ripon.

Wingfield's relationship to Bess of Hardwick makes it probable that he was the correspondent of the earls of Shrewsbury, whose name frequently occurs in the Talbot manuscripts in the College of Arms (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 13th Rep. App. ii. 21); and he may have been the Anthony Wingfield who on 25 Jan. 1594–5 became joint lessee of the prebends of Sutton, Buckingham, Horton, and Horley, all in Lincoln Cathedral (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1595–7, p. 5). About the end of Elizabeth's reign, through the influence of the Countess of Shrewsbury or of her stepson, William Cavendish (afterwards first Earl of Devonshire), to whom Wingfield was related on his father's side, he was appointed tutor to Cavendish's two sons, William (afterwards second Earl of Devonshire [q. v.]) and (Sir) Charles, the mathematician. About 1608 Thomas Hobbes [q. v.], the philosopher, succeeded to this position, and Wingfield drops out of notice, though he is mentioned in the 'Talbot Papers' in 1611 (Lodge, *Illustrations*, iii. 281–2). He probably died about 1615, leaving no issue, and being unmarried, unless he was the Anthony Wingfield who was licensed to marry Anne Bird on 4 April 1575 (Chester, *London Marriage Licences*, col. 1489).

Cooper (*Athenæ Cantabr.* ii. 448) suggests that Wingfield was author of 'Pedantius, comœdia olim Cantabrig. acta in Coll. Trin.' (London, 1631, 12mo), on the inconclusive ground that it is generally assigned to 'M. Wingfield' (Hazlitt, *Handbook*, p. 660, *Collections*, i. 459, iii. 190), while Anthony is the only Wingfield of Trinity College, Cambridge, who could have written it. There seems to be more reason for attributing it to Thomas Beard [q. v.] Wingfield has Latin letters in 'Epistolæ Academiæ' (ii. 468 sqq.), Latin verses in the university collection on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, and an epigram on 'The Peer Content,' which has often been printed (Lodge, *Illustrations*, iii. 176).

It is almost impossible to distinguish the scholar with certainty from his uncle, two first cousins, two nephews, and several second cousins (one of whom was created a baronet in 1627 and died in 1638), all of them named Anthony, and it is possible that the member for Ripon was (Sir) Anthony Wingfield (*d.* 1605), who had previously sat for Oxford in 1572, Dunwich in 1584 and 1586, and Suffolk in 1588 (*Official Return*, i. 411, 415, 420, 425; cf. D'Ewes, *Journal*, p. 432; he was sheriff of Suffolk in 1597–8). The Anthony Wingfield who was employed with (Sir) William Waad [q.v.] in collecting evidence against Philip Howard, first earl of Arundel [q. v.], was probably the usher to Queen Elizabeth (*Egerton MS.* 2074, ff. 9 sqq.) The Captain Anthony Wingfield who saw much service in the Netherlands, and went on the expedition in 1589 against Spain, of which he wrote an account (printed in Hakluyt, *Voiages*, 1599, II. ii. 134–55, where he is styled 'colonel'), probably belonged to a different branch of the family, the Wingfields of Portsmouth (cf. *Acts P. C.* vol. xvi–xix. passim; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1591–4, p. 405).

[Davy's Suffolk Collections, s.v. 'Wingfield of Crowfield,' in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 19155; Talbot MSS. in the College of Arms, H. f. 167, I. f. 158, L. ff. 354, 398, O. f. 105, P. f. 1019; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 448, 555; Lodge's Illustrations; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Powerscourt's Wingfield Muniments, 1894.] A. F. P.

WINGFIELD, EDWARD MARIA (*fl.* 1600), colonist, born about 1560, was the son of Thomas-Maria Wingfield of Stoneley, Huntingdonshire, who married a lady named Kerrye of a Yorkshire family. He was grandson of Sir Richard Wingfield (1469?–1525) [q. v.] of Kimbolton Castle, lord deputy of Calais. Thomas was the son of Sir Richard Wingfield, and was godson of Cardinal Pole and Queen Mary, whence the second christian name, Maria, which survived in the family for several generations.

Edward served in Ireland and in the Low Countries, and was one of those to whom the original patent of Virginia was granted on 10 April 1606. He alone among those patentees whose names are mentioned in the instrument sailed with the first party of colonists on New Year's day 1607 [see Smith, John, 1580–1631]. The list of the council was sealed up, to be opened after landing. Wingfield was among its members, and on 13 May was elected president. On 27 May, while leading an exploring party, Wingfield was 'shot clean through his beard' by an Indian, but escaped unhurt. He soon fell out with his colleagues, and on 10 Sept. 1607 was deposed. Soon after this

he was sued by John Smith and another of the party for slander, the case was tried by the council and Wingfield was cast in heavy damages. Although a good soldier and an honourable man, Wingfield seems to have been wholly unfitted for his post. He was evidently self-confident, pompous, and puffed up by a sense of his own superior birth and position, unable to co-operate with common men and unfit to rule them. Moreover, as the Spanish government was known to be bitterly hostile to the colony and to be plotting against it, those interested in the undertaking were naturally distrustful of a Roman catholic. In April 1608 Wingfield returned to England. He appears to have been living, unmarried, at Stoneley in Huntingdonshire in 1613.

Wingfield wrote a pamphlet entitled 'A Discourse of Virginia.' This was a complete account of the proceedings of the colonists in Virginia from June 1607 till Wingfield's departure. It is in the form of a journal, but is in all probability an amplification of a rough diary kept at the time. Though cited by Purchas in the second edition of his 'Pilgrimes' (1614, p. 757), the work remained in manuscript till it was discovered in the Lambeth Library by the Rev. James Anderson, author of the 'History of the Church of England in the Colonies.' The discovery was made between the publication of the first edition of Anderson's 'History' in 1845 and that of the second in 1856. The manuscript was then edited by Dr. Charles Deane, the New England antiquary, and published in the 'Archæologia Americana' (1860, iv. 67–163), a hundred copies being also issued separately on large paper.

[Wingfield pedigree in the Visitation of Huntingdonshire, ed. Ellis (Camd. Soc.) 1849, p. 112; Lord Powerscourt's Muniments of the Ancient Family of Wingfield, 1894, pp. 5, 7; Wingfield's own Discourse; Smith's History of Virginia; Cal. State Papers, Colonial, Amer., and West Indies, i. 5, 6; Brown's Genesis of the United States; Winsor's Hist. of America, iii. 155; Neill's English Colonisation in America, chap. i.] J. A. D.

WINGFIELD, Sir HUMPHREY (*d.* 1545), speaker of the House of Commons, was the twelfth son of Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham, Suffolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John FitzLewis of West Horndon, Essex. Sir John Wingfield, the father of four daughters and twelve sons, of whom Sir Richard (1469?–1525) and Sir Robert are noticed separately, had been sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1443–4 and again in 1461. He was knighted by Edward IV in 1461, and made a privy councillor. In 1477 he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the French ambassadors at Amiens. He died on 10 May 1481. His wife's will, dated 14 July 1497, was proved on 22 Dec. 1500.

Humphrey was educated at Gray's Inn, where he was elected Lent reader in 1517. He had been on the commission of the peace both for Essex and Suffolk since 1509 at least. Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk [q. v.], was a cousin of the Wingfields [see Wingfield, Sir Richard], Humphrey being one of his trustees; and probably through his influence Wingfield was introduced at court. In 1515 he was appointed chamberlain to Suffolk's wife Mary, queen of France, and was apparently resident in her house. On 28 May 1517 he was nominated upon the royal commission for inquiring into illegal inclosures in Suffolk (see Leadam, *Domesday of Inclosures*, 1897, i. 3). He appears to have acted in 1518, together with his eldest brother, Sir John Wingfield [see under Wingfield, Sir Anthony], as a financial agent between the government and the Duke of Suffolk. On 6 Nov. 1520 he was pricked high sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and on 14 Nov. was appointed a commissioner of gaol delivery for Essex. In 1523 and 1524 he was a commissioner of subsidy for Suffolk and for the town of Ipswich. On 26 June 1525 he was appointed a commissioner of assize for Suffolk. On 5 Feb. 1526 he was a legal member of the king's council. He is mentioned in a letter dated 25 March 1527 as 'in great favour with the cardinal;' and he took an active part in the establishment of the 'cardinal's college' at Ipswich in September 1528. On 11 June 1529 he was nominated by Wolsey one of a commission of twenty-one lawyers presided over by John Taylor (*d.* 1534) [q. v.] to hear cases in chancery, and on the following 3 Nov. he was returned to parliament for Great Yarmouth.

In 1530 the fall of Wolsey brought with it the forfeiture of his college at Ipswich, and Wingfield was consulted as one of 'the best counsel,' with a view to securing the exemption of the college from the penalties of Wolsey's præmunire. On the other hand, he was nominated by the crown on 14 July 1530 a commissioner to inquire into Wolsey's possessions in Suffolk. In this capacity he, sitting with three other commissioners at Woodbridge, Suffolk, returned a verdict on 19 Sept. that the college and its lands were forfeited to the king. He was at the same time high steward of St. Mary Mettingham, another Suffolk college, and under-steward in Suffolk of the estates of St. Osyth, Essex.

On 9 Feb. 1533 the commons presented

Wingfield to the king as their speaker. According to Chapuys, the king 'conferred on him the order of knighthood' on this occasion. He is styled 'Sir' in a petition of this year, and frequently afterwards, though, according to the list in Metcalfe's 'Book of Knights' (p. 71), he was not dubbed before 1537. During his speakership were passed the acts severing the church of England from the Roman obedience and affirming the royal supremacy. There can be little doubt that Wingfield was in full sympathy with Henry's policy. He appears to have received from the crown a salary of 100*l.* a year 'for attendance,' an addition, doubtless, to the 'wages' found by his constituency.

Parliament was dissolved on 4 April 1536. On the outbreak of the northern rebellion in 1536 Wingfield was one of the Suffolk gentry upon whom the government relied for aid. He justified Cromwell's opinion of him by his zeal to suppress the seditious incitements of the friars and other disaffected ecclesiastics. He was nominated in 1536 a commissioner for the valuation of the lands and goods of religious houses in Norfolk and Suffolk. For these services he was rewarded by a grant in tail male, dated 29 June 1537, of the manors of Netherhall and Overhall in Dedham, Essex, and all the lands in Dedham belonging to the suppressed nunnery of Campsie, Suffolk, also of the manor of Crepinghall in Stutton, Suffolk, and all lands there belonging to the late priory of Colne Comitis (Earls Colne) in Essex. According to a letter written by him to Cromwell soon after this grant he would, but for it, 'have had to begin the world again,' having 'lost half his living by his wife's death.' On 4 July 1538 he was nominated upon a special commission of oyer and terminer for treasons in six of the eastern counties. He was also commissioned to survey the defensive points of the coast when in 1539 there were apprehensions of an invasion. He was among the knights appointed to receive Anne of Cleves in January 1540. After the conviction of the Marquis of Exeter he received a grant of a lease of his lands in Lalford Says, Ardelegh, Colchester, and Mile-End, in Essex and Suffolk.

Wingfield died on 23 Oct. 1545 (*Inq. post mortem*, 16 Jan. 1546). He married between 1502 and 1512 Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir John Wiseman of Essex, and widow of Gregory Adgore, Edgore, or Edgar, serjeant-at-law. His son and heir, Robert, married Bridget, daughter of Sir Thomas Partiger, knt., alderman and lord mayor of London in 1530. His daughter Anne married Sir Alexander Newton. Wingfield's arms are still in the fourth window on the north side of Gray's Inn Hall.

[Brewer and Gairdner's Cal. of Letters and Papers, For. and Dom. Hen. VIII, vols. i–xvi.; Metcalfe's Visitation of Suffolk (1882), 1561 p. 80, 1612 p. 176; Visitation of Huntingdonshire, 1613 (Camden Soc. 1849); Anstis's Register of the Garter (1724), ii. 230; Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, ed. Archdall, 1789, v. 268; Manning's Lives of the Speakers (1850), pp. 177–82; Douthwaite's Gray's Inn (1886), pp. 47, 127, 131; Official Return Memb. Parl.; Powerscourt's Wingfield Muniments.] I. S. L.

WINGFIELD, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1596), soldier, was the third son of Richard Wingfield of Wantisden in Suffolk, and Mary, daughter and coheiress of John Hardwick of Derby, sister of Elizabeth (Talbot), grandcountess of Shrewsbury [q. v.] (*Visitation of Huntingdon*, Camd. Soc. p. 129). His brother Anthony, reader in Greek to Queen Elizabeth, is separately noticed. Having apparently for some time previously served as a volunteer against the Spaniards in Holland, he was appointed captain of foot in the expedition conducted thither by the Earl of Leicester in December 1585 (*Cal. Hatfield MSS.* v. 240), and, being wounded in the action before Zutphen on 22 Sept. 1586 (*ib.* vi. 570), he was for his bravery on that occasion knighted by Leicester (Stow, *Annals*, p. 739). He was one of the twelve knights 'of his kindred and friends' that walked at the funeral of Sir Philip Sidney on 16 Feb. 1587, and, returning to the Netherlands, was appointed governor of Gertruydenberg. His position, owing to the jealousies existing between the English auxiliaries and the States, and the mutinous condition of the garrison for want of pay, was neither an easy nor an agreeable one. Nevertheless, with the assistance furnished him by his brother-in-law, Peregrine Bertie, lord Willoughby de Eresby [q.v.], he managed to hold out successfully during 1588, and even to assist materially in forcing Parma to raise the siege of Bergen in November. But a rumour early in the following year that he intended to hand over the place to the Spaniards brought Maurice of Nassau before the town with a demand for its surrender. Wingfield indignantly denied the intended treason imputed to him, offering to prove its falsehood with his sword against any man and in any place whatever. Nevertheless, either because he had not the will or the power to prevent it, Gertruydenberg was on 10 April 1589 delivered up to the Spaniards (Motley, *United Netherlands*, ii. 389, 517, iii. 97; Markham, *Fighting Veres*, pp. 138–40).

Returning to England with his wife and newly born child, Wingfield served as master of the ordnance under Sir John Norris (1547?–1597) [q. v.] in Brittany against the forces of the league in 1591, and the following year he is mentioned as being in charge of the storehouse at Dieppe (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1591–4, pp. 57, 218). He was one of the committee appointed in 1593 for conference touching the relief of poor maimed soldiers and mariners (*Hatfield MSS.* iv. 295); and in June 1596 he sailed on board the Vanguard, as camp-master with the rank of colonel, in the expedition under the Earl of Essex against Cadiz. After the attack on the Spanish fleet, in which he bore his share (Markham, *Fighting Veres*, p. 227), he was one of the first to enter the town; but despising the warning of Sir Francis Vere not to expose himself recklessly without his armour, he was struck down by a shot in the market-place just when all resistance ceased (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1595–7, pp. 191, 249, 272; Motley, *United Netherlands*, iii. 364). He was buried with military honours in the principal church in Cadiz (Camden, *Annals*, 1615, ii. 119), and the following year the queen granted his widow an annuity of 100*l.* (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1595–7, p. 454). Wingfield married, about 1582, Susan, sister of Peregrine Bertie, lord Willoughby de Eresby, and widow of Reginald Grey, fourth earl of Kent, by whom he had one son, Peregrine, born in Holland.

[Authorities quoted; Powerscourt's Wingfield Muniments, p. 30.] R. D.

WINGFIELD, LEWIS STRANGE (1842–1891), traveller, actor, writer, and painter, third and youngest son of Richard Wingfield, sixth viscount Powerscourt, by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Frances Charlotte, eldest daughter of Robert Jocelyn, second earl of Roden, was born on 25 Feb. 1842, and educated at Eton and Bonn. He was intended for the army, which he relinquished only at the request of his mother, subsequently Marchioness of Londonderry, who knew the delicacy of his constitution and feared the risks of the profession. Of a remarkably adventurous disposition and volatile nature, he engaged in a strange and varied succession of pursuits, few of which were prosecuted long. On 21 Aug. 1865 he was at the Haymarket Theatre Roderigo to the Othello of Ira Aldridge, the Iago of Walter Montgomery, and the Desdemona of Madge Robertson (Mrs. Kendal). He had previously played in burlesque. Besides making many whimsical experiments, such as going to the Derby as a negro minstrel, spending nights in workhouses and pauper lodgings, becoming attendant in a madhouse and in a prison, he travelled in various parts of the east, and was one of the first Englishmen to journey in the interior of China. His first published work was 'Under the Palms in Algeria and Tunis,' 1868, 2 vols. During the Franco-German war he went to Paris, where he stayed through the siege, attending the wounded and qualifying as a surgeon. During the siege he communicated by balloon and otherwise with the 'Times,' the 'Daily Telegraph,' and other newspapers. After returning to London he went back to Paris immediately on hearing of the trouble with the commune, and remained there until its suppression by the Versailles troops. Having taken a house, No. 8 Maida Vale, with a large studio attached, he devoted himself to painting, and became a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy. Between 1869 and 1875 he exhibited four domestic scenes at the Royal Academy, and one at the Suffolk Street Gallery. He arranged during his stay in Paris for a panorama of the siege to be exhibited in London, and forwarded to England designs executed by various French artists. The failure of an American financier brought the scheme to nothing.

After abandoning painting, Wingfield took to designing costumes for the theatres, and was responsible for the dressing of many Shakespearean revivals, including 'Romeo and Juliet' at the Lyceum for Miss Mary Anderson, and 'Antony and Cleopatra' at the Princess's for Mrs. Langtry. For a time Wingfield contributed theatrical criticisms to the 'Globe' newspaper, under the title 'Whyte Tyghe.' For Madame Modjeska he adapted Schiller's 'Mary Stuart,' produced at the Court on 9 Oct. 1880. He also wrote some unacted dramas. He tempted fortune in many other forms of literature. 'Slippery Ground,' a novel in 3 vols., followed in 1876; 'Lady Grizzle: an Impression of a momentous Epoch,' 1878, 3 vols.; 'My Lords of Strogue: a Chronicle of Ireland from the Convention to the Union,' 1879, 3 vols.; 'For Good or Evil' appeared in 'Eros; Four Tales,' vol. i. 1880; 'In Her Majesty's Keeping,' 1880, 3 vols.; 'Gehenna, or Havens of Unrest,' 1882, 3 vols.; 'Abigail Rowe: a Chronicle of the Regency,' 1883, 3 vols.; 'Notes on Civil Costume in England,' 1884, 1 vol. 4to; 'Barbara Philpot: a Study of Manners,' 1886, 3 vols.; 'Lovely Wang: a Bit of China,' 1887, 12mo; 'The Curse of Koshin: a Romance,' 1888, 8vo; 'Wanderings of a Globe-trotter in the Far East,' 1889, 8vo; and 'The Maid of Honour: a Tale of the Dark Days of

France,' 1891, 3 vols. Some of the foregoing works reached second editions. Wingfield is also responsible for 'Her English Dress,' lectures issued by the International Health Exhibition, 1884. In the course of his travels he brought home many curios, the most important being a life-size figure of a mounted Japanese soldier in armour, said to be unique in Europe. Wingfield delighted in military service, and whenever war seemed imminent applied to be attached as war correspondent to the staff, a privilege more than once granted him. After joining the English army in the Soudan in 1884, he was long in hospital in Egypt. From this illness he never quite recovered. He took, for his health, a voyage to Australia, from which he returned, as it seemed, fortified. He died, however, at 14 Montague Place, London (whither he had moved from Mecklenburgh Square), on 12 Nov. 1891, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery. He married, on 16 June 1868, Cecilia Emma, fourth daughter and fifth child of John Wilson Fitzpatrick, first baron Castletown.

In everything but his friendships Wingfield was capricious and unstable, turning from one pursuit to another, and wearying of everything, except writing, so soon as he had mastered its difficulties. His work under the conditions is creditable, and though it was never held to show his best, probably did so. His life was a sustained romance. In appearance he was slim and delicate-looking, and possessed a clear complexion and a thin and feminine but musical voice.

[Personal knowledge and communicated information; Times, 14 Nov. 1891; Athenæum, 21 Nov. 1891; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1895; Scott and Howard's Blanchard.] J. K.

WINGFIELD, Sir RICHARD (1469?–1525), soldier and diplomatist, born about 1469, is variously given as the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth son of Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham, Suffolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John FitzLewis of West Horndon, Essex [see Wingfield, Sir Humphrey]. Sir Robert Wingfield [q.v.] was his elder brother. Cooper states that he was educated at the university of Cambridge, though at what college does not appear. A passage in a letter of 10 July 1516 suggests that he afterwards proceeded to the university of Ferrara. After the university he probably studied law at Gray's Inn, in the windows of which hall his arms were in Dugdale's time twice blazoned (*Orig. Jurid.* pp. 300, 307). According to Polydore Vergil he was one of the commanders against the Cornish rebels in 1497. He was an esquire of the body at the meeting of Henry VII with the Archduke Philip in 1500. On 10 March 1505 he arrived at Rome on a pilgrimage, accompanied by an illegitimate brother, Richard Urry (*Collect. Top.* v. 66). Before 14 Nov. 1511 he was a knight, being on that date appointed marshal of Calais, i.e. apparently of the castle there. His first appointment as a diplomatist was on 20 Dec. 1512 as junior commissioner, with Sir Edward Poynings, John Yonge, master of the rolls, and Sir Thomas Boleyn, to arrange a holy league between the pope, England, Arragon and Castille, Maximilian, Prince Charles, and Margaret of Savoy. Wingfield with Poynings was despatched to the Netherlands [see Poynings, Sir Edward]. From February to April 1513 he resided at Malines, keeping Wolsey informed from time to time of the state of the military preparations. The treaty providing for a joint invasion of France was signed by the four commissioners at Malines on 5 April 1513.

Wingfield then returned to his post at Calais, and was appointed knight-marshal there. On 16 May he was at Brussels, to which place he was probably despatched to further the suit of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk [q. v.], for the hand of Margaret of Savoy (cf. *Cotton. MS.* Titus, B. 1; *Chron. of Calais*, pp. 68–76). From Brussels he hastened back to report his mission to Henry.

He was again at Brussels on 4 June, when he left for Antwerp to arrange for the passage of German mercenaries to Calais. These arrived on 18 June, probably under his command (*Chron. of Calais*, p. 12). His services were recognised by his promotion to be joint-deputy, or, as it had formerly been styled, captain of Calais, with Sir Gilbert Talbot on 6 Aug. 1513 (*ib.* p. xxxviii; cf. art, Wingfield, Sir Robert). The pay of the deputyship was 204*l.* per annum, and the deputy exercised general military jurisdiction except over the castle. On 19 Feb. 1514 he was one of the commissioners appointed 'to levy men for the king's army in the dominions of the emperor and the Prince of Castille.' But he was soon entrusted with a more delicate mission, being sent in June to Margaret of Savoy with the ostensible object of concluding arrangements for the marriage of the king's sister Mary with Prince Charles (afterwards Charles V). Overtures for the hand of the English princess had, however, already been made by Louis XII. By 27 June the rumour had reached the Netherlands. On 11 Sept. Henry sent his excuses, but Margaret's vexation made Wingfield's situation intolerable, and he sent urgent requests for recall. His desire was not granted until on 14 Jan. 1515

he was accredited with the Duke of Suffolk and Nicholas West [q.v.] on a special embassy to France to congratulate Francis I on his accession. It was on this occasion that Suffolk married the French queen (widow of Louis XII), but that step was known to neither of his brother envoys.

Wingfield accompanied Mary of France from Calais to England on 2 May (*Letters and Papers*, iii. 4406; *Chron. of Calais*, p. 17), perhaps to press his claim to exemption from the act just passed resuming royal grants. The claim was not allowed, but he remained at Calais, apparently discharging his former duties, and appears to have been the 'master deputy' instructed to report on the French naval preparations in August 1515. About the same time he was instructed by Henry, in a despatch addressed to him as 'deputy of Calais,' to proceed on a fresh mission to Francis I. He was directed among other matters to advance the project of an interview between the two sovereigns, and to pave the way for overtures for the surrender of Tournay. He was back at Calais in September. He was by no means a subservient official, for he more than once refused to execute orders he judged prejudicial to Calais until after reconsideration by the king.

In June 1516 Wingfield, with Cuthbert Tunstall [q. v.], was again accredited to the court of Brussels. Charles had on 23 Jan. succeeded to the crown of Castille, and Henry was anxious to secure his friendship. Wingfield was commissioned to invite him to visit England on his way from the Netherlands to Spain, and to offer him a loan of 20,000 marks (13,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) towards his expenses. The offer was declined, and on 1 Sept. Wingfield returned to Calais, resuming his functions as deputy and as continental intelligencer to Wolsey. On 26 Aug. he was appointed commissioner to sit at Calais on 1 Sept. 1517 and adjudicate the disputes between English and French merchants. On 5 May and again on 5 Nov. 1518 Wingfield was nominated, together with the treasurer and secretary of Calais, to receive payment of instalments of 50,000 francs each due to Henry under the convention with Louis XII on his marriage with the Princess Mary. On 4 March 1519 Wingfield received a grant in tail male of the reversion of the manors of Donyngton, Cretyngham, Clopton Halle, and Ilkettyshall, Suffolk, upon the death of Elizabeth, countess of Oxford. Before 15 May he resigned his post as deputy of Calais, receiving a grant of 200*l.* a year for life. On the 25th he left Calais 'most honourably spoken of by all there,' amid the 'weeping eyes' of the inhabitants. He proceeded to Montreuil, probably to confer with the French commissioners as to the meeting of the two kings. On his return to England he was one of the four 'sad and ancient knights' placed by the council in the king's privy chamber with the duty of checking his extravagance (Hall, p. 598). He was also appointed, with Sir Edward Belknap and Sir John Cutte, an inspector of ordnance.

Wingfield's high favour with the king, who designated him one of his 'trusty and near familiars,' led to his appointment early in 1520 as successor to Sir Thomas Boleyn, the English ambassador at the court of France. His salary was fixed at 1*l.* a day. He left England on 4 Feb. His despatch to Wolsey, giving an account of his reception by Francis I at Cognac, is dated 8 March. The arrangements for the projected interview between Henry and Francis were incorporated in a treaty which Wingfield negotiated by means of constant personal interviews with Francis. At the Field of the Cloth of Gold (7 June) Wingfield rode as a knight of the king's chamber. When Francis grew suspicious of the purport of the subsequent interview between Henry and the emperor at Gravelines (5 July), Wingfield employed all his diplomacy to keep him in good humour, protesting on his knees by his bedside for an hour at a time the devotion of Henry and Wolsey to his person and his interest. Francis, who had vainly hoped to be admitted to participate in the meeting, rivalled Wingfield in the extravagance of his assurances. In August Wingfield received permission to return home on private affairs, but before doing so was instructed, together with Jerningham, his successor, to communicate to Francis Henry's version of the overtures made by Chièvres at Gravelines to detach him from the French alliance. He was now employed, as before, in the inspection of military stores. On 10 Jan. 1521 he and Sir Weston Browne reported on the armament of the king's great ship, the Henry Grace à Dieu.

In the spring of 1521 Wingfield was selected to act as Henry VIII's representative in mediating between Francis and Charles V. His instructions were to urge on Charles the impolicy of war and the advantages of England's mediation. Wingfield arrived at Worms at the close of May, and obtained the emperor's consent to Henry's mediation. But on 1 June he wrote from Mayence that Charles had just heard of the invasion of Navarre by the French, and demanded 'such aid as was secured by the treaties between' Henry and himself. At the end of a fortnight Charles's passion on account of the French invasion had had time to cool, and on

15 June Wingfield wrote from Brussels that Charles would accept mediation provided restitution were made. On 22 June the emperor requested Wingfield to return to England and present to Henry a memorial of his case against Francis. It is apparent from the emperor's language that Wingfield had ingratiated himself with him as successfully as he had done with Francis I and Louise of France. He left Brussels on 22 June. But a few days after his return to England two envoys from the emperor arrived with the intelligence that Charles had reverted to his first mind and claimed Henry's aid in active hostilities against the French. Wolsey remarked that 'Wingfield's despatch disagreed with their charge,' and resolved to send Wingfield back again to persuade Charles to a more pacific temper. Wingfield arrived at Antwerp on 10 July 1521, accompanied by the emperor's two envoys, and found Charles still bent on an invasion of France, and still insisting on the active aid of England. By 22 July Wingfield seems to have become aware that Wolsey's secret intention was to cajole Francis, and prepare to act with the emperor. Towards the end of October Wolsey sent Sir Thomas Boleyn and Sir Thomas Docwra to Charles to solicit him to enter into a truce with France; they were instructed to take Wingfield's advice on the method of executing their mission. The three ambassadors followed the emperor to Courtrai on 24 Oct. In the same month Knight was appointed to succeed Wingfield, but the latter still remained at Oudenarde with his two colleagues, wrestling with the emperor's obstinate refusals of truce, and writing almost daily despatches to Wolsey, who was determined not to let him go until some conclusion was brought to the negotiations. About 16 Dec. Wingfield and Spinelly, who acted as his colleague after the departure of Boleyn and Docwra on 17 Nov., accompanied the emperor to Ghent. At last, on 8 Jan. 1522, the emperor himself requested Wingfield to leave at once for England upon a diplomatic mission. Wingfield replied, as he had done on the similar occasion in the previous June, that for him to leave his post without Henry's permission would be a breach of rule; but, as before, he consented, Charles explaining to Henry the circumstances of the case. Charles further requested Wolsey to bestow the Garter upon Wingfield, and announced his intention of pensioning him. Wingfield's promotion to the Garter took place in the following year (Anstis, ii. 232). He returned to Antwerp on 4 May 1522, with instructions to persuade the emperor to accept Wolsey's offer of mediation. He was also to arrange for the emperor's visit to England on his way to Spain. Wingfield probably accompanied Charles, who reached Dover on 26 May 1522. His services were now employed by Henry upon a commission under the Earl of Surrey, lord high admiral, for recruiting the royal navy by impressing ships of the merchant service and certain Venetian vessels to act as convoy for the emperor's voyage to Spain. He also accompanied the fleet which burnt Morlaix and the English army on its incursion into France. At the end of 1523 Wingfield probably returned to England with Suffolk and the principal military commanders.

Wingfield utilised the opportunity of his return to claim and receive rewards for his services. On 20 Nov. 1522 he was granted the castle and manor of Kimbolton, and on 1 Sept. 1523 the neighbouring manor of Swyneshede, lands in Swyneshede and Tylbrook, Huntingdonshire, the manor of Hardewyke, and lands in Hardewyke, Overdene, and Netherdene, Bedfordshire, also forming part of the late Duke of Buckingham's forfeited estates. At Kimbolton he built 'new fair lodgings and galleries' (Leland, *Itin.* v. 2). On 14 April 1524 he was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In the course of the years 1523–4 he was nominated upon the commission of the peace for no fewer than twenty-five southern and midland counties. Wingfield had, according to his friend Hugh Latimer, 'a regard for literary men.' On the death (25 May 1524) of Sir Thomas Lovell [q. v.], high steward of the university of Cambridge, Wingfield solicited Henry's influence to procure him the post. The university had promised it to Sir Thomas More, but at the king's instance More withdrew his candidature and Wingfield was appointed. 'Who,' wrote Latimer to Dr. Grene, master of St. Catharine's, 'has more influence with the king than Wingfield?'

On 24 Feb. 1525 Francis I was defeated and captured at the battle of Pavia. At the end of March Wingfield and Tunstall were despatched by Henry to Spain [see under Tunstall, Cuthbert]. During this embassy Wingfield died at Toledo on 22 July 1525 (*Inq. post mortem*), and was buried by his own request at the church of the friars observants, San Juan de los Reyes.

Wingfield married, as her third husband, Katherine, daughter of Richard Woodvile, earl Rivers [q. v.], widow of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham [q. v.], and afterwards of Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford [q. v.] This double connection with the king accounts for the confidence reposed in him. The marriage also supported his claims to share in the forfeited Buckingham estates.

The duchess died some time before 1513. Wingfield's second wife was Bridget, daughter and heiress of Sir John Wiltshire, comptroller of Calais. He had no children by the duchess; by his second wife he left four sons and four daughters. The 'Inquisitiones post mortem' found that at the time of Sir Richard's death his eldest son Charles was twelve years old; he obtained livery of his lands on 14 July 1535. Sir Richard's will is preserved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, and is dated 5 April 1525. His coat of arms is engraved in Anstis (ii. 235). At the time of his death he must have been at least fifty-six years of age (see HALL, *Chron.* p. 599). His widow married Sir Nicholas Hervey (COLLINS, ed. Brydges, iv. 145).

[State Papers (11 vols. 1830–52), vols. i. vi.; Brewer's Cal. of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, vols. i–iv.; Gairdner's Letters and Papers of Richard III and Henry VII, 1863, 2 vols. (Rolls Ser.); Anstis's Register of the Garter, 1724, ii. 230–5; Hall's Chron. 1809; Visitation of Huntingdonshire (Camd. Soc.), 1849; Metcalfe's Visitations of Suffolk, 1882; Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, ed. Archdall, 1789, vol. v.; Rutland Papers (Camd. Soc.), 1842; Chron. of Calais (Camd. Soc.), 1846; Polydore Vergil, Basle, 1570; Ellis's Original Letters, 1825; Fiddes's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, 1726; Morant's Hist. of Essex, 1768; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses; Hasted's Kent, vol. i.; Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales, 1680; Powerscourt's Wingfield Muniments.] I. S. L.

WINGFIELD, SIR RICHARD, first VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT (*d.* 1634), was the elder son of Sir Richard Wingfield, governor of Portsmouth in the reign of Elizabeth (who, in turn, was the son of Lodovic, ninth son of Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham in Suffolk), and Christian, only daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam of Milton, and sister of Sir William Fitzwilliam, lord-deputy of Ireland (*Visitation of Huntingdon*, Camden Soc. p. 129).

Trained up from his youth to the profession of a soldier, Wingfield first saw active service under his uncle, Sir William Fitzwilliam, in Ireland. For some years (1580–1586?) he held the post of deputy to the vice-treasurer of Ireland, Sir Henry Wallop. On 9 May 1584 he was specially appointed 'to make enquiry during six years . . . of all bishops and other spiritual persons who have obtained any benefice without paying the first-fruits since the second year of the queen, and to compound or proceed against them or their executors . . . retaining half the profits for himself' (*Cal. Fiants*, Eliz. No. 4378; cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Irel. Eliz. iii. 340, 403). He offered himself unsuccessfully as an undertaker for lands in the plantation of Munster in 1586, and, quitting Ireland apparently in this year, served for some time under Sir John Norris (1547 ?–1597) [q. v.] in the Netherlands. In 1589 he took part in the expedition to Portugal, and, in 1591 accompanied Norris into Brittany to assist Henry IV against the forces of the league, returning in December with despatches to England (cf. *A Journal of the Service in France against the Leaguers*, 1591, pp. 126, 131; *Belvoir MSS.* i. 291). Coming again to Ireland in 1595, he was wounded in the elbow during a skirmish with Tyrone's forces between Armagh and Newry on 4 Sept., in consequence of which he was invalided and allowed to retire to England (*Cal. State Papers*, Irel. Eliz. v. 382, 428), being before his departure knighted by the lord-deputy, Sir William Russell, in Christ Church, on 9 Nov. (*Cal. Carew MSS.* iii. 238). Recovering shortly from his wound, he took part, with the rank of colonel, in the expedition against Cadiz, under the Earl of Essex, in June 1596 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1595–7, pp. 221, 275).

Wingfield returned to Ireland apparently in 1600 with Lord-deputy Mountjoy. On 29 March in that year he was appointed marshal of the army in succession to Sir Richard Bingham, and at the same time admitted a member of the privy council (MORRIN, *Cal. Patent Rolls*, ii. 570). He took part that year in the campaign in Ulster (*Cal. Carew MSS.* iii. 465), and was present the year following at the siege of Kinsale. He was confirmed in his office of marshal by James I, and having in July 1608 been instrumental in suppressing the rising of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty [q. v.] by killing that chieftain, he was rewarded on 29 June 1609 by a grant of the district of Fercullen in co. Wicklow, erected into the manor of Powerscourt on 25 May 1611. As a servitor in the plantation of Ulster he obtained two thousand acres of land in the precinct of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, called the manor of Benburb; and from Pynnar's 'Survey' (HARRIS, *Hibernica*, i. 211), it appears that he did his duty in planting and building. He represented Downpatrick in the parliament of 1613, taking a prominent part in the contested election of Sir John Davies (1569–1626) [q. v.] as speaker; and in this same year he obtained a grant of lands in the plantation of Wexford, in the neighbourhood of Arklow, afterwards erected into the manor of Wingfield. In March the following year he was associated with Thomas Jones, archbishop of Dublin, in the government of Ireland during the temporary ab-

sence of Lord Chichester (*Cal. State Papers*, Irel. Jas. I, iv. 470), and on 1 Feb. 1619 (patent 19 Feb.) he was created viscount Powerscourt. In reference to this dignity Chamberlain wrote to Carleton on 6 Feb.: 'Sir Richard Wingfield, though eighty-eight years old and childless, has given Lord Haddington 2,000*l.* for an Irish viscountcy' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1619–23, p. 11). Probably eight-eight is a mistake for sixty-eight, otherwise Wingfield must have lived to the age of a hundred and three. On 30 Sept. 1619 he was appointed a commissioner for the plantation of Longford and Ely O'Carroll, and was again lord justice on the retirement of Lord Grandison in May 1622 (*Cal. State Papers*, Irel. Jas. I, v. 350).

Wingfield died on 9 Sept. 1634, and having no issue by his wife Elizabeth, widow of Edward, lord Cromwell of Oakham in Rutland, was succeeded in the estate (the title becoming extinct) by his cousin, Sir Edward Wingfield, son of Richard, and grandson of George, third son of Lodovic.

Portraits of Wingfield and his wife, by Cornelius Janssen (?), are preserved at Powerscourt. That of Wingfield represents him wearing a scarf, in connection with which there is a family tradition how on returning to England in 1595, and being asked by Queen Elizabeth what he expected as his reward, he replied, 'The scarf which your majesty wears round your neck will be sufficient reward for me.'

[Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, v. 268–72; Powerscourt's Wingfield Muniments, pp. 38–9 (not always accurate), and authorities quoted. There are a number of Wingfield's letters in the Cecil Correspondence preserved at Hatfield House, and other references are Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography; Meehan's Fate and Fortunes of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel; Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep. p. 655, 8th Rep. p. 397.]

R. D.

WINGFIELD, Sir ROBERT (1464?–1539), diplomatist, born about 1464, was the seventh son of Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham, Suffolk. His brothers Sir Humphrey and Sir Richard (1469?–1525) are separately noticed. He was brought up by Anne, lady Scrope, his stepmother (Blomefield, *Norfolk*, i. 321). He first rose to favour under Henry VII, to whose aid he came, together with his brother Richard, against the Cornish rebels in 1497 (Grafton, *Chron.* p. 575; Polydore Vergil, p. 760). On 9 March 1505 he arrived at Rome on a pilgrimage (*Collect. Top.* v. 66). He was employed by Henry VII on a mission to the Emperor Maximilian before 1508, in January of which year he is mentioned as returning to England (Bernard Andr. p. 108). On 2 July 1509 he is mentioned as a knight, the occasion being a grant to him by Henry VIII of a rent of 20*l.* from the castle and town of Orford and the manor of Orford, and of the patronage of the Augustinian friars there, all being part of the forfeitures of Edmund de la Pole, earl of Suffolk [q. v.] Further grants followed, and on 10 Feb. 1511 he is styled 'councillor and knight of the body.'

In the same month Wingfield was despatched again on a mission to Maximilian, and in August following he and Silvester de Giglis [q. v.], bishop of Worcester, were nominated ambassadors to a council convoked by Julius II at the Lateran. The ultimate intention of the pope was to form a 'holy league' against France, to which Henry signified his adhesion on 17 Nov. The council was not actually opened till May 1512 (Creighton, iv. 150). Wingfield remained with the emperor at Brussels and elsewhere, and does not appear to have attended its sittings. On 30 Sept. Maximilian, hearing that Julius II was ill, appointed Wingfield and the bishop of Gurk his envoys to support the candidature of his nominee at Rome; but, exasperated at being left without means, Wingfield unceremoniously disappeared from the court of Brussels, ostensibly on a pilgrimage, but in reality to join his brother Sir Richard at Calais. Meanwhile he had been ordered to repair to the emperor, then in Germany, and on 9 March 1513 he was at the imperial court at Worms. On 18 April 1513 he was again at Brussels, whence he was on that day despatched back to the emperor at Augsburg to secure his adhesion to Henry VIII's scheme of a general confederacy against France. As a reward for his services he had already (14 July) received a joint grant in survivorship with his brother Sir Richard of the office of marshal of the town and marches of Calais. During the early autumn of 1513 he paid a brief visit to England, but in May 1514 he was at Vienna, whence he despatched repeated but generally vain appeals for money and for his recall. The success of the French arms in Italy in 1515 had, however, aroused the jealous resentment of Henry, who became yet more eager to unite Maximilian in a confederacy against France. Maximilian on his part was ready to sell himself to the highest bidder, while Wingfield, with whom hatred of the French was a master passion, was always persuaded that the emperor was devoted to the English interest. Wolsey, perceiving that the ambassador was duped by Maximilian, sent Richard Pace [q. v.] to act as a check upon

Wingfield's credulous indiscretion. An acrimonious correspondence ensued between Wolsey and Wingfield. Pace, too, ridiculed Wingfield's credulity, a circumstance which Wingfield discovered by opening Pace's correspondence during the latter's illness. He also feigned Pace's signature and seal to a receipt for money sent to Pace, by which device he obtained sole control of its distribution. He was perhaps reckoning for condonation of this audacious act on a splendid offer which the emperor commissioned him to lay before Henry. This was the creation of Henry as Duke of Milan and the resignation of the empire in his favour. Maximilian's real intention was to obtain supplies from Henry and to plunder the duchy of Milan in his name. Pace's insight prevented Henry falling into the trap. Henry in reply refused to provide any more money, and expressed his displeasure with Wingfield for having advanced sixty thousand florins to the emperor on his own responsibility. In the summer of 1516 Henry himself wrote to Wingfield an extraordinary letter of censure upon his credulous confidence in the emperor and his 'envy and malice' towards Pace, whom he had accused of betraying the secret of Maximilian's offer. A treaty was, however, drawn up between Henry and the emperor, dated 29 Oct. 1516, providing, *inter alia*, for the advance of forty thousand crowns by Henry, in return for the offer of the imperial crown, to be formally made by Wingfield and the cardinal of Sion. Wingfield received the emperor's oath on 8 Dec. 1516 with much self-gratulation on his success. Yet the ink was scarcely dry when Wingfield heard rumours that Maximilian had secretly subscribed to the obnoxious treaty of Noyon.

Wolsey, however, continued to employ Wingfield, and despatched him, together with Tunstall and the Earl of Worcester, to Brussels to negotiate with Charles (afterwards Charles V) a policy favourable to English interests. The mission succeeded in obtaining from Charles on 11 May 1517 a ratification of Henry's treaty with the emperor of the previous October. Wingfield left Brussels on 16 March to return to the imperial court, then in the Netherlands. On 5 June, having received instructions from Henry to follow Maximilian back to Germany, Wingfield wrote to the king a point-blank refusal. He was unpaid, his servants refused to remain with him, and he was under vows to make pilgrimages in England. On 18 Aug. he was at Wenham Hall, Suffolk. Exasperation and gout had made him reckless. 'Infamy,' he wrote to Wolsey, 'would hang over' the king and cardinal if a merchant who had advanced money on his guarantee as ambassador were not satisfied. The arrears of Wingfield's salary, amounting to 224*l.* for seven weeks, were paid in the following December.

During the next two and a half years Wingfield appears to have remained in retirement in England. The first sign of the king's returning favour is a grant, in which he is recited to be 'a king's councillor,' of an annuity of a hundred marks out of the tonnage and poundage in the port of London, on 14 Aug. 1519. In November 1520 he vacated his post of joint-deputy of Calais (*Chron. of Calais*, p. xxxviii), and apparently in December 1521 was appointed ambassador at Charles V's court. He was now not only a king's councillor but 'of the privy council' and vice-chamberlain. He arrived at Brussels on 8 Feb. 1521–2. He apparently accompanied Charles to England in July. But on 14 Aug. he again crossed the Channel as an ambassador, on this occasion to the court of Margaret of Savoy at Brussels. His instructions were to induce Margaret to lend active assistance to the projected operations of Charles and Henry against France. He returned to England in May 1523, but in August was appointed to a command in the Duke of Suffolk's army for the invasion of France. He seems to have taken no part in the campaign, remaining apparently in Calais, of the castle of which he was appointed lieutenant by the influence of Wolsey.

After the battle of Pavia (23 Feb. 1525) preparations were made by Henry for an invasion of France. Wingfield was nominated (11 April) upon the council of war under the Duke of Norfolk, and was at the same time despatched, together with Sir William Fitzwilliam, to the court of Brussels to concert measures with the regent of the Netherlands. A series of evasive negotiations followed, and when Henry's projects of a joint invasion of France had given place to an alliance with that power (30 Aug.), it fell to Wingfield to extenuate the change of policy by dilating on the necessity of international peace for the extirpation of Lutheranism, the spread of which gave him great concern. In May 1526 he returned to Calais, of which place he was appointed deputy on 1 Oct. 1526. He appears to have remodelled the municipality by introducing into it, as the representatives of the crown, the military officers who supervised its defences; this oligarchical change was made on instructions from home, and subsequently led to much dissatisfaction, into which

Wingfield was in 1533 one of the commissioners appointed to inquire. In the autumn and winter of 1530–1 he largely added to the defences. His successor, Lord Berners, was appointed deputy of Calais on 27 March 1531 upon the terms that he should pay Wingfield a hundred marks yearly during his tenure of office. He continued to reside in Calais, of which he became mayor in 1534. He had a valuable property in the outskirts of the town, four thousand acres in extent, which he had rented of the crown since 1530 for 20*l.* per annum. It had been a marsh, which Wingfield drained, thereby impairing the defences of the town. Upon the adverse report of a commission on the matter, the houses Wingfield had built were destroyed and the sea let in. Wingfield's grievance against Lord Lisle, who had succeeded Berners as deputy, culminated in a quarrel in December 1535 as to the relative rights of the mayor and deputy. The king supported Lisle, and Wingfield was threatened with expulsion from the council. This was followed in July 1536 by the introduction of a bill into parliament for the revocation of Wingfield's grant. The bill passed the commons, but with difficulty, and was withdrawn, Wingfield being persuaded to surrender his patent to the king on 25 July. In return for this, and as a very inadequate compensation for his losses, Wingfield received a grant on 1 Feb. 1537 of lands in the neighbourhood of Guisnes of the yearly rental value of 56*l.* Wingfield, however, now brought an action at Guisnes against the minor officials concerned in the destruction of his property. Lisle stayed the proceedings, and Wingfield retaliated by procuring the election of Lisle's enemy, Lord Edmund Howard, as mayor of Calais. Howard was, however, displaced, and Wingfield in January 1538 renewed his action before the courts at Westminster.

Wingfield died on 18 March 1539. His will, dated 25 March 1538, was proved on 12 Nov. 1539. Its provisions are set out in Anstis (ii. 229). He married Joan, widow of Thomas Clinton, lord Clinton and Say, who survived him, but left no issue.

Wingfield's credulity, pedantry, pride, and contentiousness are graphically described by Brewer. He was, like his brothers, a man of superior education and proficient in French as well as in German. He is said by Anstis to have caused to be printed at Louvain about 1513 a book entitled 'Disceptatio super dignitate et magnitudine Regnorum Britannici et Gallici habita ab utriusque Oratoribus et Legatis in Concilio Constantiensi.' He was patron of the college of Rushworth or Rushford, Norfolk. In 1520 he was specially admitted at Lincoln's Inn (*Registers*, i. 39). During the greater part of his life he was a strenuous opponent of Lutheranism, but on 25 Feb. 1539, shortly before his death, he wrote Henry a letter extolling his ecclesiastical policy and lamenting his own 'former ignorance.'

[Brewer and Gairdner's Cal. of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, contains hundreds of despatches to and from Wingfield and other references to him. See also Cal. State Papers, Spanish and Venetian series; Grafton's Chron., ed. H. Ellis, 1812; Chron. of Calais (Camden Soc.), 1846; Bernardi Andreæ Annales Hen. VII (Rolls Ser.), 1858; Polydore Vergil's Historiæ Anglicæ (Leyden), 1651; Ashmole's Institution of the Garter, 1672; Anstis's Register of the Garter, 1724, 2 vols.; Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, ed. Archdall, 1789, vol. v.; Collectanea Topographica, 1837 vol. iv., 1838 vol. v.; Visitation of Huntingdonshire (Camden Soc.), 1849; State Papers of Henry VIII (1830–52), vols. i. ii. vii. viii.; Brewer's Reign of Henry VIII, 1884, 2 vols.; Creighton's Hist. of the Papacy, 1887, vol. iv.; Powerscourt's Wingfield Muniments.]

I. S. L.

WINGHAM or WENGHAM, HENRY DE (*d.* 1262), bishop of London, was born at Wingham in Kent. He was probably at first a clerk in the exchequer, as 200*l.* was entrusted to him in 1241–2 to be expended in the king's service, and in 1245–6 he and John de Grey, justice of Chester, were assigned to assess the tallage of that city. He was then one of the king's escheators (*Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.* i. 458–64, ii. 4–36). He was appointed chamberlain of Gascony, and in 1252 he was sent to inquire into the complaints of the Gascons against the government of Simon de Montfort. The king seems to have suspected him of being too favourable to the Gascons, for he sent another commission to make renewed inquiry (Matt. Paris, v. 277, 288–9; Bémont, *Simon de Montfort*, p. 339). Wingham was also employed on two embassies into France. As early as 2 July 1253 he was probably connected with the chancery, and on 5 Jan. 1255 the great seal was delivered into his custody (Madox, i. 68–9; Matt. Paris, v. 485).

When, on 10 May 1256, the election of Hugh de Belisale to the bishopric of Ely was quashed by the efforts of the king and the archbishop of Canterbury, Wingham was recommended by Henry without his consent. He dissuaded the king from pressing the matter (Matt. Paris, v. 589, 635). He received, however, in 1257 the chancellorship of Exeter, and soon after-

wards was promoted to the deanery of St. Martin's. He was one of the twelve nominated on the king's side to draw up the provisions of Oxford in June 1258, and was continued in his office on swearing not to put the seal to any writ which had not the approbation of the council as well as the king.

On the flight of Ethelmar de Lusignan, bishop of Winchester, the king's half-brother, in 1259, the monks elected Wingham his successor. Anxious not to offend the king, he at first refused the honour, but aftewards prevailed on the king to accept him if Ethelmar did not succeed in obtaining consecration from the pope (Matt. Paris, v. 731). He soon afterwards, however, accepted the bishopric of London. He was elected on 29 June 1259, received back the temporalities on 11 July, was consecrated on 15 Feb. 1260, and on 18 Oct. retired from the chancery. The king allowed him to keep his deanery and ten valuable prebends and rectories. He died on 13 July 1262, and was buried in his own cathedral. Another Henry de Wingham was prebendary of Newington and archdeacon of Middlesex in 1267, when he died (Le Neve, ii. 327, 417).

[Godwin, De Præsulibus Angliæ (1616), p. 241; Hennessy's Nov. Rep. Eccl. Londin.; Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy; Bémont's Rôles Gascons; Devon's Issues from the Exchequer; Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer; Foss's Judges of England, and authorities cited in text.] W. E. R.

WINI (*d.* 675?), bishop of London, was an Englishman, and probably a West-Saxon by birth, though consecrated by bishops of Gaul. He was made bishop of the western portion of the West-Saxons, with his see at Winchester, by Cenwalh [q. v.], king of the West-Saxons, though Agilbert already held the West-Saxon bishopric, having his see at Dorchester in Oxfordshire. Offended by this intrusion, Agilbert left his diocese, and Wini became sole bishop of the West-Saxons (Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* iii. 7). Wini's intrusion is given by the chronicler under 660, but he says that Wini held the see for three years; he was certainly holding it in 665, and Florence of Worcester dates his expulsion 666; Dr. Bright adopts the chronicler's date 660. Bishop Stubbs suggests 663, which is apparently with good reason maintained by Mr. Plummer. When, probably in 666, Ceadda or Chad [q. v.] came to him for consecration during a vacancy of the see of Canterbury, Wini performed the rite with the assistance of two British bishops, whom he invited to join him in spite of their holding to the Celtic Easter (*ib.* c. 28). He was expelled from his bishopric by Cenwalh in 666, for what reason is not known; he went to Wulfhere, king of the Mercians, and bought from him the see of London. He was not present at the synod of Hertford held by Theodore in 673. Rudborne preserves a legend that repenting of his simony he retired to Winchester, and lived there in penitence for the last three years of his life (*Anglia Sacra*, i. 192). This is exceedingly doubtful, for Bede says that he remained bishop of London until his death, which is supposed to have taken place in 675, the year of the consecration of his successor, Erkenwald [q. v.]

[Bede, as quoted, ed. Plummer, see notes in vol. ii. 146–7; A.-S. Chron. ann. 660, 664; Flor. Wig. ann. 660, 666, 675 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Bright's Early English Church Hist. pp. 209–10, 241, 245, 247, 275, ed. 1897; Stubbs's Reg. Sacr. Angl. p. 5, ed. 1897; Haddan and Stubbs's Councils, &c., iii. 121 *n.*] W. H.

WINKWORTH, CATHERINE (1827–1878), author, was born in London at 20 Ely Place, Holborn, on 13 Sept. 1827. She was the fourth daughter of Henry Winkworth, a silk merchant, the youngest son of William Winkworth, an evangelical clergyman and a member of a Berkshire family. Her mother, Susanna Dickenson, was daughter of a Kentish yeoman farmer. In 1829 the Winkworths removed to Manchester, and there Catherine's education was chiefly carried on by governesses at home; she studied also under the Rev. William Gaskell and Dr. James Martineau. The family was always on intimate terms with the Gaskells, and Catherine declared that she owed to Mr. Gaskell her knowledge of English literature and her appreciation of style. On 21 April 1841 her mother died, and in 1845 her father married, as his second wife, Miss Leyburn. In the spring of that year Catherine went to Dresden to join an aunt who was living there in order to educate her daughters, and her residence there (she stayed until July 1846) gave an impetus to her study of German. In 1850 her father built himself a house at Alderley Edge, about fifteen miles from Manchester, where the family lived for about twelve years.

In 1853 Catherine published the first series of her 'Lyra Germanica,' translations made by herself of German hymns in common use. The first edition was soon sold out, and by 1857 the book was in a fifth. There have been twenty-three editions since. In 1858 a second series was published, and that volume has had twelve editions. A selection appeared in 1859. Catherine Winkworth's translations of German hymns are very

widely used, and have done more to influence the modern use in England of German hymns than any other version. The translations are always faithful, and at the same time poetical.

Baron Bunsen suggested that the German hymn-tunes should be given, and in 1862 appeared 'The Chorale Book for England,' with music arranged by (Sir) William Sterndale Bennett [q. v.] and Otto Goldschmidt. A supplement to the 'Chorale Book' was published in 1865.

In consequence of pecuniary losses the Winkworths in 1862 removed to Clifton, where Catherine, in addition to literary work, threw herself heart and soul into the movement for the promotion of the higher education of women. She joined the committee formed for that object in 1868, and in 1870 became its secretary. Her main business was to find suitable lecturers, and here she had eminent success. Among those who gave discourses during her term of office were J. A. Symonds, Professor Nichol, F. W. Myers, Dr. Creighton, and Professor Bonamy Price. Classes were established to aid women who were preparing for the Cambridge higher local examination, and they had likewise a great success. The association took a large part in assisting the establishment of Bristol University College, and at Catherine Winkworth's death her friends raised a sum with which they founded in her memory two scholarships for women at the college. She was likewise governor of the Red Maids' school, Bristol, one of the promoters of the Clifton High school for girls, and from 1875 until her death a member of the council of Cheltenham Ladies' College. On 15 May 1869 her father died. In 1872 she went with her sister Susanna to Darmstadt, accompanying Miss Carpenter and Miss Florence Hill as delegates to the German conference on women's work, presided over by the Princess Alice.

Miss Winkworth died suddenly of heart disease on 1 July 1878 at Monnetier (near Geneva) in Savoy, whither she had gone to take charge of an invalid nephew. She was buried there. A monument to her memory was erected in Bristol Cathedral.

Other works by Catherine Winkworth are: 1. 'Life of Amelia Wilhelmina Sieveking from the German' (the first half was translated by Miss Winkworth, who revised the whole; the second by a lady unnamed), 1863. 2. 'The Principles of Charitable Work as set forth in the Writings of A. W. Sieveking,' 1863. 3. 'The Christian Singers of Germany,' 1866; 1869. 4. 'Life of Pastor Fliedner, the Founder of the Kaiserswerth Sisterhood of Protestant Deaconesses, translated from the German,' 1867. 5. 'Prayers from the Collection of Baron Bunsen,' 1871.

Her eldest sister, Susanna Winkworth (1820–1884), translator, was born in London on 13 Aug. 1820, and received much the same education as her sister Catherine. About 1850 Susanna told Mrs. Gaskell that she would like to translate the life of Niebuhr. Mrs. Gaskell mentioned this to Bunsen, who encouraged the idea. A meeting with Bunsen followed at Bonn, where Susanna stayed from August 1850 until May 1851. The acquaintance so begun influenced the literary work of both Susanna and Catherine. At one time indeed Susanna worked as a sort of literary secretary to Bunsen. Regarding the biography of Niebuhr, it was at first intended merely to translate Mme. Hensler's memoir, and to incorporate from her collection of his letters and essays those that seemed suitable. But so much fresh information was gained at Bonn that Susanna's book is, to all intents and purposes, an original work. It was refused by Longman and Murray, but was finally published in 1852 by Chapman & Hall in three volumes. The first edition sold rapidly. The second edition, published in 1853, incorporates the miscellaneous essays. In 1854 Susanna published her translation of the 'Theologia Germanica,' which takes its place beside the 'Imitation' in the literature of devotion. The treatise had been first discovered by Luther, and was published by him in 1516. The translation was made at the suggestion of Bunsen, whose letter to the translator is prefixed to the volume (cf. Bunsen, *Memoir*, ii. 342–6). Charles Kingsley provided a preface (cf. Kingsley, *Letters and Memories*, i. 423–7), and he wrote in 1856, 'Your "Theologia" is being valued by every one to whom I have recommended it' (*ib.* i. 498). A third edition appeared in 1859, and it has been since republished. In 1855 Miss Winkworth completed the 'Life of Luther' commenced by Archdeacon Hare. The volume really consists of explanatory matter to Gustav Koenig's historical engravings. All following section xiv. is Miss Winkworth's work. There was a second edition in 1858. In 1856 Miss Winkworth translated Bunsen's 'Signs of the Times,' and received 150*l.* for the work. Again, at Bunsen's suggestion she translated in 1857 Tauler's 'Sermons.' Bunsen wrote on 14 Sept. 1859 that Miss Winkworth sacrificed her health in her labours over Tauler. 'Her historical treatment of the subject (he said) is admirable; she had, one may say, as good as *no*

forerunner' (BUNSEN, *Memoir*, ii. 510). In 1858 she published a little book entitled 'German Love from the Papers of an Alien.' The author was Professor Max Müller, who refused at that time to allow his name to appear. Her translation of Bunsen's 'God in History' was published in three volumes, 1868–70.

Miss Winkworth was a philanthropist as well as author and translator. She worked among the poor of Bristol, and in her district visiting was struck by the difficulty poor people found in getting decent lodgings. She therefore rented several houses in the poorest part of the town, put them into proper repair, and let them out in tenements. She was thus the first in Bristol to make efforts for the better housing of the poor. In 1874 she formed the company which built Jacob's Wells industrial dwellings, managing them herself till the time of her death. She took also a great interest in the education of women, and in 1878 succeeded her sister Catherine as governor of the Red Maids' school, and member of the council of Cheltenham Ladies' College. Susanna was for some years a unitarian, but returned to the English church in 1861.

Susanna Winkworth died at 21 Victoria Square, Clifton, on 25 Nov. 1884, and was buried there in the churchyard of St. John's Church.

Among the friends and correspondents of the two sisters other than those already mentioned were Harriet Martineau, the Hares, F. D. Maurice, Mazzini, Professor Max Müller, Carlyle, Jenny Lind, Miss Cobbe, and Alexander Ewing, bishop of Argyll.

[Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit. with Supplement; Julian's Dict. of Hymnology, p. 1287; Men of the Reign, ed. Ward; Letters and Memorials of Catherine Winkworth, ed. Susanna Winkworth, privately printed, 1883; private information.] E. L.

WINMARLEIGH, BARON (1802–1892). [See WILSON-PATTEN, JOHN.]

WINNIFFE, THOMAS (1576–1654), bishop of Lincoln, born and baptised at Sherborne, Dorset, in 1576, was son of John Winniffe (1540?–1630), who was buried on 28 Sept. 1630 in Lambourne church, Essex (*Addit. MS.* 5994, f. 186 *b*). He matriculated from Exeter College, Oxford, on 22 Feb. 1593-4, and was elected fellow in 1595; he graduated B.A. on 12 July 1598, M.A. on 17 May 1601, B.D. on 27 March 1610, and D.D. on 5 July 1619, being incorporated in that degree at Cambridge in 1628. In August 1605 he was one of those who disputed in moral philosophy before James I, his queen, and Prince Henry on the occasion of their visit to Oxford (NICHOLS, *Progresses of James I*, i. 536). He is said to have been subsequently chaplain to Prince Henry, though his name does not appear in Birch's list of the prince's chaplains. On 5 May 1608 he was admitted to the rectory of Willingale-Doe, Essex, and on 15 June following to that of Lambourne in the same county, and on 30 June 1609 he resigned his fellowship at Exeter, having livings above the statutable value.

After Prince Henry's death Winniffe became chaplain to Prince Charles, but on 7 April 1622, when the Spaniards were overrunning the Palatinate, he gave offence by a sermon denouncing Gondomar, and comparing Spinola with the devil (BIRCH, *Court of James I*, ii. 304; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1619–23, p. 376). He was sent to the Tower, but repented and appealed to the Spanish and imperial ambassadors, at whose intercession he was released a few days later. On 17 Sept. 1624 he was nominated dean of Gloucester, being installed on 10 Nov. following. He remained chaplain to Charles after his accession, and on 8 April 1631 was nominated dean of St. Paul's in succession to Dr. John Donne (1573–1631) [q. v.], who bequeathed him 'the picture called the "Skeleton," which hangs in the hall;' he was also one of the three to whom Donne is said to have left his 'religious MSS.' (GOSSE, *Life of Donne*, 1899, ii. 295, 298, 360). Winniffe was elected dean of St. Paul's on 18 April, receiving at the same time the prebend of Mora in that cathedral. On 15 March 1633–4 he took the oath as an ecclesiastical commissioner.

On the translation of Bishop John Williams (1582–1650) [q. v.] from Lincoln to York on 4 Dec. 1641, Winniffe was selected to succeed him. The nomination is said to have been intended to gratify parliament on the ground of Winniffe's alleged puritan tendencies; but on 30 Dec. Francis Rous [q.v.] moved in the House of Commons for the postponement of Winniffe's consecration 'till a settled government in religion be established in this kingdom' (*Speech of Francis Rowse*, London, 1642, 4to), and Winniffe's house in Westminster is said to have been destroyed by a mob, whose leader, Sir Richard Wiseman, was killed. He was elected on 5 Jan. 1641–2, and was consecrated on 6 Feb.; he retained the deanery of St. Paul's, but resigned his livings in Essex.

The outbreak of the civil war, however, did not leave him long in possession of his see, though according to his own account he

'was always at his house at Buckden, in parliamentary quarters, and submitted to all the ordinances, and was never charged with delinquency' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1654, p. 56). In November 1646 all bishops' lands were vested in trustees for the benefit of the commonwealth, and Winniffe retired to Lambourne. Early in 1654, on his petition to Cromwell, his arrears were paid up to November 1646; during his retirement he gave active assistance to Brian Walton [q. v.] in the preparation of the 'Polyglot Bible.' He died at Lambourne on 29 Sept. 1654, and was buried within the altar-rails of the church (the inscription on a mural tablet is given in *Lansd. MS.* 985, f. 212, *Addit. MS.* 5840 p. 421, and 5994 f. 186, and in Willis's *Cathedrals*, ii. 69; according to Smyth's *Obituary* he died on 20 Sept.) According to Bishop Gauden 'nothing was more mild, modest, and humble, yet learned, eloquent, and honest than Bishop Winniffe' (*Suspiria Eccl. Angl.* 1659, p. 614). He was unmarried, and gave the advowson of Lambourne, which he had purchased, to his nephew, Peter Mews [q. v.], who was educated at Winniffe's expense, and was afterwards bishop of Winchester.

[Authorities cited; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 111, 545, iii. 296, 434, 468, iv. 813, 826; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714, s.v. 'Wynnyff;' Boase's Reg. Coll. Exon. pp. civ, 85, 86, 370; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. ed. Hardy; Hennessy's Nov. Rep. Eccl. Londin. 1898; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. vi. 244; Stubbs's Reg. Sacr. Angl. ed. 1897; Hist. MSS. Comm. 13th Rep. App. ii. 121 (Duke of Portland's MSS.), and Buccleuch and Queensberry MSS. i. 291; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy; Hutchins's Dorset, iv. 211–12, 262; Gardiner's Hist. iv. 305; Camden's Annales, s.a. 1622, and Brewer's Court and Times of James I and Charles I.] A. F. P.

WINNINGTON, Sir FRANCIS (1634–1700), lawyer, lineally descended from Robert Winnington, lord of the manor of Winnington, Cheshire, and only son of Francis or John Winnington, who settled at Powick, near Worcester, was born in Worcester city on 7 Nov. 1634. He was admitted commoner at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1655, and on 28 Nov. 1656 was entered at the Middle Temple. On 9 Feb. 1660 he was called to the bar *ex gratia*, chosen bencher on 24 June 1672, autumn reader 1675, and treasurer on 29 Oct. 1675. Winnington went the Oxford circuit, his family having considerable influence in the district, and his rise in the profession was rapid. Prince Rupert engaged him as standing counsel, and in 1672 he was created king's counsel and attorney-general to the Duke of York. On 17 Dec. 1672 he was knighted.

Winnington's fee-book from 1671 was preserved at his seat of Stanford Court in Worcestershire, and it shows that his income from the law in 1675 exceeded 4,000*l.* In December 1674 he was created solicitor-general, and by the king's command he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Windsor on 19 Feb. 1676–7. He supported in 1678 the exclusion bill, and for this vote was deprived in January 1678–9 of the office of solicitor-general, and at the dissolution in that month lost his seat at Windsor. He represented Worcester city in the three parliaments of February 1678–9, September 1679, and March 1680–1, and the borough of Tewkesbury from November 1692 to July 1698. He refused to be raised to the bench in April 1689, but he was chairman of ways and means in the parliament which ended in October 1695.

Winnington died on 1 May 1700, and was buried in the old church of Stanford, a monument being erected to his memory. By his first wife, Elizabeth Herbert of Powick, he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, married in 1676 to Richard Dowdeswell, M.P., his colleague in the representation of Tewkesbury. His second wife was Elizabeth, third and youngest sister and coheiress of Edward Salwey of Stanford Court, and their issue was four sons and two daughters. Thomas Winnington [q.v.] was his grandson. He purchased the shares of the elder sisters in the estate of Stanford, and in 1674 he bought the leasehold interest under the crown of the manor of Bewdley. The Elizabethan mansion of Stanford Court was burnt on 5 Dec. 1882, and the valuable books and manuscripts in the old library were destroyed (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 1st Rep. app. pp. 53–5). An oval miniature portrait of Winnington in oil colours, by an unknown artist, is in the National Portrait Gallery, London; another portrait by Lely belonged in 1866 to the family (*Cat. First Loan Exhib.* No. 933).

He was famed until the age of sixty-four for his skill in riding and for his love of sport. Lord Somers was his pupil in the law, and had the run of his chambers. Winnington's success in pleading is coupled by Garth with that of South and Onely in preaching (*Dispensary*, canto v.) A letter from him is in Warner's 'Epistolary Curiosities' (1st ser. pp. 103–4).

[Burke's Peerage; Nash's Worcestershire, i. 368–9; Murray's Worcestershire Handbook; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. vii. 65; Luttrell's Hist. Relation, i. 6, 522; Le Neve's Knights,

p. 282; Williams's Parl. Hist. of Gloucestershire, pp. 244–5, and Worcestershire, p. 99; Cooksey's Lord Somers, p. 25.] W. P. C.

WINNINGTON, THOMAS (1696–1746), politician, born on 31 Dec. 1696, was the grandson of Sir Francis Winnington [q. v.], and second son of Salwey Winnington, many years member of parliament for Bewdley, who married on 24 July 1690 Anne, second daughter of Thomas Foley of Great Whitley, and sister of Thomas, lord Foley [see under FOLEY, THOMAS]. He was educated at Westminster school and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated on 25 April 1713. In 1714 he was admitted student at the Middle Temple. He was said, while at Christ Church, to have been called 'Penny' Winnington, from his meanness of disposition; a name so printed occurs among the subscribers to Bishop Smalridge's 'Sixty Sermons' (1724).

At a by-election on 31 Jan. 1725–6 Winnington was returned to parliament for the borough of Droitwich, and represented it continuously until 1741. He was then elected both for it and the city of Worcester, and preferred to sit for the latter constituency, which he represented until his death. Though 'bred a tory,' he soon became a zealous whig, and one of Walpole's chief supporters, being rewarded for the change by appointment to high office. He was lord of the admiralty from May 1730, and in 1735 Lord Hervey pressed Walpole to put him into the treasury as 'from his party knowledge and application of infinite use in the House of Commons;' but he was then not liked by either king or queen, and Walpole, much to Winnington's resentment, would not promote him on that occasion. From May 1736 to 1741 he served at the treasury, he was cofferer of the household from April 1741 to 1743, and paymaster-general of the forces from December 1743 to 1746. On 27 April 1741 he was created a privy councillor. In August 1743, on Pelham's appointment as prime minister, Walpole, then Lord Orford, wrote to him, 'Winnington must be had.' When the king endeavoured in 1746 to form an administration under Lords Bath and Carteret, he relied on Winnington being chancellor of the exchequer and leading the House of Commons, but Winnington at his interview with George II thrice declined to accept the post. Next day the king told him that as the honestest man in his service he should have the honour of making the reconciliation between the sovereign and the Pelhams (COXE, *Pelham*, i. 93, 111, 197, 288, 291).

Winnington led a life of gallantry, and in mature life loved expense. Audrey, lady Townshend, was one of his friends, and her wishes often guided his action. He was possessed of a very strong constitution, and seemed destined for a great position in politics; but he died prematurely on 23 April 1746, through the erroneous treatment of his medical attendant, Thomas Thomson, M.D. Towards the end of March he had been ill with a cold, and on his return from the country on 6 April was suffering from fever. He was then subjected to excessive purgings and bleedings. The notoriety of the case produced pamphlets from Thomson, J. Campbell, M.D., William Douglas, M.D., and from an anonymous hand in the 'Genuine Tryal of Dr. Nosmoth.'

Winnington married, on 6 Aug. 1719, Love, daughter of Sir James Reade, bart., of Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire. She died on 25 June 1745, and their only child, Francis Reade Winnington, was born and died in 1720. On the death of her only brother in 1712 the family estates were partitioned among the sisters, and the estate of Brocket fell to her share. At Winnington's death it was divided between his two sisters. It afterwards became celebrated as the residence of Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston. Winnington was buried in Stanford church, and a marble monument by Roubiliac was erected to his memory by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams [q. v.], his friend, and Sir Edward Winnington, his heir. The lines on it were by Williams, in whose works are many references to Winnington. In sending the news of his death to Mann, Horace Walpole spoke of Winnington as 'one of the first men in England from his parts and from his employment,' without an equal in public life, and as marked out to be the prime minister of England. His wit was 'ready and quick as it was constant and unmeditated,' but he lost reputation at times through affecting to laugh at his own want of principle. After his death there appeared 'An Apology for the Conduct of a late celebrated Second-rate Minister from 1729 to 1746. Written by himself and found among his papers,' the object of which was to prove that Winnington acted in the interest of the Jacobites. His executors thought it necessary to advertise the spuriousness of this tract, and it was formally answered by several writers, including 'the author of the "Jacobite's Journal,"' i.e. Henry Fielding.

Winnington's portrait by Van Loo is in the Guildhall, Worcester; he is depicted in his robes as recorder of the city; a portrait

in enamel by Zincke is in the National Portrait Gallery, London. A print of him, 'from an original at Pontypool Park, was published on 1 Feb. 1802' (Coxe, *Monmouthshire*, p. 240). He is one of the six persons in Hogarth's portrait group belonging to the Earl of Ilchester (*Exhib. of Old Masters*, 1889, No. 143).

[Nash's Worcestershire, i. 368–70; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. v. 317, 370, 408; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Williams's Parl. Rep. of Worcestershire, pp. 102, 131; Walpole's George II (1846 ed.), i. 174; Walpole's Letters, i. passim, ii. 7–8, 19–20; Gent. Mag. 1745 p. 332, 1748 p. 56; Ballantyne's Carteret, p. 394; Hervey's Memoirs (1884 edit.), ii. 158–64; New Foundling Hosp. for Wit, vi. 146–7; Almon's Anecdotes, iii. 393–5.] W. P. C.

WINRAM, GEORGE, Lord Libbertoun (*d.* 1650), Scottish judge, son of James Winram of Liberton in Midlothian, was admitted advocate on 20 Dec. 1620. He was a friend of James Hamilton, third marquis (afterwards first Duke) of Hamilton [q. v.], and after the abolition of episcopacy by the general assembly in 1638 he undertook the dangerous task of presenting the assembly's petition to the king in London. On receiving the petition Charles replied bitterly, 'When they have broken my head, they will put on my cowl.' During his stay in England Winram was active in the cause of the covenant. His public letters, which were liable to be opened, 'were full of great feares and English braggs;' but in his secret communications he made the Scots acquainted with the king's real weakness (Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, i. 115, 187). He was one of the commissioners for Midlothian in the parliaments of 1643 and 1649, and was a member of numerous parliamentary committees. On 26 Aug. 1643 he was nominated colonel of one of the regiments to be raised in Midlothian for the English war (*Acts of Scottish Parl.* vi. i. 52), and on the same day he was appointed a member of the committee to which it was entrusted to put the country in a posture of defence (*ib.* vi. i. 57). He was a member of the various committees appointed to carry on the war and to administer the functions of the executive. He was also selected by the general assembly as one of their representatives at the Westminster assembly of divines, and on 23 Feb. 1647 he received an allowance from parliament in that capacity, which on 25 March was ordered to be discontinued when the Earl of Lauderdale reached London (*ib.* vi. i. 704, 813). In February 1649, when the execution of Charles I rendered a breach with England probable, Winram was again nominated colonel of one of the regiments to be raised in Midlothian (*ib.* vi. ii. 186, 187, 317, 411). In the same year eight of the ordinary lords of session were removed, and Winram was one of those appointed in their stead on 8 March (*ib.* vi. ii. 283; Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 390).

In the meantime profound dissatisfaction was felt in Scotland at the course of events in England. Parliament, under the influence of Hamilton, resolved to attempt to open negotiations with Charles II, whom already on 5 Feb. they had conditionally proclaimed at Edinburgh. On 6 March Winram was chosen one of the commissioners to treat with Charles. The conditions proffered, however, were so severe that Charles, who had hopes in Ireland, declined to accede to them, and the deputation returned in June without success (Baillie, iii. 86–8, 510–21; *Acts of Scottish Parl.* vi. ii. 232; Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 408). In the course of the summer, however, Charles made new overtures to Argyll, and on 7 Aug. Winram was appointed to reopen negotiations. When, however, his instructions came to be drawn, they proved so unbending in the matter of the covenant that he refused to undertake the mission (*Acts of Scottish Parl.* vi. ii. 538, 739, 740; Balfour, iii. 417; Baillie, iii. 90). He was finally induced to set out in October when the news of Cromwell's success in Ireland raised hopes that Charles would prove less obdurate. Winram's reluctance to undertake the mission is not surprising, for Sir John Berkeley in a letter to Hyde remarks: 'I believe Libbertoun will think he hath made a good voyage if he escape with a broken pate. The gallants in Jersey talkt of throwing him over the wall.' He sailed from Leith on 11 Oct., passed through Holland, where he held conferences with the English presbyterian exiles, and, accompanied by their agent, Silius Titus [q. v.], found Charles in Jersey. Charles was desirous of uniting the covenanters, engagers, and royalists in Scotland in one common movement, and, feeling that his presence would greatly assist such a project, he showed himself less obdurate than formerly on the matter of conditions. Winram returned to Edinburgh on 2 Feb. 1649–50, with the intelligence that Charles would receive commissioners for further treaty at Breda (Balfour, iv. 2, 5). In conjunction with John Kennedy, sixth earl of Cassilis [q. v.], and the other delegates, he took part in the conferences at Breda, and, although hindered by the presence of such a zealot as John Livingstone [q. v.], among the commissioners, signed the final agree-

ment off Heligoland on 21 June 1650. On returning to Scotland he joined the army and fought in the battle of Dunbar on 3 Sept., where he was so severely wounded that he died eight days later (Balfour, iv. 98).

[Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, 1832, pp. 341–2; Balfour's Annales of Scotland, 1825, vols. iii. and iv.; Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. vi. passim; Letters and Papers illustrating the Relations between Charles II and Scotland in 1650, ed. Gardiner (Scottish Hist. Soc.); Baillie's Letters and Papers (Bannatyne Club), index; Clarendon State Papers, 1773, vol. ii. App.; Masson's Life of Milton, iv. 180; Carlyle's Works, xv. 198, 230; Foster's Scottish Members of Parliament; Records of the General Assemblies of 1646 and 1647 (Scottish Hist. Soc.), 1892 passim; Hoskins's Charles II in the Channel Islands, 1854, ii. 358–62, 372; Select Biographies (Wodrow Soc.), 1845, i. 169–81; Cal. Clarendon State Papers, ii. 4, 32, 38, 39, 51, 57, 65, 66; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1650, p. 157.] E. I. C.

WINRAM, WYNRAM or WINRAHAM, JOHN (1492?–1582), Scottish reformer, descended from the Winrams or Winrahams of Kirkness or Ratho, Fifeshire, was born about 1492. Entering the college of St. Leonard's, St. Andrews, in 1513, he graduated B.A. 17 March 1515. As early at least as 1528 he was an inmate of the Augustinian monastery of St. Andrews, of which he became third prior in 1534 and sub-prior in 1536, the prior being Lord James Stewart (afterwards Earl of Moray), who was then in his minority.

At the trial of George Wishart (1513?–1547) [q.v.] in 1546 Winram preached the opening sermon, the subject being 'Heresy,' which he very safely defined as 'a false opinion defended with pertinacitie, cleirlye repugning to the word of God' (summary in Knox, *Works*, i. 150–151, and in Lindsay of Pitscottie's *Chronicle*, pp. 459–60). In reality the sermon contained nothing to which Wishart himself would not have been willing to subscribe, and the general and colourless character of its propositions indicated at least a tendency towards toleration. That Wishart believed the sub-prior to be favourably disposed towards him may be inferred from the fact that while waiting in the castle of St. Andrews before execution it was for him he sent in order to make his confession. 'Go, fetch me,' he said, 'yonder man that preached this day, and I will make my confession unto him' (Knox, i. 168). Knox is unable 'to show' what Wishart said 'in this confession,' but Lindsay affirms that Winram informed Beaton that Wishart had declared his innocence and asked the consent of Beaton that he should 'have the communion,' which was refused (*Chronicle*, p. 476).

In regard to Knox, Winram adopted a similarly impartial attitude. He was present at Knox's first sermon preached in the chapel of the castle of St. Andrews in 1547, and, after the sermon, called him before a convention of the grey and black friars in the yard of St. Leonard's, not 'to hear as judge, but only familiarly to talk.' After arguing with Knox in a very half-hearted fashion, Winram left further discussion in the hands of Arbuckle, the grey friar; but Knox represents his own triumph in the argument as complete; and although the friars resolved that, as an antidote to Knox's teaching, every learned man in the city, beginning with the sub-prior, should preach a series of sermons in the parish kirk, the sermons, according to Knox, were 'penned so as to offend no man' (*Works*, i. 193–201). Winram was present at the meeting of the provincial council held in Edinburgh in November 1549, at which special resolutions were passed for reforming the lives of the clergy (Robertson, *Stat. Eccles. Scot.* ii. 82–4); and by some he is supposed to have been the author of the catechism, known generally as Archbishop Hamilton's, approved by a provincial council held at Edinburgh in January 1552.

Although present at the trial of Walter Milne in 1558 and at a provincial council held in 1559, Winram cast in his lot with the reformers as soon as their cause seemed likely to prevail; and, being nominated by the lords superintendent of Fife, 9 July 1560, he was admitted at St. Andrews 13 April 1561. He is sometimes included among those to whom was entrusted the compilation of the first confession of faith; but, on the contrary, it was to him and William Maitland of Lethington that the confession was submitted for revision, and they mitigated 'the austeritie of maynie words and sentences which seemed to proceed rather of some evil-conceived opinion than of any sound judgment' (Randolph to Cecil, 7 Sept. 1560, in Knox, vi. 120). He was present at the parliament at which it was ratified, and spoke in its support (Randolph to Cecil, 19 Aug. *ib.* vi. 118), and, after the ratification, was appointed one of a commission to draw up the 'Book of Discipline' (*ib.* ii. 128).

Winram is described by Quentin Kennedy as 'wonderfullie learnit baith in the New Testament, Auld Testament, and mekle mair [much more]' ('Ane Compendious Reasoning,' in *ib.* vi. 167), and it is very

clear that he was more of a scholar than a controversialist. He seems not to have been specially enamoured of the puritanic Calvinism of the leading Scottish reformers, and in his final adherence to the Reformation he was probably influenced mainly by considerations of expediency. At nearly every general assembly from 1562 to 1570 complaint was made against him as superintendent for slackness in visitation and preaching; and his 'immersion in worldly affairs' also gave offence to the more censorious.

As prior of Portmoak Winram was present at the Perth convention of 27 July 1569 (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 2). He also attended the convention held at Leith in January 1572, at which the creation of the 'tulchan' bishops was authorised; and under the new arrangement he was made archdeacon of the diocese, resigning the superintendentship of Fife to the new archbishop, and being designated instead superintendent of Strathearn. When Knox declined to inaugurate the new archbishop of St. Andrews, Winram, at the conclusion of Knox's sermon, undertook that duty (Calderwood, iii. 206–7). On the death of the archbishop in 1574 he resumed the superintendentship of Fife. As prior of Portmoak he attended a convention at Holyrood House, 5 March 1574, and on 29 July 1580 he conveyed the priory of Portmoak to St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews. He died 28 Sept. 1582. Winram was married, 12 July 1564, to Margaret Stewart, relict of Ayton of Kinaldy.

[Histories by Knox, Buchanan, Leslie, and Calderwood; Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. ii–iii.; Wodrow's Biographical Collections; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot. ii. 822–5.] T. F. H.

WINSLOW, EDWARD (1595–1655), governor of Plymouth colony, born at Droitwich, near Worcester, on 18 Oct. 1595, grandson of Kenelm Winslow (*d.* 1607) of Kempsey, was the son of Edward Winslow (1560–1630 ?), who married as his second wife, at St. Bride's, London, on 4 Nov. 1594, Magdalene Ollyver. In 1617 young Edward Winslow 'left his salt-boiling' and went to Leyden, attracted possibly by the fame of the university there. He soon joined the English church (Brown, *Pilgrim Fathers*, 1895, p. 131), and at Leyden on 16 May 1618 he was married by John Robinson (1576 ?–1625) [q. v.], the pastor of the English congregation, to Elizabeth Barker of Chetsum. In July 1620, with his wife and three servants, he sailed from Delft Haven in the Speedwell to Southampton, and thence in the Mayflower, having decided to cast in his lot with the pilgrims to the new world. Hutchinson states that he was a gentleman of the best family of any of the Plymouth planters (*Hist. of Massachusetts*, i. 172), and this statement is borne out by the prefix of 'Mr.' to his name in the 'Covenant' drawn up by the settlers in November 1620 before their disembarkation at Cape Cod. His wife died on 24 March 1620–1, and on 12 May following he married Susannah (whose maiden name was Fuller), widow of William White, and mother of Peregrine White (*d.* 1704), the first English child born in New England. In the summer of 1621 and the spring of the following year Winslow was one of the two colonists selected to visit the sachem, Massasoit, at Pokanoket, on a diplomatic errand. On a second visit to this sachem at Sowams, though his knowledge of therapeutics was of the slenderest, he managed to cure Massasoit of a distemper (March 1623), and so to gain his goodwill towards the colonists. On 10 Sept. 1623 Winslow sailed for England in the Ann as agent for the colony, and while in London published a narrative of the settlement and a history of its transactions from December 1621, under the title 'Good News from New England; or a True Relation of Things very remarkable at the Plantation of Plimoth in New England' (1624, pp. 66, sm. 4to). In it he significantly warns idlers, beggars, and persons with 'a dainty tooth' from attempting to join the colony. In March 1624 he returned in the Charity from England, taking with other necessaries three heifers and a bull, the first neat cattle exported from the old country to the new. In the summer of 1624 he revisited England to represent the transactions and the needs of the colony to the adventurers. During his absence, at the annual election of 1624 Governor William Bradford (1590–1657) [q.v.] having prevailed on the people of Plymouth to increase the number of assistants to five, Winslow was first elected to this office, in which he was continued by successive appointments until 1647, with the exception of 1633, 1636, and 1644, when he was chosen governor. In 1635 he undertook another agency to England for the two colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts, partly to obtain moral support for the New England plantations against the threatened intrusion of the French on the east and the Dutch on the west, and partly to answer complaints which had been preferred against the colony of Massachusetts and against Winslow in particular by Thomas Morton, a disaffected colonist who had returned to England and obtained the ear of Laud (see Bradford, *Hist.* ap. iv. *Massa-*

chusetts Hist. Coll. iii.; cf. Doyle, *English in America*, i. 161). The special charges brought against Winslow were that he, not being in holy orders but a mere layman, had taught publicly in church and had celebrated marriages. He admitted his occupation of the pulpit 'for the edification of the brethren,' but pleaded that he had solemnised marriages only as a civil contract in his capacity as a magistrate, and in the absence of a licensed minister. For these offences he was in July committed by Laud's order to the Fleet prison. Thence in November he addressed a petition to the privy council (*Cal. State Papers*, Colonial, 1574–1660, p. 157), which procured his release and his consequent return to New Plymouth.

Winslow was chosen governor again for 1636 and also for 1644, and two years later the colony of Massachusetts prevailed upon him to return to England in their behalf to answer some not ill-founded complaints of cruelty, raised by Samuel Gorton and others, and to defend them against the charges of religious intolerance and persecuting tendency by which they were assailed (*Life and Letters of John Winthrop*, 1867, ii. 347). His Plymouth associates, including Bradford, appear to have disapproved of his mission (Bradford, *Hist.* 1650, ad fin.; Goodwin, *Pilgrim Republic*, 1888, chap. lv.) He sailed from Boston in October 1646, and was not destined again to revisit the settlement which he had made in Marshfield, and to which he had given the name of Careswell, after the ancestral seat of the Vanes. Upon arriving in London he lost no time in issuing a harsh answer to the party of toleration in 'Hypocrisie Unmasked: by a True Relation of the Proceedings of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts against Samuel Gorton, a notorious Disturber of the Peace.' Appended to this was a chapter entitled 'A Brief Narration of the True Grounds or Cause of the First Plantation of New England,' which supplied the first connected account in print of the preparations in Leyden for removal to America, and incidentally preserved the substance of John Robinson's farewell address to the departing portion of his flock. The whole tract was reissued without change in 1649 as 'The Danger of tolerating Levellers in a Civill State' (the supplementary chapter was reprinted in Young's 'Chronicles of the Pilgrims,' 1841). John Child and William Vassall [see under Vassall, John], whose ideas of toleration were considerably in advance of his time, assailed Winslow's championship of New England religious policy in 'New England's Jonas cast up at London' (1647), and Winslow, who held the pen of an able controversialist, retorted in his pungent 'New England's Salamander' (1647, pp. 29, 8vo).

In the meantime Winslow had attended several meetings of the commissioners for the affairs of New England. In answer to the charge that the Massachusetts rulers were intolerant or arbitrary, he had been specially instructed to say that they had four or five hundred express laws as near the laws of England as may be, and when they had no law they judged by the word of God; while in reference to the offending scheme for a general government for New England, he was to assert for that colony the autonomous rights given them by their charter (cf. Winthrop, *Journal*, ed. Savage, ii. 306). The Earl of Warwick and Sir Henry Vane, both friends of New England, were now on the committee, and Winslow appears to have made a very favourable impression both for his clients and for himself; this was confirmed by the active assistance he gave to the puritan movement for propagating the gospel in New England. A charter of incorporation for a society with this object bears date 27 July 1649, and Winslow dedicated to the parliament in this same year a little tract called 'The Glorious Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians of New England.' His friend 'President Steele' (of the new Gospel Society) wrote to the New England commissioners that Winslow was unwilling to be longer kept from his family, but that his great acquaintance and influence with members of parliament required his longer stay. During his four years' service Massachusetts had paid him only 300*l.*; in view of his labours for the Indians he now received an additional 100*l.* But the 'courtly pilgrim' found more remunerative employment in England. He was appointed a member of the committee for compounding, and when, in April 1650, the committees were reorganised, he was put upon the joint board of 'The Committee for Sequestration and Advancement of Money and for compounding with Delinquents' at a salary of 300*l.* a year (*Cal. Proc. Comm. Advance of Money*, 1888, Pref. p. xi). In September 1651 the council ordered a hundred narratives of the battle of Worcester to be delivered to him for transmission to New England (*Cal. State Papers*, Colonial, 1574–1660, p. 362). During March and April 1652 he was endeavouring, but apparently without complete success, to obtain an exclusive grant for New Plymouth of the whole of the river Kennebec (*ib.* pp. 376, 378, 379). In July upon his petition a supply of ammuni-

tion was sent to New England, and a thousand swords by way of arming the colonists against the Dutch (*ib.* p. 386). In 1653 he issued his last tract, 'A Platform of Church Discipline in New England' (London, 4to). In June 1654 he was one of the commissioners appointed to determine the value of the English ships seized and destroyed by the king of Denmark, for which restitution was to be made, according to the treaty of peace made with the Protector on 5 April. When Cromwell despatched the naval expedition against the Spanish in the West Indies under Penn and Venables, he appointed Winslow as chief of the three civil commissioners, Richard Holdrip and Edward Blagge being the other two, who were to accompany and advise with the commanders. He was allowed a fixed salary of 1,000*l.* per annum, 500*l.* being paid him in advance (*ib.* p. 419). During the passage of the fleet from Hispaniola, whence it was repulsed, to Jamaica, which it captured, Winslow died of a fever, aggravated by the intense heat, on 8 May 1655 (O.S.) He was buried at sea with a salute of forty-two guns. The following pious doggerel was inscribed to his memory, and perpetuated in Morton's 'Memorial' (1669):

> The eighth of May, west from Spaniola's shore,
> God took from us our grand commissioner,
> Winslow by name; a man in chiefest trust
> Whose life was sweet and conversation just.

By his second wife, Susannah, he had, with other issue, an only son, Josiah Winslow (1629–1680), who became a distinguished man in the colony; was a magistrate, governor, and in 1675 commander of the New England forces in the Indian war (see *Cal. State Papers*, Colonial, Addenda). Edward Winslow's widow survived until 1680, when she was buried in the Winslow burying-ground at Marshfield.

The first colony owed much to Winslow, whose popularity as an administrator was strikingly attested by an appeal from several Barbadeans that he should be appointed their governor in place of Lord Willoughby. His birth and breeding gave him an advantage over most of his fellow emigrants, and Winthrop and the New England council did wisely in deputing him upon a mission to the English parliament, among the members of which he moved as one of themselves. Cromwell recognised his value and his integrity and kept him constantly employed in responsible posts.

Winslow's dark features and dignified figure are well portrayed in an oil painting executed in England in 1651, when he was fifty-six years old. The original, which is the only authentic likeness of any of the 'Mayflower pilgrims,' is now the property of a descendant, Isaac Winslow (cf. *Mass. Coll.* vii. 286, and *Proc.* x. 36). Engravings, not distinguished by uniformity as regards likeness, have been executed for Young's 'Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers,' Moore's 'American Governors,' Bartlett's 'Pilgrim Fathers,' Morton's 'Memorial' (Boston, 1855), Winsor's 'History of America' (iii. 277), and Appleton's 'Cyclopædia.' Winslow's chair is engraved for Young's 'Chronicles' (p. 238); this and other relics are preserved in Pilgrim Hall at (New) Plymouth. Winslow's estate of Marshfield subsequently passed into the possession of Daniel Webster.

In addition to the works mentioned, Winslow was joint author with Governor William Bradford (1590–1657) [q.v.] of the 'Diary of Occurrences' or chronicle of the Cape Cod colony (November 1620 to December 1621), which was printed in London as 'Journal of the Beginning and Proceeding of the English Plantations settled at Plymouth in New England,' with a preface signed by G. Mourt. Mourt's 'Relation,' as it is often described, was abridged by Purchas in his 'Pilgrimes,' and reproduced in the abbreviated form in 'I Massachusetts Historical Collections,' viii. 203–9; the parts of the original omitted in the abridgement were published in 'II Massachusetts Historical Collections,' ix. 26–74; the whole was printed in Young's 'Chronicles,' and separately, with notes by W. T. Harris, New York, 1852. Winslow's 'Good Newes' (mentioned above) was in continuation of Mourt's 'Relation.' Copies of all Winslow's tracts are in the British Museum Library.

[Full biographies of Winslow are given in Belknap's American Biographies (1794–8), in J. B. Moore's Memoirs of American Governors (New York, 1846, i. 93–138), and in D. P. Holton's Winslow Memorial (New York, 1877, vol. i. Introd.) Numerous details as to the family are to be found in the New England Hist. and Geneal. Register, 1850, 1863, 1867, 1870, 1872, 1877, and 1878, and in Savage's Genealog. Dict. of First Settlers in New England.] T. S.

WINSLOW, FORBES BENIGNUS (1810–1874), physician, ninth son of Thomas Winslow, a captain in the 47th regiment of foot, and his wife, Mary Forbes, was born at Pentonville in August 1810. His father was a direct descendant of Edward Winslow [q.v.] The family lost their American property in the war of independence and came to England. After education at University College, London, and at the Middlesex Hospital, where he was a pupil of Sir Charles Bell

[q. v.], he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1835, and graduated M.D. at Aberdeen in 1849. He had to pay the expenses of his own medical education, and did so by acting as a reporter for the 'Times' in the gallery of the House of Commons, and by writing small manuals for students on osteology, and on practical midwifery. In 1839 he published anonymously 'Physic and Physicians,' in two volumes, a collection of miscellaneous anecdotes about physicians and surgeons; and in 1840 'The Anatomy of Suicide,' an endeavour to demonstrate that most suicides are not criminal, but are victims of mental disease. This was followed in 1843 by 'The Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases,' and in 1845 by 'The Incubation of Insanity.' He was now regarded by the public as an authority in cases of insanity, and in 1847 opened two private lunatic asylums at Hammersmith, where he employed the humane method of treating lunatics which is now universal, but was then regarded as on its trial. He founded the 'Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine' in 1848, and continued it for sixteen years. When the Earl of Derby was installed as chancellor of the university of Oxford, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Winslow on 9 June 1853. He continued to write numerous papers on insanity and on its relation to the laws, and in 1860 published 'On the Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind,' a work containing many interesting cases. In 1865, after recovering from a serious illness, he wrote 'Light and its Influence' and a short essay 'On Uncontrollable Drunkenness.' He was examined before a committee of the House of Commons in 1872 on this subject. The frequent establishment of the plea of insanity in criminal cases was largely due to his influence, and he was called as a witness in many celebrated trials. He died at Brighton on 3 March 1874, and was buried at Epping. The 'Medical Circular' for 16 March 1853 contains his portrait, engraved from a daguerreotype. One of his sons, Lyttelton Stewart Winslow, graduated in medicine and pursued the same studies.

[British Medical Journal, 1874, vol. i.; Medical Circular, 1853, vol. ii.; Lancet, 14 March 1874; Journal of Psychological Medicine, 1875, vol. i., edited by L. S. Winslow, M.D.; Works.]

N. M.

WINSOR, FREDERICK ALBERT (1763–1830), one of the pioneers of gas-lighting, son of Friedrich Albrecht Winzer, was born in Brunswick in 1763. There is some reason to suppose that he was educated in Hamburg, where he early acquired English, and he seems to have resided in England before 1799. He appears to have been primarily a company-promoting 'expert,' but he was specially interested in the question of economic fuel, and in 1802, being then in Frankfort, he made a visit to Paris expressly to investigate the thermo-lamps which Philippe Lebon (*d.* 1804) had first exhibited in 1786, and for which he had obtained a brevet in 1799. William Murdock [q. v.] had been working in England upon somewhat similar lines (traced in the first instance, he admits, 'by Dr. John Clayton, as far back as 1739'), and his experiments first yielded gas as a practical illuminant between 1792 and 1798, when he erected gasworks at the well-known Soho manufactory of Boulton & Watt, near Birmingham. A like project had been entertained by Archibald Cochrane, ninth earl of Dundonald [q. v.], in 1782–3; but, except in the case of Murdock and Lebon, experiments in gas-lighting had not progressed further than 'philosophical fireworks,' such as were exhibited by a German named Diller (*d.* 1789) in London. Diller appears to have taken his 'fireworks' to Paris and exhibited them to the Académie des Sciences (see *Journal de Physique*, September 1787). Similar 'fireworks' were exhibited by Cartwright at the Lyceum Theatre in May 1800 (*Times*, 17 May). The inhabitants of London were, nevertheless, extremely sceptical as to the feasibility of gas-lighting when Winsor returned to England at the close of 1803 and commenced a series of lectures at the Lyceum Theatre (for an advertisement of the lectures see *Times*, 21 Sept. 1804). He kept secret as a profound mystery his method of procuring and purifying the gas; but he showed the method of conveying it to the different rooms of a house. He exhibited a chandelier 'in the form of a long flexible tube suspended from the ceiling communicating at the end with a burner, designed with much taste, being a cupid grasping a torch with one hand and holding the tube with the other.' He explained how the form of the flame could be modified, and demonstrated that the flame was not liable to be extinguished by wind or rain, that it produced no smoke, and did not scatter dangerous sparks. His perseverance and sanguine temper are said to have been of the greatest service in making the matter known to the public, but he was deficient both in chemical knowledge and in mechanical skill. He obtained a hold over the mind of a retired coach-maker named Kenzie, who lived in Queen Street, Hyde Park, and this patron lent him his premises for gasworks.

On 18 May 1804, being then 'of Cheapside, merchant,' Winsor obtained a patent (No. 2764) for an 'improved oven, stove, or apparatus for the purpose of extracting inflammable air, oil, pitch, tar, and acids, and reducing into coke and charcoal all kinds of fuel' (*Ann. Reg.* 1804, p. 825). Towards the close of 1806 Winsor removed his exhibition to 97 Pall Mall, where early in 1807 he 'lighted up a part of one side of the street, which was the first instance of this kind of light being applied to such a purpose in London' (Matthew, *Hist. Sketch of Gas-Lighting*, 1827). His gas was sneered at as offensive, dangerous, expensive, and unmanageable, but Winsor was not deterred from his purpose. Besides a number of bombastic pamphlets and advertisements, he issued at the close of 1807 a flaming prospectus of 'The New Patriotic Imperial and National Light and Heat Company.' He calculated that if the operations which he proposed were properly conducted the net annual profits would amount to over 229,000,000*l.*, and that after giving over nine-tenths of that sum towards the redemption of the National Debt, there would still remain a total profit of 570*l.* to be paid to the subscribers for every 5*l.* of deposit.' Winsor is said to have raised nearly 50,000*l.* by subscription, but, large as was the amount, he was not enriched by it, for the whole was expended upon his projects. The retort in which he distilled was 'an iron vessel, similar to a pot with a lid, well fitted and luted to the top of it. To the centre of the lid a pipe was fixed to convey the gas to his condensing vessel, which was a circular cistern, made of a conical form, broader at the bottom than at the top; it was divided into two or three separate compartments, and the plates that formed the division were perforated with a great number of holes, in order to spread the gas as it passed through them, to purify it from the sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia.' But this operation was very imperfectly performed, and the gas, being burnt in an extremely impure state, emitted a pungent smell. To improve this he had recourse to lime as a purifier, with moderately successful results. His pipes were mostly of lead, only those parts which connected them with the burners being made of copper, and his burners were argands, jets, and batswings. On 20 Feb. 1807 Winsor obtained a second patent (No. 3016) for a new gas furnace and purifier; his later patents (Nos. 3113 and 3200) for refining the gas so as to deprive it of all disagreeable odour during combustion are dated 3 March 1808 and 7 Feb. 1809. On 3 Aug. 1809 he obtained a patent (No. 3253) for 'a fixed and moveable telegraphic lighthouse, for signals of intelligence in rain, storm, and darkness.'

In 1809, after having moderated the terms of his prospectus, Winsor supported the Light and Heat Company's application to parliament for a charter. The application was opposed by William Murdock and James Watt the younger. Henry Brougham on their behalf launched the shafts of his ridicule against the financial side of the scheme as expounded in Winsor's advertisements, and Walter Scott wrote that he must be a madman who proposed to light London with smoke. The bill was thrown out, but the 'Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company,' as the corporation now termed themselves, obtained their act on 9 June 1810. They were henceforth advised, not by Winsor, but by Samuel Clegg [q. v.], an old disciple of Murdock.

Winsor proceeded to Paris in 1815, his 'brevet d'importation' being dated 1 Dec. 1815, and he set to work at once to found a gas-lighting company in that city. In order to conciliate French opinion, he stated that in 1802 he had been one of the first to render tribute to Lebon as the original inventor of the gas oven (*Journal des Débats*, 9 July 1823). In January 1817 he lit up the Passage des Panoramas with gas, which he applied next to the Luxembourg and the Odéon arcade, but his company made small progress and was liquidated in 1819. Little further advance seems to have been made in Paris until the formation of the Manby-Wilson company about 1828. With this firm Winsor is not known to have been connected. He died at Paris on 11 May 1830 (*Times*, 17 May), and was buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise. A cenotaph was erected to his memory in Kensal Green cemetery with the inscription, 'At evening time it shall be light.—Zach. xiv. 7.'

A son, Frederick Albert Winsor, 'junior' (1797–1874), of Shooter's Hill, born at Vienna in 1797, married, in June 1819, Catherine Hunter of Brunswick Square, London (*Monthly Mag.* xlvii. 564). He was called to the bar from the Middle Temple on 31 Jan. 1840, and obtained a patent (No. 9600) for the 'production of light' as late as January 1843. An excellent linguist, he was for many years director and secretary of the French Protestant Hospital. He died on 7 June 1874, aged 77 (*Law Times*, 18 July).

Winsor's publications include: 1. 'Description of the Thermo-lamp invented by Lebon of Paris, published with remarks by F. A. W—— of London,' in parallel

columns of English, French, and German, Brunswick, 1802, 4to; dedicated to Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick. This was reissued in English alone with some additions in 1804 as 'Account of the most ingenious and important National Discovery for some Ages.' 2. 'The Superiority of the New Patent Coke over the use of Coals in Family Concerns, displayed every Evening, at the Large Theatre, Lyceum, Strand, by the New Imperial Patent Light Stove (F. A. Winsor, patentee),' [1806]. 3. 'Analogy between Animal and Vegetable Life. Demonstrating the beneficial application of the Patent Light Stoves to all Green and Hot Houses,' 1807. Winsor here calls himself 'Inventor and patentee of the gas lights.' 4. 'National Deposit Bank; or the Bulwark of British Security, Credit, and Commerce, in all times of Difficulty, Changes, and Revolutions,' 1807. 5. 'Mr. W. Nicholson's Attack in his "Philosophical Journal" on Mr. Winsor and the National Light and Heat Company, with Mr. Winsor's Defence; also a short History of some Piratical Attempts to infringe his Patent Right,' 1807. Some further pamphlets of minor importance are enumerated in the Patent Office Library catalogue.

[Matthews's Historical Sketch of the Origin, Progress, and Present State of Gas-Lighting, 1827, chap. iv. and Appendix; Annual Biogr. and Obituary, 1831, p. 508; Gent. Mag. 1830, ii. 89; The Report of Jas. Lud. Grant and trustees of the fund for assisting Mr. Winsor in his experiments, May 1808; John Taylor's Memoirs of my Life, 1832, i. 41; Croft's Kensal Green Cemetery, p. 20; Smiles's Invention and Industry, pp. 142–3; A Letter to a Member of Parliament from Mr. William Murdock, 1809, ed. Prosser, 1892; Samuel Clegg's Coal Gas, 1841, introduction; Gas Journal, 1883, xlii. 489 sq.; Nicholson's Journal, 1 Jan. 1807, p. 73; Ann. Reg. 1804 p. 825, 1807 p. 855, 1808 ii. 134; Chambers's Book of Days, i. 178; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. x. 206, xii. 494, 8th ser. ii. 85; London Magazine, December 1827; All the Year Round, 5 Oct. 1867; New York Engineering Magazine, vi. 223; Rees's Cyclopædia, 1819, art. 'Gas;' Penny Cyclopedia, xi. 86; Grande Encyclopédie, art. 'Éclairage;' notes kindly furnished by R. B. Prosser, esq.] T. S.

WINSTANLEY, GERRARD (*fl.* 1648–1652), 'digger' or 'leveller,' was a Lancashire man, but his parentage and birthplace have not been identified. He came into notice in April 1649 as the leader, with William Everard, of a small party of men who began cultivating some waste land at St. George's Hill, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, asserting that it was 'an undeniable equity that the common people ought to dig, plow, plant, and dwell upon the commons, without hiring them or paying rent to any.' The diggers being removed by the authorities, Winstanley wrote 'A Letter to the Lord Fairfax and his Councell of War, with divers Questions to the Lawyers and Ministers,' 1649, 4to; reprinted in 'Harleian Miscellany' (ed. Park, viii. 586). Everard, in conjunction with Winstanley and others, wrote a pamphlet, 'The True Levellers Standard,' 1649, in defence of these proceedings, and was afterwards imprisoned at Kingston. Winstanley, along with John Barker and Thomas Star, was also arrested, and he was sentenced to pay 9*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* for fine and costs. The three men then addressed an 'Appeal to the House of Commons, desiring their Answer: whether the Common People shall have the quiet enjoyment of the Commons and Waste Land, or whether they shall be under the will of Lords of the Mannor still,' 1649.

Winstanley also published the following tracts on the same matter: 1. 'A Vindication of those whose Endeavours is only to make the Earth a Common Treasury, called Diggers,' 1649. 2. 'A Watchword to the City of London and the Armie,' 1649. 3. 'A Declaration from the Poor Oppressed People of England,' 1649. 4. 'A New Yeers Gift to the Parliament and Armie: shewing what the Kingly Power is, and that the Cause of those they call the Diggers is the Life and Marrow of that Cause the Parliament hath declared for and the Army fought for,' 1650. 5. 'An Appeal to all Englishmen to judge between Bondage and Freedome,' 1650. 6. 'The Law of Freedom in a Platform, or True Magistracy Restored. Humbly presented to Oliver Cromwell . . . wherein is declared, what is Kingly Government, and what is Commonwealth's Government,' 1652. An interesting memorial to the council of state was presented by Winstanley and John Palmer in vindication of the diggers in 1649 (wrongly dated in *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1653–4, p. 338). A stirring 'Digger's Song,' probably written by Winstanley, is printed in the 'Clarke Papers' (ii. 221). His writings mentioned above show him to have been an absolute socialist. In the scheme which he gravely put before Cromwell in the 'Law of Freedom' there were to be no lords of manor, lawyers, landlords, or tithe-supported clergy; nor was the use of money to be allowed. Mr. G. P. Gooch, in his 'English Democratic Ideas in the Seventeenth Century' (1898, pp. 206–26), shows that Winstanley was often a clear-headed teacher of communistic principles, then strange but now familiar.

In the following religious treatises he expressed his views against the old and then existing systems of Christian belief and ecclesiastical government. He was a universalist, and his works are perhaps the earliest in English in which that doctrine is enforced: 1. 'The Breaking of the Day of God,' 1648; some editions 1649. 2. 'The Mysterie of God concerning the whole Creation, Mankinde,' &c., 1648; another edit. 1649. 3. 'The Saints Paradise, or the Fathers Teaching the only Satisfaction to Waiting Souls,' 1649. 4. 'Truth lifting up his Head above Scandals, wherein is declared what God, Christ, Father, Sonne, Holy Ghost, Scriptures, Gospel, Prayer, Ordinances of God, are,' 1649 and 1650. 5. 'The New Law of Righteousness Budding Forth, in restoring the whole Creation from the Bondage of the Curse,' 1649. The above five tracts were collected and published together in December 1649. 6. 'Fire in the Bush. The Spirit Burning, not Consuming, but Purging Mankinde,' 1650. In the dedication, to his 'Countrymen of the county of Lancaster,' prefixed to the 'Mysterie of God,' he describes himself as not a learned man. Thomas Comber, afterwards dean of Durham, in his 'Christianity no Enthusiasm,' 1678, attempted to show that Winstanley and his associates were the real founders of the quaker sect.

[Article by W. A. Abram in Palatine Notebook, iii. 104, iv. 95; Whitelocke's Memorials, 1732, pp. 396–7, 448; Nath. Stephens's Plaine and Easie Calculation of the Name of the Beast, 1656, p. 267; Carlyle's Cromwell, pt. v., 'The Levellers;' Clarke Papers, ed. Firth (Camden Soc.), ii. 211, 217; Gardiner's Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1894–7, i. 47, ii. 5; Hazlitt's Collections and Notes, ii. 652, iii. 267; Russell Smith's Cat. of Topogr. Tracts, 1878, p. 376; Notes and Queries, 8th ser. xii. 185; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Co-operative News, 13 April 1895, p. 361; notes kindly supplied by the Rev. A. Gordon.] C. W. S.

WINSTANLEY, HAMLET (1698–1756), painter and engraver, the second son of William Winstanley, a reputable tradesman in Warrington, Lancashire, 'who brought up all his children to good school learning,' was born at Warrington in 1698. In 1707 he was placed under the tuition of Samuel Shaw, rector of the parish and master of the Boteler free grammar school of his native town. The remarkable talent shown by the young Hamlet in rough drawings which he made with crayons attracted the notice of John Finch, rector of Winwick and brother of the Earl of Nottingham. He gave the boy free access to his collection of paintings and every encouragement to pursue the career of an artist, finally smoothing the way for him to study in London at the academy of painting, founded in 1711, in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, under the auspices of Sir Godfrey Kneller. He remained in London three years, deriving great benefit, as he always fully acknowledged, from the personal supervision of Kneller, and returned to Warrington in 1721 upon an express commission to paint the portrait of Sir Edward Stanley. The success of this portrait led to his introduction to James Stanley, tenth earl of Derby, and the earl was so pleased with Winstanley's work that he ordered him to come and paint for him at his seat at Knowsley. During the next two years he painted several landscapes and portraits, including one of the earl, and, says a contemporary memoir written either by himself or by his brother, Peter Winstanley, 'he merited esteem so much that his lordship advised him and gave him noble exceeding good encouragement to go to Rome in 1723, as he did, to compleat his study in painting, as perfect as possible to be attained. And in order thereto his lordship got letters of credit, and recommendation for Mr. Winstanley to a certain cardinal at Rome, to whom his lordship sent a present of a large whole piece of the very best black brad cloth that London could produce, with a prospect to introduce Mr. Winstanley into what favours he had occasion for, to view all the principal paintings, statues, and curiositys of Rome, and to copy some curious pictures (that could not be purchas'd for money) which Lord Derby had a desire of, and he employed him while he stayed at Rome and at Venice awhile, in all about two years, for he came home in 1725.' While at Rome he heard of the death of Kneller, whom he referred to as 'a particular friend, his great master.' The sketches of Rome and studies of antique figures drawn by Winstanley, while bearing very distinctly the impress of the taste of the period, exhibit some masterly qualities. The British Museum purchased two fine examples of pen and wash drawings by Winstanley in 1870. He executed large copies of the 'Graces,' by Raphael, in the Farnesina Palace at Rome, and of the 'Triumph of Bacchus,' by Caracci, in the Farnese. His etchings from pictures by old masters (including Ribera, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Carlo Dolci, Tintoretto, Titian, Rubens, Snyders, and Salvator Rosa), in the possession of the Earl of Derby, fully entitle him to the high place assigned him in Walpole's 'Catalogue' of early engravers in England. These etchings, executed for the most part

during 1728–9, were bound together in a portfolio known as the 'Knowsley Gallery,' with an obsequious dedication to the Earl of Derby. Walpole does not seem to have known Winstanley as a portrait-painter, but the portraits he executed of the Stanleys, of John Blackburne, of Samuel Peploe, bishop of Chester, and Jonathan Patten of Manchester, are said to be most faithful likenesses. Several of his portraits have been etched or engraved; that of the Earl of Derby was retouched by Gerard Van der Gucht to enhance the effect; the portrait of Edward Waddington [q. v.], bishop of Chichester, painted in 1730, was engraved in mezzotint by Faber; and that of Francis Smith, the architect, by A. N. Haecken (Dodd, *Manuscript Memoirs of English Engravers*). A few of his landscape and other subjects are at Knowsley, and Winstanley also made etchings of Sir James Thornhill's paintings in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. He spent his later years at Warrington, where he built Stanley Street, and named it after his patrons at Knowsley. He died at Warrington on 18 May 1756. A tombstone in Warrington churchyard thus commemorates his burial: 'Hamlet Winstanley, second son of William & Ellen Winstanley, an eminent portrait-painter, 20 May 1756, aged 61.' His collections of copper-plates and prints are stated by Walpole to have been sold by auction at Essex House on 18 March 1762.

A three-quarter-length portrait of Hamlet Winstanley in painting dress, by the artist himself, dated in 1730, was engraved in mezzotint by G. Faber, and was engraved in line by J. Thompson for Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting,' 1888, iii. 235 (cf. J. C. Smith, *Brit. Mezzo. Portraits*, p. 445).

[Biographical Memoranda, made in 1776 by Peter Winstanley, and contributed to Notes and Queries (5th ser. viii. 404) with some comments by (Sir) George Scharf (these particulars are wrongly assigned in the index to 'Herbert' Winstanley); Addit. MS. 33407, f. 159; Rylands's Local Gleanings, 1877, p. 637; Memoir of Hamlet Winstanley, Warrington, 1883; Brit. Mus. Cat. The notices in Walpole's Anecdotes and in Redgrave wrongly assume that the painter was the son of Henry Winstanley, the engineer and engraver.] T. S.

WINSTANLEY, HENRY (*d.* 1703), engineer and engraver, was probably a native of Saffron Walden and brother of William Winstanley [q.v.] In 1665 he was a 'porter' in the service of James Howard, third earl of Suffolk [q.v.] He was employed on Suffolk's buildings at Audley End, and when, early in 1666, Suffolk sold the place to Charles II, Winstanley was transferred to the king's service, and became clerk of the works there and at Newmarket (Braybrooke, *Audley End*, pp. 89–266). Winstanley engraved and published a set of twenty-four plans and views of Audley End, one of which bears date 1676. The completed set were dedicated in 1688 to James II, the Earl of Suffolk (former owner), and Sir Christopher Wren. The original issue (18¼ in. by 14 in.) was followed by a smaller set in quarto (Braybrooke, p. 86), and the plates were afterwards reissued as a supplement to the 'Britannia Illustrata' of Johannes Kip [q. v.] Winstanley obtained a certain notoriety from the whimsical mechanisms with which he embellished or encumbered his house at Littlebury in Essex; he was also the inventor and proprietor of a place of entertainment known as the Water Theatre at the 'lower end of Piccadilly.'

Either on the strength of this reputation or at his own suggestion, he was permitted in 1696 to furnish the authorities of Trinity House with a design for a lighthouse to be placed on the Eddystone rock off Plymouth. The design was accepted, but his first project was succeeded by one, if not two, modifications. The solid base, twelve feet high and fourteen feet in diameter, was, after two years' work, increased to a diameter of sixteen feet, and the superstructure was erected to a total height of eighty feet from rock to vane. At this stage the building is said to have been drawn on the spot by Jaaziell Johnston, and an engraving of the drawing is given in Smeaton's 'Edystone Lighthouse.' In June 1697, while working at Eddystone, he was carried off by a French privateer, and the work destroyed. Early in July, owing to the admiralty's intervention, he was exchanged (Luttrell, *Brief Relation*, iv. 245, 247, 251). In the fourth year of the work the solid base was increased to a diameter of twenty-four feet, and its height raised to nearly twenty feet. In the same year (1700) the superstructure of the lighthouse appears to have been completed from a fresh design. The whole was a fantastic erection, largely composed of wood; the stonework of the base being bound with copper or iron. The engraving of the completed building as given by Smeaton is 'drawn orthographicaly' from a very rare perspective view made by Winstanley himself. The entire structure was swept away on the night of 26 Nov. 1703, carrying with it the unfortunate designer, who had gone out to superintend some repairs. John Smeaton [q. v.] suggests that an insufficient knowledge of cements was one cause of Winstanley's failure.

As late as 1712 the house at Littlebury and the 'Water Theatre' were maintained as shows by Winstanley's widow, and exhibited at a charge of twelvepence a head (*Notes and Queries*, 8th ser. ii. 466–7; *Essex Review*, 1893, ii. 63).

[Arch. Publ. Society's Dictionary; Smeaton's Edystone Lighthouse; Worth's History of Plymouth, 1890, pp. 146–7.] P. W.

WINSTANLEY, JOHN (1678?–1750), verse-writer, seems to have been an Irishman, and was born about 1678 (he himself states that he was sixty-seven years of age in 1745; *Poems*, 1751). Nothing is known of his career beyond the fact that he died in 1750, as stated in the preface to the second series of his poems, published under the editorship of his son in Dublin in 1751. He is described on the title-pages of his volumes as a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, but he is not mentioned in Todd's 'List of Graduates.' His verse, which is often amusing and clever, seems to have escaped the attention of writers upon the eighteenth-century Irish writers. There is a fine engraved portrait of Winstanley prefixed to his 'Poems written occasionally,' Dublin, 1742, 8vo; among the subscribers were Swift, the Earl of Roscommon, Pope, and Colley Cibber.

[O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland, pp. 262–3; O'Donoghue's Humour of Ireland.] D. J. O'D.

WINSTANLEY, THOMAS (1749–1823), scholar, born in 1749 at Winstanley in the parish of Wigan, Lancashire, was the son of John Winstanley of Winstanley. He entered Manchester grammar school on 25 June 1765, and matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, on 24 March 1768, graduating B.A. on 10 Oct. 1771, M.A. on 17 June 1774, B.D. on 6 Dec. 1798, and D.D. on 11 Dec. of the same year. He was elected a fellow of Hertford College, and on the death of Thomas Warton (1728–1790) [q. v.] he was elected Camden professor of history in 1790. In the same year he was presented by Sir John Honeywood to the living of Steyning in Sussex, which he resigned in 1792. On 17 May 1794 he was collated to the prebendal stall of Caddington Major in St. Paul's Cathedral, which he resigned in 1810, and in 1797 he was elected principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, on the death of Francis Randolph. On 3 April 1812 he was instituted vicar of the united parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Clement's, Rochester, and in 1814 he was chosen Laudian professor of Arabic. Winstanley was a distinguished scholar and well versed in modern languages. In 1780 he published at the Clarendon Press 'Ἀριστοτέλους περὶ Ποιητικῆς: Aristotelis de Poetica Liber' (Oxford, 8vo), with a Latin version, various readings, an index, and notes. This edition, which was based on the version published in 1623 by Theodore Goulston [q. v.], long remained a text-book in the university. Winstanley also edited the works of Daniel Webb [q. v.], under the title of 'Miscellanies' (London, 1802, 4to). Nearly the whole edition was destroyed by fire on 8 Feb. 1808. Winstanley died on 2 Sept. 1823. He had four sons: Thomas, Henry, Frederick, and William. His portrait in oils is in possession of his descendants.

[Gent. Mag. 1823, ii. 643; Sutton's Lancashire Authors, 1876; Le Neve's Fasti Eccles. Angl., ed. Hardy; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Admission Reg. of Manchester School (Chetham Soc.), i. 134–5, ii. 277; Hennessy's Novum Repert. Eccles. Londin.; Foster's Index Eccles.] E. I. C.

WINSTANLEY, WILLIAM (1628?–1690?), compiler, born about 1628, was related to the family of the name which was settled at Saffron Walden, and was possibly brother of Henry Winstanley [q. v.] He was for a time a barber in London (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iv. 763), but he soon relinquished the razor for the pen. 'The scissors, however, he retained, for he borrowed without stint, and without acknowledgment also, from his predecessors.' Much of his literary work commemorates his connection with Essex. He published under his own name a poem called 'Walden Bacchanals,' and he wrote an elegy on Anne, wife of Samuel Gibs of Newman Hall, Essex (*Muses' Cabinet*). There is little doubt that most of the almanacs and chapbooks issued from 1662 onwards under the pseudonym of 'Poor Robin' came from his pen. He was a staunch royalist after the Restoration, although in 1659 he wrote a fairly impartial notice of Oliver Cromwell (cf. *England's Worthies*). 'He is a fantastical writer, and of the lower class of our biographers; but we are obliged to him for many notices of persons and things which are recorded only in his works' (Granger, *Biogr. Hist. of Engl.* 5th ed. v. 271). His verse is usually boisterous doggerel in the manner of John Taylor (1580–1653) [q. v.], the water-poet. Winstanley died about 1690. He was married, and he published an elegy on his wife Martha, who died in January 1652–3 (*Muses' Cabinet*, p. 35).

His compilations, some of which are now rare books, were: 1. 'The Muses Cabinet, stored with Variety of Poems,' London, 1655, 12mo, dedicated to William Holgate;

there are prefatory verses by John Vaughan. One epigram deals with John Taylor the water-poet, and there are lines on Sir Fleetwood Sheppard's 'Epigrams' (see BRYDGES, *Censura Literaria*, v. 129–31). 2. 'England's Worthies: select lives of most eminent persons' [including Flavius Julius Constantine and Cromwell], 1660, 8vo, 'principally stolen from Lloyd,' although free from signs of a partisan spirit (BRYDGES); 2nd ed., with the omission of the lives of the parliamentarians and substitution of others, 1684. 3. 'The Loyall Martyrology,' 1662, 8vo; 1665, 8vo; an appendix is entitled 'The Dregs of Treachery.' The work is dedicated to Sir John Robinson, lieutenant of the Tower of London. Besides forty-one 'loyal martyrs,' beginning with the Earl of Strafford, there are noticed 'Loyal persons slain,' 'Loyal Confessors,' 'Kings' Judges,' 'Accessory Regicides,' and 'Traytors executed since His Majesty's return.' 4. 'The Honour of the Merchant Taylors, wherein is set forth the Noble Acts, Valiant Deeds, and Heroic Performance of Merchant-Taylors in former Ages,' 1668, 8vo, with woodcuts (another edition, 1687, 4to). 5. 'New Help to Discourse; or Wit and Mirth intermixt with more serious Matters, by W. W.,' London, 2nd edit. 1672, and reissued 1680; 3rd edit. 1684, 12mo; 4th edit. 1696; 8th edit. 1721; 9th edit. 1733 (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 8th ser. ix. 489, x. 55). 6. 'Histories and Observations, Domestick or Foreign; or a Miscellany of Historical Rarities,' 1683, 8vo, dedicated to Sir Thomas Middleton; with new title, 'Historical Rarities and Curious Observations, Domestick and Foreign,' 1684, 8vo: a very miscellaneous collection of essays, including such topics as 'Memorials of Thomas Coriat' and 'Mount Etna in 1669.' 7. 'Lives of the most famous English Poets,' 1687, 8vo, dedicated to Francis Bradbury. The epistle to the reader shows some sympathy with poets and poetry, but Winstanley allowed his royalist prejudices to pervert his judgment so completely with regard to Milton that he wrote of him 'that his fame is gone out like a candle in a snuff and his memory will always stink' (p. 195). Edward Phillips, from whose 'Theatrum Poetarum' Winstanley freely borrowed without acknowledgment, is the subject of one memoir. Two hundred memoirs are supplied, the latest being Sir Roger L'Estrange. A copy in the British Museum has notes by Philip Bliss, including some transcribed from the manuscript of Bishop Percy.

An engraved portrait of Winstanley in an oval constructed of vines and barley was prefixed to later editions of his 'Loyall Martyrology,' with the date in the inscription '1667 æt. 39.' Another engraved portrait-bust standing between two pyramids was prefixed to his 'Lives of the Poets,' 1687.

The earliest volume published under the pseudonym of 'Poor Robin' was an almanac 'calculated from the meridian of Saffron Walden,' which is said to have been originally issued in 1661 or 1662. No copy earlier than 1663 now survives. It was taken over by the Stationers' Company, and it was continued annually by various hands till 1776. The identity of its original author has been disputed, but there is little doubt that he was William Winstanley. A claim put forward in behalf of the poet Robert Herrick is unworthy of serious attention. The discovery in the parish registers of Saffron Walden of the entry of the birth of one Robert Winstanley in 1646 (brother of Henry Winstanley [q. v.]) has led to the assumption that he, rather than his kinsman William Winstanley, was the writer of 'Poor Robin's' works, but it is very improbable that the almanacs, which date from 1662, were devised by a boy of sixteen; and apart from the resemblance between the names of Robin and Robert, there is no ground for associating Robert Winstanley with the 'Poor Robin' literature. On the other hand, William Winstanley is known to have assumed in other works than the almanac the pseudonym of 'Poor Robin,' and the verse with which the early issues of 'Poor Robin's Almanacs' are interspersed renders it probable on internal grounds that he was the inventor of that series. In 1667 a portrait of William Winstanley was subscribed 'Poor Robin,' with verses by Francis Kirkman, in a volume called 'Poor Robin's Jests, or the Compleat Jester' (*Huth Library Cat.*) This work, the most popular of 'Poor Robin's' productions apart from the almanac, was constantly reprinted. In an amended shape it was called 'England's Witty and Ingenious Jester, or the Merry Citizen and Jocular Countryman's Delightful Companion. In Two Parts. . . . By W. W., Gent.' (17th edit. 1718). 'W. W., Gent.,' are clearly William Winstanley's initials. An equally interesting volume in verse by 'Poor Robin,' in which the tone of John Taylor the water-poet is closely followed, was called 'Poor Robin's Perambulation from Saffron Walden to London performed this Month of July 1678' (London, 1678, 4to); the doggerel poem deals largely with the alehouses on the road, and may be assigned to William Winstanley.

Other works purporting to be by 'Poor

Robin' and attributable to Winstanley or his imitators are: 'Poor Robin's Pathway to Knowledge' (1663, 1685, 1688); 'Poor Robin's Character of France,' 1666; 'The Protestant Almanack,' Cambridge (1669 and following years); 'Speculum Papismi' (1669); 'Poor Robin's Observations upon Whitsun Holidays' (1670); 'Poor Robin's Parley with Dr. Wilde,' 1672, sheet in verse (Huth Library); 'Poor Robin's Character of a Dutchman,' 1672; 'Poor Robin's Collection of Ancient Prophecies,' 1672; 'Poor Robin's Dreams, commonly called Poor Charity' 1674 (sheet with cuts); 'Poor Robin 1677, or a Yea and Nay Almanac,' a burlesque on the quakers (annually continued till 1680); 'Poor Robin's Visions,' 1677; 'Poor Robin's Answer to Mr. Thomas Danson,' 1677; 'Poor Robin's Intelligence Reviv'd,' 1678; 'Four for a Penny,' 1678; 'A Scourge for Poor Robin,' 1678; 'Poor Robin's Prophecy,' 1678 (Brit. Mus.); 'Poor Robin's Dream . . . dialogue between . . . Dr. T[onge] and Capt. B[edloe],' 1681; 'The Female Ramblers,' 1683; 'Poor Robin's Hue and Cry after good Housekeeping,' 1687; 'Poor Robin's True Character of a Scold,' 1688 (reprinted at Totham Hall press, 1848); 'Curious Enquiries,' 1688; 'A Hue and Cry after Money,' 1689 (prose and verse); 'Hieroglyphia Sacra Oxoniensis,' 1702, a burlesque on the frontispiece to the Oxford almanac; 'New High Church turned Old Presbyterian,' 1709; 'The Merrie Exploits of Poor Robin, the Merrie Sadler of Walden,' n.d. (Pepysian Collection; reprinted Edinburgh, 1820, and Falkirk, 1822); 'Poor Robin's Creed,' n.d.

[Winstanley's Works; W. C. Hazlitt's Bibliographical Collections; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. vii. 320–1, a full bibliography of Poor Robin by H. Ecroyd Smith; Huth Libr. Cat.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; authorities cited.] S. L.

WINSTON, CHARLES (1814–1864), writer on glass-painting, born on 10 March 1814 at Lymington, Hampshire, was the eldest son of Benjamin Winston, rector of Farningham, Kent, by his wife Helen, daughter of Sir Thomas Reid, first baronet. His father, whose original name was Sandford, assumed that of Winston in accordance with a provision in the will of his maternal grandfather, Charles Winston, sometime attorney-general of Dominica. Having been educated at Farningham by his father and Weedon Butler, he became a student of the Inner Temple at the age of twenty, at first reading in the chambers of Samuel Warren [q. v.] He practised several years as a special pleader, and was called to the bar in 1845, after which he went the home circuit. He was much employed in arbitrations and drawing specifications of patents, his knowledge of machinery being much valued. He frequently acted as deputy county-court judge, particularly in Staffordshire for Serjeant Clarke.

Notwithstanding his large practice, Winston devoted much time to the study of the fine arts, more especially architecture and glass-painting. On the latter subject he became the leading English authority. Having in his youth made the acquaintance of Miller, the professional glass-painter, he applied the knowledge acquired from him in designing and assisting to construct a small coloured window in the chancel of Farningham church. He continued throughout his life to occupy himself with painting on glass in all its branches, theoretical and practical. The numerous tracings which he made of interesting and curious ancient glass were admitted by experts to have caught with great fidelity both the design and the colouring of the originals, and he was consulted in reference to the windows which were made for Glasgow Cathedral and St. Paul's. Towards the end of his life he gave himself up chiefly to the scientific side of his subject. He made numerous and elaborate chemical experiments with the assistance of his friend Charles Harwood Clarke, which led to a great improvement in the manufacture of coloured glass. He claimed also to have discovered the secret of the mediæval processes. At the same time he was strongly opposed to a servile imitation of mediæval models. A somewhat severe criticism of his opinions is contained in an article in the 'Edinburgh Review' for January 1867.

Winston was one of the earliest members of the Archæological Institute. His first published essay, an article on painted glass, appeared in volume i. of its journal. The nucleus of his first considerable work was a small manuscript circulated privately in 1838, in which he attempted to treat the subject of glass-painting by arranging it on the method of Thomas Rickman's 'Gothic Architecture.' In 1847, when further materials had been collected, he was persuaded by Parker to publish his results under the title of 'An Inquiry into the Differences of Style observable in Ancient Glass Paintings especially in England, with Hints on Glass Painting.' The second part of the work consists of plates executed by Philip Delamotte from Winston's own drawings. The work was reissued in 1867 with additional plates.

Winston's next publication was 'An In-

troduction to the Study of Painted Glass,' 1849, 8vo. His last work, issued posthumously in 1865, was 'Memoirs illustrative of the Art of Glass-Painting.' It is preceded by a biographical memoir with portrait, to which Winston's correspondence with Charles Heath Wilson [q. v.] between 1856 and 1864 is appended.

Winston died suddenly at his chambers in Harcourt Buildings, in the Temple, on 3 Oct. 1864. He had married, in the preceding May, Maria, youngest daughter of Philip Raoul Lempriere of Rozel Manor, Jersey. His collection of drawings was presented by his widow to the British Museum, after having been exhibited at the Arundel Society's rooms in 1865.

[Winston's Works; Gent. Mag. 1864, ii. 658–660; Catalogue of Drawings from Ancient Glass Paintings by Charles Winston, with brief Memoir by J. B. Waring, 1865.] G. Le G. N.

WINSTON, THOMAS (1575–1655), physician, son of Thomas Winston, a carpenter, of Painswick, Gloucestershire, and his wife Judith, daughter of Roger Lancaster of Hertfordshire, was born in 1575. He graduated M.A. at Clare Hall, Cambridge, in 1602, and continued a fellow of that college till 1617. He then studied medicine at Padua, where he attended the lectures of Fabricius ab Aquapendente, and at Basle, where he became a pupil of the celebrated Caspar Bauhin. He graduated M.D. at Padua, and was incorporated M.D. at Cambridge in 1608. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians in London on 9 March 1610, a candidate or member on 10 Sept. 1613, and was elected a fellow on 20 March 1615. He was ten times censor between 1622 and 1637. He was an active member of the Virginia Company, regularly attending its meetings in London until October 1621, and acting as one of the editors of 'A Declaration of the State of the Colonie and Affaires in Virginia,' published in 1620. He was elected professor of physic at Gresham College on 25 Oct. 1615, and held office till 1642. He then went suddenly to France, but returned in 1652. The speaker of the House of Commons, William Lenthall [q.v.], wrote to the Gresham committee on his behalf, and on 20 Aug. 1652 he was restored to his professorship, which he held till his death. He had a large practice as a physician, and always kept an apothecary, who followed him humbly. Meric Casaubon praises his learning (*Notes on Marci Antonii Meditationes*, 1634, p. 33). He died on 24 Oct. 1655, and after his death his 'Anatomy Lectures' were published in London in 1659 and 1664. They are well expressed, and show much anatomical reading as well as a practical acquaintance with the anatomy of man and of animals. He made no original discoveries, held the old erroneous opinion that there are openings in the septum between the ventricles, showed no acquaintance with Harvey's demonstration of the circulation, and believed that the arteries transmit vital spirit elaborated in the left ventricle as well as blood. He made no parade of learning, but was obviously well read in Galen and in Latin literature.

[Works; Ward's Gresham Professors; Munk's Coll. of Phys. vol. i.; Brown's Genesis of the United States.] N. M.

WINT, PETER de (1784–1849), landscape-painter. [See De Wint.]

WINTER, Sir EDWARD (1622?–1686), agent at Fort St. George (Madras), was the son of William Winter and great-grandson of Admiral Sir William Winter [q. v.] He was born in 1622 or 1623, and went to India about 1630, probably under the charge of an elder brother, Thomas, who was chief of the Masulipatam factory in 1647. In 1655 Edward Winter was appointed to the same post, but three years later he was dismissed, whereupon he returned to England, reaching London in the summer of 1660. He had amassed a considerable fortune, and, as he brought home his wife and family, he probably had no intention of going again to the east. The East India Company, however, in reorganising their affairs upon the grant of their new charter (1661), needed the services of an energetic man versed in the affairs of the Coromandel coast, and were willing to forget their former grievances against his private trading. Accordingly, by a commission dated 20 Feb. 1661–2, Winter (who had been knighted at Whitehall on the 13th of that month) was appointed agent at Fort St. George, on an agreement to serve for three years from the date of his arrival (22 Sept. 1662).

Before long, however, he was involved in a violent quarrel with his council, while serious accusations of fraud were made against him in the letters sent home. The result was seen in the appearance (June 1665) of a new agent, in the person of George Foxcroft, who had been instructed to take over the administration at once, and to inquire into the charges brought against Winter and others. Foxcroft appears to have been a weak man, wholly unfitted for such a task; but under the influence of Jeremy Sambrooke, one of the members of his council, he commenced with some show of vigour. The

native brokers, who were accused of complicity in the frauds, were arrested and imprisoned; while, although Winter was treated with exceptional respect, there were rumours of an intention to seize him and send him to England for trial. Always a headstrong and passionate man, Winter was easily induced to use his personal popularity for the purpose of delivering a counter-stroke. A pretext was found in some incautious expressions used at table a month previously; and on 14 Sept. the chaplain, Simon Smythes (who had married a kinswoman of Winter), preferred a charge of treason against the agent and his son, and demanded their arrest. Winter appeared in support, and claimed that, as second in council (the rank assigned him by the company until the expiry of his covenant), the direction of affairs had lapsed to him. Both charge and claim were indignantly scouted, and, on attempting to harangue the garrison, Winter was confined in the fort. Matters being thus brought to a crisis, Winter, with another member of the council and the chaplain, signed a warrant for the arrest of the two Foxcrofts, and early next morning they were seized by the commander of the soldiers, though not without a scuffle, in which one of the members of council was mortally wounded. Winter was now released and assumed the direction of affairs, and for nearly three years Madras, the head settlement on the eastern side of India, passed entirely from the control of the company.

It was not until January 1666–7 that the news of what had taken place reached London, together with a rumour that Winter intended, if hard pressed, to make over the fort to the Dutch. An application was at once made to the king for an order to Winter to surrender the fort; but the latter had active friends at court, and it was not until April, after an investigation by a committee of the privy council, that a letter to the desired effect was signed by Charles II. It was now too late for a ship to be despatched to Madras that year, and all that could be done was to send the documents overland from Surat to Masulipatam. This course was taken, but without avail, as Winter refused to acknowledge the authenticity of the papers forwarded to him. Thus matters remained till the following year, when the company despatched six vessels armed with the royal authority to use force if necessary to effect the reduction of the fort. Madras was reached on 21 May 1668, and Winter, realising that further resistance was hopeless, surrendered on the following day, on a guarantee that the lives and property of himself and his adherents should be respected. Foxcroft was now released and reinstated in the government.

By special order from the privy council Winter was permitted to remain for a time at Madras to settle his estate; and it was not until the beginning of 1672 that he embarked for England. Upon his arrival a long wrangle commenced with the company, large sums being claimed on both sides. Eventually the question was referred to the arbitration of Lord Shaftesbury, who in June 1674 awarded Winter 6,000*l*. Later in the year Winter applied for permission to return to India to collect certain debts; but the company required so heavy a security that the idea was dropped.

Winter now settled down quietly at York House, Battersea. He appears to have purchased some plantations in Jamaica, and he also possessed property at Portsea. He died on 2 March 1685–6, and was buried in the parish church, where a handsome monument to his memory is still to be seen. The inscription is given (incorrectly) in Seymour's 'Survey of London,' 1735, and the monument itself is figured in Smith's 'Antiquities of London,' 1791. A bust of Winter, which surmounts the memorial, is the only likeness known. In his commission as agent Winter is styled knight and baronet, and he constantly used the double title during the period of his administration at Madras. He seems, however, to have had no right to the higher title, and it is not claimed in the inscription on his tomb.

He was twice married. The name of his first wife (whom he married in the East Indies) has not been traced; his second wife, whom he married on 20 Sept. 1682, was Emma Withe or Wyeth, widow (Chester, *London Marriage Licences*, 1491), daughter of Richard Howe of Norfolk. His will (Somerset House, Lloyd, 51) mentions a son Edward and two daughters, married in the East Indies, who apparently predeceased him.

[India Office Records, especially the Court Minutes of the East India Company and the correspondence with Madras; East Indies series in Record Office, vol. vii.; Bruce's Annals of the East India Company, vol. ii.; Diary of William Hedges (Hakluyt Society), vols. ii. and iii.; Wilson's Early Annals of the English in Bengal, i. 37–44; Winter's monument at Battersea and that of his brother in Fulham church.] W. F.

WINTER, Sir JOHN (1600?–1673?) secretary to Queen Henrietta Maria, born probably about 1600, was son and heir of Sir Edward Winter of Lydney, Gloucestershire, by his wife Anne, daughter of Edward

Somerset, fourth earl of Worcester [q. v.], whom he married on 11 Aug. 1595 (*Visitation of Gloucestershire*, Harl. Soc. p. 279; cf. *Hatfield MSS.* v. 379–80). Sir William Winter [q. v.], the admiral, was his grandfather, and Thomas Winter [q. v.], the 'gunpowder-plot' conspirator, was a relative.

John's career was dominated by the influence of his first cousin, Edward Somerset, second marquis of Worcester [q. v.], whose addiction to Roman catholic ideas and mechanical experiments he shared; he seems to have been a ward of the king (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1619–23, p. 159). In June 1624 the government was informed of a great store of powder and ammunition kept at Raglan Castle (belonging to the Earl of Worcester) by John Winter and other papists (*ib.* 1623–5, p. 288). No importance was apparently attached to the report, for Winter was knighted on 7 Aug. following. He was mainly occupied in managing the ironworks and forestry in the Forest of Dean which he, like his father, leased from the king. They were evidently a source of great wealth, for during his eleven years' rule without parliamentary supplies Charles borrowed largely of Winter, who was also involved in prolonged litigation with his colessees (cf. *ib.* 1633–4 p. 576, 1635 p. 309, 1635–6 pp. 23–4, 77; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. App. pp. 26, 45, 71, 74, 86, 89, 5th Rep. App. pp. 69, 71). His position brought him into contact with the riots at Skimmington in 1631 against the king's enclosures in the Forest of Dean, and as a reward for his suppression of the movement he was made deputy-lieutenant (*ib.* 1636–7, p. 268). Finally, on 21 March 1640, he was granted eighteen thousand acres in the forest on consideration of paying 10,000*l.* at once, 16,000*l.* annually for six years, and a permanent fee-farm rent of 1,950*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Want of money was Charles's primary motive in parting with these lands, which, besides containing the ironworks, were also the principal source of timber for the navy.

Meanwhile, in 1633, Winter had become an adventurer in, and member of the council of, the Fishing Company, which was part of Charles's attempt to enforce his supremacy in the Narrow Seas against the Dutch. In May 1638 he was, although 'a man never thought of,' appointed secretary to Queen Henrietta Maria (*Strafford Letters*, ii. 166), his nomination being taken as a proof that Charles had yielded to the queen's demand for Roman catholic servants. He was also made master of requests to the queen with a salary of 200*l.*, double that of an ordinary master; his function was probably not to decide matters in litigation, but to 'investigate petitions for personal satisfaction' (Leadam, *Court of Requests*, 1897, p. li).

Winter was one of the group, including Sir Kenelm Digby [q. v.] and Walter Montagu [q. v.], whose zeal for their faith was at least equal to their loyalty. During the troubles in the Forest of Dean his Roman catholicism had been charged against him, and Charles had in 1637 ordered that no indictment should be brought against him or his wife on account of their recusancy. In November 1640 in a popular squib his relationship to the gunpowder plotters was pointed out, and he was accused of having written for aid to the pope in the previous August (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1640–1, pp. 126–7, cf. *ib.* 1639–40, p. 246). On 27 Jan. 1640–1 the House of Commons required his attendance to give an account of the money collected from Roman catholics for the war of 1639 (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 74; Gardiner, ix. 269), and on 16 March following petitioned for his removal from court. Charles paid no heed, and on 26 May a committee of the commons was appointed to administer to him the oaths of allegiance and supremacy (*Journals*, ii. 106, 158). On 15 Feb. 1641–2 his removal from court was voted, he being 'of evil fame and disaffected to the public peace and prosperity of the kingdom' (*ib.* ii. 433; Clarendon, *Rebellion*, bk. iv. § 222). On 16 March the house declared him unfit by reason of his recusancy to 'hold his bargain in the Forest of Dean,' and appointed a committee to examine his accounts; it failed to collect sufficient evidence for his indictment (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1641–3, p. 353), but on 22 July required his attendance at the painted chamber.

In that month, however, Winter appears to have joined Hertford and Sir Ralph (afterwards Lord) Hopton [q. v.] in Somerset, and accompanied them during their campaign in the west. He, Hopton, and Sir John Stawell [q. v.] are said to have been arrested at Falmouth, brought to the commons' bar on 14 Oct., declared delinquents, and committed to the Tower (*The Examination of Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir John Winter, and Sir John Stowell*, London, 1642, 4to). The commons' journals do not confirm this statement, nor is it clear how Winter obtained his liberty, for early in 1643 he was lieutenant-colonel of the Welsh force raised by the Marquis of Worcester to oppose the parliamentarians in Gloucestershire. He strongly fortified his house at Lydney, and 'nimble in inferior businesses, and delighted rather in petty and cunning contrivances than in gallantry, he 'maintained his den as the plague of the

forest and a goad in the side of this [the Gloucester] garrison' (CORBET, *Military Government of Gloucester*, 1645, pp. 26, 38, 59, 60). His 'iron mills and furnaces were the main strength of his estate and garrison' (*ib.* p. 89), and for more than two years he carried on with varying success this guerilla warfare. On 15 Oct. 1644 he was defeated at Tidenham, and 'forced down' a cliff two hundred feet high to the river, where he escaped in a small boat; subsequent legends declared that he leaped the whole distance, and the spot became known as 'Winter's Leap' (*ib.* pp. 113–17; ATKYNS, *Gloucestershire*, p. 282; RUDDER, p. 762). Eventually he was so hard pressed by (Sir) Edward Massey [q. v.] that in April 1645 he fired his house at Lydney and retired to Chepstow, of which he was for a time governor with three hundred men under his command (SYMONDS, *Diary*, p. 205; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1644–5, pp. 42, 112, 301, 332; CORBET, passim). Thence he made his way to Charles at Oxford, and was by him sent to Henrietta Maria at St. Germains, where he had arrived in November (*Cal. Clarendon MSS.* i. 287).

Winter returned to England probably in 1646, and on 7 Nov. 1648 was excluded from pardon by the House of Commons. The lords, however, disagreed (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 71, 76, 78), and in February 1648–9, after Charles I's execution, Winter was selected as envoy to the Irish Roman catholics with the idea of extending some toleration to them and thus preventing their alliance with the royalists in Ireland (GARDINER, *Commonwealth and Protectorate*, i. 91, 93; CARTE, *Original Letters*, i. 224; *Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 8). The project came to nothing, and on 15 March the commons ordered Winter's banishment and the confiscation of his estates, which were given to Massey (*Journals*, vi. 164–5). He was allowed reasonable time to leave the country, but, failing to do so, he was arrested on 31 Aug. and committed to the Tower (*ib.* vi. 189; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50, p. 295; GARDINER, i. 192). On 6 May 1651 he was allowed the liberty of the Tower, and was offered leave to go abroad if he would make his submission to parliament. He refused, and on 17 Dec. 1652 was sent back to the Tower. Gradually, however, his confinement was relaxed, and on 14 Oct. 1653 he was allowed to reside anywhere within thirty miles of London. He employed his liberty and leisure in making experiments 'to char sea coal,' and Evelyn saw his works at Greenwich ferry in 1656 (*Diary*, i. 316, iii. 17). From the description he gives, Winter's idea was merely the production of coke, which, though profitable as a by-product of gas, can scarcely have been lucrative to Winter, who, however, set great store by it, and after the Restoration procured a monopoly for the invention.

In June 1660 he went to France to prepare for the queen dowager's return, and he retained his office as her secretary till her death in 1669. His remaining years were chiefly spent on his ironworks and forestry in Gloucestershire, and in litigation and other proceedings relating to them. His provision of timber for the navy brought him into frequent contact with Pepys, who thought him 'a man of fine parts' (*Diary*, ed. Braybrooke, i. 372, ii. 18, 176, 445, iii. 428, iv. 30). He is said to have been a 'great depredator' of the Forest of Dean, but as a colliery manager he was apparently successful. On 24 Feb. 1671–2 one of Williamson's correspondents wrote: 'The famous coal delfe near this city [Coventry], where so many thousands of pounds have been buried and so many undertakers ruined, is now by Sir John Winter's management brought into very hopeful condition, they getting coals in plenty' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1671–2, pp. 159, 181).

Winter died about 1673, leaving, by his wife Mary, several children, of whom the eldest, Sir Charles (*d.* 1698), succeeded him at Lydney. He was author of 'A True Narrative concerning the Woods and Ironworks of the Forest of Deane' (see WASHBOURNE, *Bibl. Gloucestr.* p. cxxviii), and of 'Observations on the Oath of Supremacy,' published posthumously (London, 1676, 4to), in which he maintained that taking the oath was compatible with Roman catholic orthodoxy. He also was to some extent a patron of literature, and John Tatham [q. v.], in dedicating his 'Fancies Theater' in 1640, describes him as 'the most worthy Mæcenas' (cf. BRYDGES, *Censura Lit.* ix. 360).

[Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1623–72, passim; Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Rep. App. passim, 5th Rep. App. passim, 7th Rep. App. p. 486, 8th Rep. App. p. 124, 9th Rep. App. pp. 296, 297, 10th Rep. App. i. 55, 12th Rep. App. i. 294, 474, ii. 231, 275, 305, 13th Rep. App. ii. 249; Buccleuch MSS. i. 479; Strafford Letters, ii. 166; Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 5716 f. 11, 1891 ff. 306, 308, 324; Journals of the House of Lords and House of Commons, passim; Cal. Clarendon State Papers, i. 287, 305, ii. 8; Thurloe's State Papers; Corbet's Military Gov. of Gloucester, 1645; Washbourne's Bibl. Gloucestr. passim; Dr. George Leyburn's Memoirs, 1722; Sanderson's Hist. of Charles I; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 59; Dircks's Life of the Marquis of Worcester, pp. 63–4; Metcalf's Book of Knights;

Off. Ret. Members of Parl.; Atkyns's Gloucestershire, p. 282; Rudder's Gloucestershire, pp. 527, 762; Camden Soc. Misc. vol. viii.; H. G. Nicholls's Personalities of the Forest of Dean, 1863, pp. 112–27; Webb's Civil War in Herefordshire, 1879, passim; J. R. Phillips's Civil War in Wales, 1874, i. 257, 270, ii. 139; tracts by, and relating to, Winter in Brit. Mus. Libr.] A. F. P.

WINTER, SAMUEL, D.D. (1603–1666), provost of Trinity College, Dublin, son of Christopher Winter, a yeoman from Oxfordshire, was born at Temple Balsall, a chapelry in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire, in 1603. He early received religious impressions from the preaching of Slader, a puritan divine for whom his father had obtained the neighbouring chapel of Knowle. His mind being bent on the ministry, his father sent him in 1617 to King Henry VIII's school, Coventry, where Dugdale was his contemporary under James Cranford [see under CRANFORD, JAMES]. He proceeded to Queens' College, Cambridge, his tutor being John Preston, D.D. [q. v.] After graduating M.A., he placed himself under John Cotton (1585–1652), vicar of Boston, Lincolnshire, with a view to preparation for the ministry. Cotton found him a rich wife, and made him, in ecclesiastical theory, an independent. Recovering from a dangerous fever, he became perpetual curate of Woodborough, Nottinghamshire, developing there a considerable gift of preaching. He obtained a lectureship at York. but, owing to the civil war, left it in 1642 for the vicarage of Cottingham, East Riding, worth 400*l.* a year. Here he organised a church on the congregational model. With the leave of his church (URWICK, p. 57; the *Life*, 1671, erroneously says that he resigned his living), he went to Ireland as chaplain to the four parliamentary commissioners. They paid him 100*l.* a year, afterwards increased to 200*l.* He went about the country with them, preaching when in Dublin at Christ Church Cathedral, and adding a morning lecture at St. Nicholas's, to which he attracted the poor by a distribution of 'white loaves' after sermon.

On or before 3 Sept. 1651 the commissioners appointed him provost of Trinity College, in succession to Anthony Martin, bishop of Meath, who died of the plague in 1650. On 18 Nov. 1651 he performed the acts for B.D. On 3 June 1652 his appointment as provost was confirmed by Oliver Cromwell. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by special grace on 17 Aug. 1654, Henry Jones (1605–1682) [q. v.], bishop of Clogher, being vice-chancellor. Winter looked carefully after the college estates, making distant journeys for the purpose; he secured the appointment (24 Nov. 1656) of a lecturer in Hebrew, John Sterne or Stearne (1624–1669) [q. v.]; he made Greek and Hebrew imperative subjects (14 June 1659) for the B.A. degree, and he imported men of learning from England as fellows. He remitted none of his preaching engagements, adding a voluntary lecture every three weeks at Maynooth. Baxter's friend, John Bridges, induced him in 1655 to take the lead in forming a clerical association in which independents, presbyterians, and episcopalians could meet in amity (*Reliquiæ Baxterianæ*, 1696, ii. 169).

Richard Cromwell's parliament summoned Winter to London (13 Aug. 1659). He was retained as provost, and elected (28 Nov.) divinity lecturer. But on 29 March 1660 he was called upon by the 'general convention of Ireland,' on the petition of 'several of the scholars,' to produce the charter of the college, and a copy of the statutory oath to be taken by provosts. This oath Winter had not taken, and this circumstance seems to have been used by the 'general convention' as a means of setting him aside, the real ground being his politics as an independent (CARTE, *Ormonde*, 1736, ii. 200). The date at which Winter left Ireland is not certain. The college was in his debt, and the money he had advanced was never fully repaid. The government of the college was entrusted (6 Nov.) to Thomas Seele, a senior fellow, who was admitted provost on 19 Jan. 1661. The independent church which he had formed at St. Nicholas's was ministered to by Samuel Mather [q. v.], and is the church to the ministry of which James Martineau was ordained in 1828.

Henceforth Winter had no fixed abode, spending his time with friends at Chester and Coventry, and with his wife's relatives in Hertfordshire and Rutland. He fell ill on a fast day (13 Oct. 1666) in Rutland, preached privately the next Sunday, and then took to his bed, dying on 24 Oct. 1666. He was buried at South Luffenham, Rutland. He left 'a plentiful estate,' due to the good management of his second wife. His first wife was Anne Beeston (or Bestoe), by whom he had five sons. Three years after her death at Cottingham he married (before 1650) Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Weaver, a woman of some property, and with strong anabaptist leanings. He published 'The Summe of Diverse Sermons preached in Dublin,' Dublin, 1656, 8vo (in favour of infant baptism). He was one of several joint authors of the life (1657) of John Murcot [q. v.]

[Life, 1671, by J. W. (probably his brother-in-law, Weaver); reproduced in great part in Clarke's Lives of Eminent Persons, 1683, i. 95; much abridged in Calamy's Account, 1713, p. 544; Calamy's Continuation, 1727, ii. 721; also abridged in Middleton's Biographia Evangelica, 1784, iii. 387 (with additions), and in Colvile's Worthies of Warwickshire, 1870, p. 831; Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, 1696; Armstrong's App. to Martineau's Ordination Service, 1829, p. 78; Pishey Thompson's Hist. of Boston, 1856, p. 784; Reid's Hist. of Presbyterian Church in Ireland (Killen), 1871, p. 556; Stubbs's Hist. of Univ. of Dublin, 1889, pp. 89 sq.; Urwick's Early Hist. of Trin. Coll. Dublin, 1892, pp. 57 sq.] A. G.

WINTER or **WINTOUR, THOMAS** (1572–1606), conspirator, born in 1572, was a younger brother of Robert Winter of Huddington, Worcestershire. They were descended from Wintor, the castellan of Carnarvon, their name being originally Gwyntour, and their crest a falcon mounted on a white tower. The family settled at Wych in the reign of Edward I, and there remained till Roger Wintor in the reign of Henry VI married the coheiress of Huddington and Cassy (Nash, *Worcestershire*, i. 591). George Winter, the father of Robert and Thomas by his first wife, Jane Ingleby, was the son of Robert Winter of Cavewell, Gloucestershire, by Catherine, daughter of Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton, Warwickshire (Foley, *Records*, vi. 573). The two brothers were thus related to both Robert Catesby [q. v.] and Francis Tresham [q. v.] Their sister married John Grant of Norbrook, Warwickshire, another of the gunpowder plotters.

Thomas was a short man, but 'strong and comely, and very valiant,' says his contemporary, Father Gerard, who adds that he had spent his youth well, was 'very devout and zealous in his faith, and careful to come often to the sacraments' (Gerard, *Narrative*, p. 58). For several years he served in the Netherlands, fighting in the army of the estates against Spain; but he had apparently quitted this service from religious scruples. He afterwards became secretary or agent of William Parker, fourth lord Monteagle [q.v.] He was an able man, an accomplished linguist, and was acquainted with foreign diplomatists. He was an inseparable friend of Catesby. A few weeks before Christmas 1600 he visited Rome for the jubilee. A Mr. Winter from Worcestershire is entered in the 'Pilgrims' Book' of the English College at Rome as having lodged there thirteen days from 24 Feb. 1601. In January 1602 Lord Monteagle and Catesby arranged that he should go into Spain to propose to Philip III an invasion of England in the following spring. The details of this negotiation are imperfectly known. A full statement written by Winter regarding his share in it was never made public, and is no longer extant; and the information extorted from Fawkes was at second hand. Winter, with Catesby and Tresham, had discussed the mission with Father Henry Garnet [q. v.] at White Webbs, a favourite resort of the Jesuits, ten miles north of London; but Garnet, while he confessed to having written of the business to Father Joseph Cresswell [q. v.] in Spain, declared that he then believed its object was simply to obtain money for distressed catholics. Winter was accompanied on his journey by Father Oswald Greenway or Tesimond [q. v.] He spent some months at the Spanish court, but the political negotiations entrusted to him seem to have passed into the hands of Cresswell, who professed to be the representative of English catholics in Spain. Cresswell in the winter of 1602–3 urgently and persistently pressed upon the Spanish king the need of immediate intervention by arms to prevent the accession of James on the death of Elizabeth, which might take place at any moment. The plan of the Anglo-Spanish faction at that time (*i.e.* since July 1600) was to adopt as candidate for the English throne the infanta, with her husband the Archduke Albert, sovereigns of the Netherlands. Cresswell was kept waiting three months for his answer, when, on the advice of the Count Olivares (2 March 1603), it was resolved to drop the infanta as impracticable and to suggest to the English catholics that they should elect from their countrymen a candidate whom Spain would, on certain conditions, support (Martin Hume, *Sir Walter Ralegh*, 1897, pp. 235–9). Winter had returned to England before this decision had been formally announced.

Sir E. Coke declared (on the evidence of Fawkes) that Winter came 'laden with hopes' and with the promise of the Spanish king to send an army into Milford Haven and to contribute to the enterprise 100,000 crowns. But such report as Winter could give of the drift of Spanish policy may rather have added to the disappointment of his friends. He told Garnet, however, that Philip desired to have immediate information of the death of the queen. Meanwhile Garnet had shown to Winter, as well as to Catesby, Percy, and Father Oldcorne, the two briefs from Rome bidding catholics to withstand the succession of any one not a zealous catholic. With this on his mind, Catesby, after the accession of James, conceived the

gunpowder plot, and on All Saints' 1603 sent for Thomas Winter, who was then with his brother at Huddington. Winter, however, was not able to meet his friend till January 1604, when he found him in the company of John Wright. It was then that Catesby propounded to Winter, and probably to Wright, his plan 'at one instant to deliver us from all our bonds without any foreign help.' On Winter making difficulties, Catesby suggested his going over to Flanders to see Juan de Velasco, the constable of Castile, who had arrived at Brussels about the middle of January to negotiate peace with England. Winter was to learn what the constable could or could not do to obtain toleration for catholics, and was to bring Fawkes over to England. Winter visited the constable with Hugh Owen, and, being convinced that no help could be expected from Spain, was introduced by Sir William Stanley (1548–1630) [q. v.] to Fawkes, whom he took back with him to London about Easter-time. The oath of secrecy was then taken by the three men, together with Percy and Wright, and the details of the plot communicated to them by Catesby.

Winter took a prominent part in the working of the mine under the parliament house, and afterwards in introducing powder into the cellar. The news of the Monteagle letter and the probable discovery of the plot reached him on Sunday, 27 Oct. 1605. He at once went to White Webbs, whither several of his confederates had retired, and tried in vain to persuade Catesby to save himself by flight. On the 31st he returned to London. On 4 Nov. Catesby rode away towards the appointed meeting-place at Dunchurch. Winter himself courageously remained behind till, on the morning of the 5th, fully satisfied that all was discovered, he followed his friends, overtaking Catesby at Huddington on Wednesday night, 6 Nov. The next evening the company of conspirators went to Stephen Littleton's at Holbeche, and there, on the morning of the 8th, prepared to resist the sheriff's officers who were in pursuit. In the encounter which followed Winter was the first struck, being shot by an arrow from a crossbow, which deprived him of the use of his arm; while Catesby, crying out, 'Stand by me, Tom, and we will die together!' fell mortally wounded. Winter was seized and carried prisoner to the Tower. He was the only one of the five original workers in the mine, besides Fawkes, who was in the hands of the government.

There is no evidence that Winter was subjected to torture. But on 21 Nov. Sir William Waad [q.v.], lieutenant of the Tower, wrote to Salisbury that 'Thomas Winter doth find his hand so strong, as after dinner he will settle himself to write that he hath verbally declared to your lordship, adding what he shall remember.' The confession which Winter actually made (extant at Hatfield and transcribed in *Brit. Mus. Addit. MS.* 6178) appears to have been originally written and dated on the 23rd, was perhaps exhibited before the commissioners, and was confirmed by Winter two days later, when it was endorsed by the attorney-general as 'delivered by Thomas Winter, all written with his own hand, Nov. 25, 1605.' On the 26th Waad reported moreover that 'Thomas Winter hath set down in writing of his own hand the whole course of his employment with Spain, which I send to your lordship herein enclosed' (cf. *Brit. Mus. Addit. MS.* 6178, pp. 581, 601). This last document, as has been said, has unfortunately disappeared, though a trace of it remains in the shape of a memorandum or note, dated the 25th, mentioning that Monteagle, Catesby, and Tresham were the projectors of this Spanish mission. Winter, with seven other conspirators, including his brother Robert, was put upon his trial on 27 Jan. 1606. On his condemnation he only begged that he might be hanged both for his brother and for himself. He was executed on Friday, 31 Jan.

The genuineness of Winter's confession has recently been disputed by Father Gerard, S.J., in his several ingenious attempts to throw doubt on the whole traditional story of the plot. The main features of the plot, indeed, rest upon evidence independent of that of Winter, but his confession, a long and important document of eight closely written folio pages, contains a connected narrative of the whole course of the conspiracy, with many picturesque incidents not found elsewhere. It would be out of place to enter into a detailed discussion of the question here. Father Gerard's principal arguments are that the confession is signed 'Winter,' not 'Wintour,' as in all other acknowledged signatures; that the handwriting is suspiciously similar to that of Winter before, but not after, the injury to his arm; and that the numerous corrections and erasures indicate the work of a forger copying a draft submitted to him. On the other hand, the difficulties in supposing such a forgery on the part of the government are overwhelming. Not only would Waad, Sir E. Coke, and Salisbury be implicated, but all the commissioners whose names are set down as attesting it in the printed copies published to the world, and three of these commis-

sioners were catholics or friendly to catholics. There is no reasonable motive to be assigned for such a superfluous and dangerous crime. There was evidence enough to hang the conspirators without it. The confession contains statements which the government would not think of putting into their mouths; and, on the other hand, it contains nothing of what the government most keenly desiderated—evidence to incriminate the priests. There was, moreover, no object in forging Winter's handwriting, seeing that no use was to be made of the original. The king himself was shown only a copy. The corrections and erasures referred to, besides being characteristic of Winter's writing, are in this case clearly those of an author, not of a copyist or forger. Indeed the one striking instance of apparent parablepsy, or skipping, adduced by Father Gerard—viz. that of writing inadvertently and afterwards erasing the word 'reasons' (which would make no sense as it stands, but occurs in its proper place, about the space of a line's length further on)—is rather a proof of genuineness. The word is plainly not 'reasons' but 'tearms,' which the writer erased to substitute 'oath.' The single unexplained difficulty is the unusual spelling of the signature, a difficulty which is far from being lessened by attributing it to an expert forger, who would certainly have before him specimens of Winter's usual signature.

Robert Winter (*d.* 1606), married to Gertrude, daughter of John Talbot of Grafton, is, as might be expected, not mentioned in connection with the conspiracy in his brother's confession. He was, however, admitted to the plot, together with his brother-in-law, John Grant, at Oxford by Thomas Winter and Catesby early in 1605, when the increasing cost of the undertaking required the aid of more wealthy confederates. He did not work at the mine, and the chief interest of his career lies in the adventures and hardships which he underwent after his flight from Holbeche ('A true historicall relation,' *Harl. MS.* 360; extracts in Jardine, ii. 89). On 6 Nov. the conspirators had spent some time at his house at Huddington. They thence rode to Holbeche, where Robert, less resolute than his younger brother, stole away before the encounter with the sheriff's men. In company with Stephen Littleton, he hid for two months in barns and poor houses in Worcestershire, and was finally run to earth at Hagley, the house of Humphrey Littleton. A proclamation had been issued for his capture on 18 Nov. He was in the Tower and under examination on 17 Jan., and on the 21st wrote a long letter to the commissioners (printed by Jardine, ii. 147) relating his share in the conspiracy. He was executed on 30 Jan., the day before his brother Thomas. Both brothers are depicted in Pass's engraving *ad vivum* of the gunpowder plot conspirators, now in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

John Winter, son of George, by his second wife, Elizabeth Bourne (Foley, *ib.*), was arraigned and condemned for conspiracy with his two half-brothers, but was executed at Worcester with Father Oldcorne and others on 7 April 1606.

[Besides Jardine's Narrative and other books already referred to, see Tierney's Dodd, iv. 7–9, 35–65, lii–liv; Condition of Catholics in the Reign of James I, containing Father Gerard's Narrative, edited by Father Morris, S.J., 1871; the Life of a Conspirator, being a biography of Sir Everard Digby, by one of his Descendants, 1895 (a carefully written and important book); Traditional History and the Spanish Treason of 1601–3, by the Rev. John Gerard (reprinted from the Month), 1896; What was the Gunpowder Plot? The traditional story tested by critical evidence, by John Gerard, S.J., 1897; What the Gunpowder Plot was (an answer to the preceding), by S. R. Gardiner, 1897; The Gunpowder Plot and Gunpowder Plotters, in reply to Professor Gardiner, by John Gerard, S.J., 1897; Thomas Winter's Confession and the Gunpowder Plot (with facsimiles), by the same; Letters in the Athenæum on Winter's Confession, by S. R. Gardiner, 26 Nov. 1897 and 10 Sept. 1898.] T. G. L.

WINTER, THOMAS (1795–1851), pugilist, styled 'Tom Spring,' was born at Witchend, near Fownhope, Herefordshire, on 22 Feb. 1795, his father being a butcher with a large business. After serving in his father's trade he, at the age of seventeen, made discovery of his fighting powers by gaining an unexpected victory over a local bully named Hollands. Two years later, in 1814, he accepted a challenge to fight Henley, a local boxer of repute, and vanquished him after eleven rounds. From this time he definitively took up boxing as a profession, and assumed the name of Tom Spring. Early in 1817 he went up to London, and on 9 Sept. met at Moulsey Hirst a Yorkshireman named Stringer, the stakes being forty guineas and a prize given by the Pugilistic Club. Spring won the match with some ease in thirty-nine minutes, after twenty-nine rounds, the last of which was said to have been the severest ever seen. He next fought the celebrated Ned Painter for two hundred guineas on Mickleham Downs on 1 April 1818, and achieved a victory after thirty-one rounds [see Painter, Edward]. Later in the year, on 1 Aug., he

met Painter a second time at Russia Farm. This was the one and only occasion on which he lost a match. By a chance blow he lost the sight of one eye, and bore a scar for the rest of his life. His reputation was firmly established after his next encounter, when, on 4 May 1819, at Crawley Down, he fought seventy-one rounds with Carter, during which the ropes were broken and both combatants went down several times. Spring won the victory by opposing science to the old-fashioned heavy hitting. He now went on a sparring tour in the west, in company with his friend Tom Cribb [q. v.], the champion. On his return he won an easy victory over Ben Burn on Wimbledon Common (20 Dec. 1819). A third match with Painter was arranged, but fell through, Painter forfeiting the stakes. Spring again met Burn on Epsom Downs (16 May 1820), and, though out of condition, once more displayed the superiority of his method. On 27 June of the same year he won a purse of 20*l.* for a fight with Joshua Hudson at Moulsey Hirst. On 20 Feb. 1821 he met and vanquished in twenty-six rounds, lasting fifty-five minutes, Tom Oliver [q. v.], winning 200*l.* After Cribb's retirement Spring claimed the championship of England, and challenged all comers for three months on 25 March 1821. He now married and retired for a time from the ring, in order to keep the Weymouth Arms in Weymouth Street, Portman Square. Early in 1823 he and Shelton underwent a week's imprisonment in default of bail for having acted as umpires in a match between Daniel Watts and James Smith on the Downs, near Brighton, when Smith died from congestion of the brain.

On 20 May 1823 Spring recommenced his career by fighting Neat of Bristol on Hinckley Down, near Andover, a match which had long hung fire, though eagerly desired by the boxing world. Spring won after eight rounds in thirty-seven minutes. He closed his career by winning two other victories and the sum of 1,000*l.* within the year. On 24 Jan. he met Langan, an Irishman, on the race-course at Worcester, the stakes being 300*l.* a side. Before the contest fifteen hundred people were thrown to the ground by the collapse of the grand stand, twenty being seriously injured. A severe and confused fight lasted two hours and twenty-nine minutes, and at the seventy-seventh round Langan was insensible. A long correspondence followed between the principals and their supporters in the pages of 'Pierce Egan's Life in London,' the defeated party contesting the validity of the victory. On 8 June, however, a second contest took place on a raised platform at Birdham Bridge, near Chichester, the stakes being five hundred guineas a side. The fight, which was declared 'one of the fairest battles ever witnessed,' lasted an hour and forty-nine minutes, and Spring again showed his superiority. He behaved with great humanity, and his opponent with incredible pluck. Not less than twenty thousand people are said to have been present. Spring now finally retired from the ring. He first kept the Booth Hall tavern at Hereford, till in 1828 he took over from Tom Belcher the Castle tavern, Holborn, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1823 he received from the townsmen in Hereford a handsome vase as a testimonial, and in April 1824 was presented with a silver cup at Manchester. In 1846, at a dinner presided over by Vincent George Dowling [q. v.], he was further presented by his admirers with a money testimonial and a silver gallon tankard.

Spring had a fine figure and a remarkable face and forehead. In his early years he stood as a model at the Royal Academy. His height was five feet eleven and a half inches, but he made it equal to more than six feet. His fighting weight was thirteen stone two pounds. He bore a high character for honesty and humanity, and his universal popularity is attested by a doggerel elegy, 'The Life and Death of Thomas Winter Spring.' He died of dropsy and heart disease at the Castle, Holborn, on 20 Aug. 1851, and was buried in Norwood cemetery, where there is a monument to him. He left one surviving son, who bore his father's name.

[Bell's Life in London, 24 Aug. 1851; Miles's Pugilistica (with portrait after G. Sharples, 1822, and other illustrations), ii. 1–51; The Great Battle between Spring and Langan (second fight), illustrated, 1824; Fistiana, pp. 115, 116; Gent. Mag. 1851, ii. 662–3.] G. Le G. N.

WINTER, or correctly **WYNTER**, Sir WILLIAM (*d.* 1589), admiral, of an old Brecknock family, was the elder son of John Wynter (*d.* 1546), merchant and sea-captain of Bristol, and (1545–6) treasurer of the navy. His mother was Alice, daughter and heiress of William Tirrey of Cork. His sister Agnes was second wife of Dr. Thomas Wilson (1525?–1581) [q. v.] It has been suggested that he was a near kinsman, possibly a brother, of Wolsey's mistress, the mother of Thomas Wynter [see under Wolsey, Thomas]. There is no evidence of this, though the friendly correspondence between Thomas Cromwell and John Wynter lends some support to the idea. William may be presumed to have served some sort of an apprenticeship to the sea under his father.

At an early age he entered the service of the crown; in 1544 he was in the expedition, carried in 260 ships, which burned Leith and Edinburgh; in 1545 in the fleet in the Channel under Lord Lisle [see DUDLEY, JOHN, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND]; in the expedition to Scotland, under the protector Somerset in 1547; and 'the journeys to the islands of Guernsey and Jersey' in 1549 (*Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, ii. 311). On 8 July 1549 he was appointed surveyor of the navy in succession to Benjamin Gonson; and in August 1550 he superintended the removal of the ships from Portsmouth to Gillingham. In 1552 he commanded the Minion when she captured a French ship, as a reward for which 100*l.* was given to be divided among her crew of three hundred men. In 1553 he voyaged in the Levant. On 2 Nov. 1557 he was appointed master of the ordnance of the navy, which office, in addition to that of surveyor of the navy, he held for the rest of his life. In 1558 he was with the fleet under Edward Fiennes de Clinton (afterwards Earl of Lincoln [q. v.]) when it burnt Conquêt. In 1559 he commanded the fleet sent to the Forth with orders to watch for the French squadron and prevent any Frenchmen being landed in Scotland (cf. *Cal. Hatfield MSS.* vol. i.)

On 12 Nov. 1561 he bought the manor of Lydney in Gloucestershire from the Earl of Pembroke (FOSBROOKE, *Gloucestershire*, ii. 193), laying the foundation of his connection with Gloucestershire, which other later purchases strengthened. In 1563 he was, again with Clinton, in the fleet off Havre. On 12 Aug. 1573 he was knighted. In 1580 he commanded the squadron off Smerwick, and effectually prevented the escape of the Italian pirates. In 1588 he commanded, under Lord Henry Seymour, in the Narrow Seas, and joined the main fleet under Lord Howard off Calais on 27 July in time to propose the plan of driving the Spaniards from their anchorage by fireships, and to take a brilliant part in the battle off Gravelines on the 29th. 'My fortune,' he wrote to Walsingham, 'was to make choice to charge their starboard wing without shooting of any ordnance until we came within six score paces of them, and some of our ships did follow me. . . . Out of my ship there was shot five hundred shot of demi-cannon, culverin and demi-culverin; and when I was furthest off in discharging any of the pieces, I was not out of the shot of their harquebus.' Wynter himself received a severe blow on the hip by the overturning of a demi-cannon. It was the only time in his long career in which he had any hard fighting; but both before and after the battle his letters to Walsingham show that he understood, though he was probably the only man in the fleet who did fully understand, the completeness of the defence by the navy. Howard and Drake both seemed to think that, notwithstanding the defeat of the Spanish fleet, the Spanish army might still attempt the invasion. Wynter, calling up his recollections of the expedition to Leith in 1544, argued that to bring across thirty thousand men with their stores would require at the very least three hundred ships; and if the Dutch only furnished the thirty-six sail which they had promised, 'I should live until I were young again ere the prince would venture to set his ships forth' (*Defeat of the Armada*, i. 213–14).

In his official capacity as one of the principal officers of the navy, Wynter necessarily came into contact with (Sir) John Hawkins or Hawkyns [q. v.], the treasurer of the navy. There does not seem to have been any breach between the two, but there was no love lost, and Wynter had certainly something to do with the charges of dishonesty which were made against Hawkyns; in fact, on 8 Oct. 1588 he sent an autograph note to Lord Burghley accusing Hawkyns of extravagance and inefficiency. The burden of the complaints against Hawkyns was his partnership with a private shipbuilder to whom he dishonestly handed over government stores. If he did not do so, he had at any rate given good grounds for the suspicion, and he necessarily had enemies. The cause of Wynter's grudge against him does not appear, but it may be that Wynter felt aggrieved that he had not been made treasurer of the navy in 1577 instead of Hawkyns. The direct emoluments of the office were about double those of the two offices that Wynter held, and Wynter was unquestionably the more experienced man of the two, not only as a sailor, but still more as an official. Hawkyns's appointment was in fact a family job; and though Wynter must have known that such jobs were the rule, he may have thought them offensive when he himself was the victim of them.

Wynter died in 1589. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Langton, and had issue four sons and four daughters. Edward, the eldest son, commanded the Aid with Drake in 1585–6, fought against the armada in 1588, probably as a volunteer in the Vanguard, represented Gloucestershire in the parliaments of 1589 and 1601, was knighted in 1595, and was sheriff in 1598–9. He was father of Sir John Winter [q. v.] William Wynter, the fourth son, commanded the Foresight with Drake in 1587, and again

in 1595; in 1588 he commanded his father's ship the Minion.

The Vanguard's lieutenant, John Wynter, who also commanded the Elizabeth with Drake in 1578, and returned through the straits of Magellan, was Wynter's nephew, the son of Wynter's brother George, who in 1571 bought the manor of Dyrham in Gloucestershire. Kingsley, in 'Westward Ho!' has confused the uncle and nephew, and speaks of the man who commanded the fleet at Smerwick as the same that turned back through the straits of Magellan (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Simancas, iii. 340–1).

The name has been very commonly written Winter and Wintour; the admiral himself, his eldest son, and his brother spelt it Wynter.

[Visitations of Gloucestershire, pp. 273–4, and of Worcestershire, pp. 148–9 (Harl. Soc.); Atkyns's Gloucestershire; Rudder's Gloucestershire; Cal. of State Papers, Dom., East Indies, Foreign, and Simancas; Cal. Hatfield MSS. i–iii.; Acts of the Privy Council, i–xvi; Corbet's Drake and the Tudor Navy, 1898; Defeat of the Spanish Armada (Navy Records Soc.); Oppenheim's Administration of the Royal Navy; notes kindly supplied by Mr. Oppenheim.] J. K. L.

WINTERBOTHAM, HENRY SELFE PAGE (1837–1873), politician, born at Stroud on 2 March 1837, was second son of Lindsey Winterbotham, banker in that town, and grandson of William Winterbotham [q. v.], dissenting minister. He was educated at Amersham school, Buckinghamshire, and University College, London. His collegiate career was exceptionally brilliant. In 1856 he graduated with honours, and in 1859 became LL.D., and won in 1858 the Hume scholarship in jurisprudence, and in the following year the Hume scholarship in political economy and the university law scholarship. In 1860 he was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn, and speedily acquired a reputation in chancery practice. On 20 Aug. 1867 he was returned to represent Stroud, Gloucestershire, in the liberal interest, and, refusing to join the regular liberal party, took his seat among the more advanced politicians who then were sitting below the gangway. A speech which he shortly afterwards made on the abolition of university theological tests drew the attention of the house to his abilities, and from that day he was regarded as one of the coming leaders of his party. He was virtually the leader of the nonconformists in the House of Commons for some years, and took a prominent part in the education and other nonconformist movements. In March 1871 he joined the liberal ministry as undersecretary of state to the home department. His health was never robust, and the work of his office killed him. In the autumn of 1873 he fell seriously ill after addressing a meeting in Bristol, and went to Italy for a rest. He died at Rome on 13 Dec., and was buried in the protestant cemetery there. He was unmarried.

[Times, 15 and 22 Dec. 1873; Stroud Gazette; Independent; private information.] J. R. M.

WINTERBOTHAM, WILLIAM (1763–1829), dissenting minister and political prisoner, born in Aldgate, London, on 15 Dec. 1763, was sixth child of John Winterbotham, who had been a soldier in the Pretender's army. He was brought up by his maternal grandparents at Cheltenham. Returning to London in 1774, he got into trouble with his schoolmaster and was apprenticed to a silversmith. In 1784 he started in business for himself, and, having occasion during a severe illness to review the nature of some dissolute habits which he had contracted, prepared himself for the conversion which he underwent two years afterwards when he joined the Calvinist methodists. Next year he began to preach, and in 1789 became a baptist. In December that year he went to assist at How's Lane chapel, Plymouth. Here he preached on 5 and 18 Nov. 1792 the two sermons for which he was prosecuted for sedition. Feeling on the French Revolution was high in Plymouth at the time, and Winterbotham had also been engaged in some local dispute with the corporation. The sermons were political, as their occasion—the gunpowder plot and the revolution—demanded. He enunciated the democratic view of kingly authority, and referred to the political aspects of the prevailing distress. A prosecution was immediately talked of after the first was delivered, and, to put matters right, he preached the second. On 25 and 26 July 1793 he was tried at the Exeter assizes for both sermons, and a jury found him guilty. An anonymous gift of 1,000*l.* which reached him years afterwards was supposed to be the conscience money of one of the jurymen. On 27 Nov. he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 100*l.* for each sermon. He spent some of his time in the New Prison, Clerkenwell, but the conditions there were so disgusting that he successfully applied to be transferred, and was lodged in the state side of Newgate. While in prison he made the acquaintance of Southey, who frequently visited him. During one of those visits Southey left his drama of 'William Tell' in the hands of Winterbotham, request-

ing him to publish it in aid of the reform movement. Winterbotham, however, considered it utopian and injudicious, and the manuscript remained in his hands for twenty years, when it was stolen, copied, and published, much against Winterbotham's wish. He was released on 27 Nov. 1797, and went back to preach in Plymouth. In 1804 he removed to the neighbourhood of Stroud, Gloucestershire, and in 1808 to Newmarket, where he remained until his death on 31 March 1829.

On the day of his release from Newgate he married Mary Brend of Plymouth, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

The two seditious sermons were published, London, 1794, and in the same year a report of his trial. From Newgate he wrote: 1. 'Historical, Geographical, and Philosophical View of the Chinese Empire,' London, 1795, 2 pts. 2. 'Historical, Geographical, Commercial, and Philosophical View of the American United States,' London, 1795, 4 vols. He also edited an edition of Dr. Gill's 'Body of Divinity' and two volumes of selected poetry.

[State Trials, xxii. 823, &c.; Rev. William Winterbotham by Mr. W. W. Winterbotham, printed for private circulation.] J. R. M.

WINTERBOTTOM, THOMAS MASTERMAN (1765?–1859), physician, born in 1764 or 1765, was the son of a physician at South Shields in the county of Durham. He graduated M.D. at Glasgow in 1792, succeeded his father in his practice at South Shields, and while still a young man was sent on a medical mission to Sierra Leone, where he spent seven years. He embodied his experiences in two very readable works. One, entitled 'Medical Directions for the Use of Navigators and Settlers in Hot Climates' (2nd edit. London, 1803, 12mo), had for its subject those sanitary observations which were the immediate object of the mission, and was translated into Dutch with the approval of the director-general of trade in the Dutch colonies; while the other, entitled 'An Account of the Native Africans in the Neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, to which is added an Account of the Present State of Medicine among them' (London, 1803, 2 vols. 8vo), contained his unofficial observations. The former work was commended by Southey in his 'History of Brazil,' and the latter was praised by Sydney Smith in the 'Edinburgh Review' (iii. 355). In preparing his book on Sierra Leone he was assisted by his friend Zachary Macaulay [q.v.], formerly governor of the colony. Winterbottom returned to South Shields before 1803, and passed the rest of his life in practice there. On the publication of the 'Medical Register' in 1859 in pursuance of an enactment of parliament, he was found to be the oldest physician included in its pages. He was well known in the north of England for his many acts of philanthropy. In his youth he was in hearty support of the abolition of the slave trade, and afterwards he advocated emancipation. He founded and endowed several local charities, including the Marine School of South Shields in 1837, the Master Mariners' Asylum and Annuity Society in 1839, the Winterbottom South Shields fund for the relief of deserving widows of seamen, and in 1849 the unmarried female servants' reward fund. He died at Westoe, near South Shields, on 8 July 1859. He was married, but left no issue. Besides the works mentioned, he was the author of several papers published in 'Medical Facts and Observations' between 1793 and 1800.

[Gent. Mag. 1859, ii. 200; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Medical Directory and General Medical Register, 1859.] E. I. C.

WINTERBOURNE, WALTER (1225?–1305), cardinal, probably took his family name from one of the numerous villages called Winterbourne in the immediate proximity of Salisbury. He was born about 1225 at Old or New Sarum (Hoare, *Wiltshire*, vi. 616), and entered the order of friars preachers, or Dominicans. Fuller, drawing partly on Nicholas Trivet [q. v.] and partly on his imagination, says that Winterbourne was 'in his youth a good poet and an orator; when a man an acute philosopher . . . when an old man a deep controversial divine and skilful casuist.' Tanner's statement that he was ordained subdeacon in 1294 and priest in the following year can scarcely be correct. He seems to have graduated D.D., probably at Paris or at Oxford, and in 1290 was elected provincial of the Dominicans in England; he was succeeded in 1296 by Thomas Jorz [q. v.] As early as April 1294 he appears as a sort of remembrancer to Edward I (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1292–1301, pp. 68, 78, 80), but he is first described as the king's confessor on 8 Jan. 1298 (*ib.* p. 326). He made use of his influence to secure posts for his servants and benefices and pardons for his friends (cf. *ib.* pp. 396, 522, 1301–7 p. 63). In 1300 he accompanied Edward I to Scotland (Rymer, *Fœdera*, I. ii. 924).

On 21 Feb. 1304 Benedict IX, himself a Dominican, made Winterbourne cardinal of St. Sabina, in succession to William Maccles-

field, Winterbourne's predecessor as provincial of the English Dominicans. When the news reached him Winterbourne was in attendance upon Edward I in Scotland, and on 4 April the king wrote from St. Andrews a letter of thanks to the pope for his confessor's preferment. He declined, however, to let Winterbourne proceed at once to Rome, requiring his presence for business that 'could not conveniently be transacted in his absence' (Rymer, I. ii. 964). On 9 July he granted Winterbourne's request that the Dominicans of Oxford might be licensed to dig stones in Shotover forest for the repair of their house. Benedict died in that month, and in October Winterbourne set out for Italy to participate in the election of a successor. The Spini of Florence were requested by Edward to provide a thousand marks for his expenses. On 28 Nov. he arrived at Perusium, where the conclave of cardinals had been sitting for some months (Baluze, *Vitæ Paparum Avenionensium*, 1693, i. 980). He took part in the election of Clement V, but on his way to join the new pope at Lyons he died at Genoa (other accounts say Geneva) on 26 Aug. or 25 Sept. 1305 (*ib.*; cf. Turon, *Hom. Ill. Dom.* 1743, i. 730; Quétif and Echard, i. 497). He was buried by Nicholas de Parato, cardinal-bishop of Ostia, in the Dominican church at Genoa; the statement that, in accordance with his wish, his remains were subsequently removed to Blackfriars Church, London, is disputed.

Winterbourne is said to have written 'Commentarii in quatuor sententiarum libros,' 'Quæstiones Theologicæ,' and 'Sermones ad clerum et coram rege.' Bale describes them as 'barbarous, poor, and frigid productions,' but no copies are known to be extant.

A later member of the family, Thomas Winterbourne (*d.* 1478), after holding many ecclesiastical preferments, including the archdeaconry of Canterbury, was on 25 Sept. 1471 elected dean of St. Paul's; he died on 7 Sept. or 7 Dec. 1478, being succeeded by William Worsley [q.v.] (Weever, *Funerall Mon.* p. 370; Dugdale, *St. Paul's*; Milman, *St. Paul's*; Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii. 313; Hennessy, *Nov. Rep. Eccles. Londin.* passim).

[Cal. Patent Rolls, 1292–1307, passim; Rymer's Fœdera (Record edit.); Walsingham's Hist. Angl. i. 105, and Rishanger's Chron. pp. 221, 227 (Rolls Ser.); Trivet's Chron. pp. 404–406 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Leland's Collectanea; Bale, iv. 85; Pits, p. 389; Fuller's Worthies, ed. 1839; Prynne's Chron. Vindication, 1668, iii. 1046, 1115; Guido's Tractatus Magistrorum Ord. Prædicatorum; Baluze's Vitæ Paparum; Fabricius's Bibl. Med. Ævi Lat. iii. 346; Turon's Hom. Ill. Domin. 1743, i. 729–33; Tanner's Bibl. pp. 358, 781; Quétif and Echard's Scriptt. Ord. Prædicatorum, i. 496–7; Hoare's Modern Wiltshire.] A. F. P.

WINTERSEL, WINTERSHALL, WINTERSAL, or WINTERSHULL, WILLIAM (*d.* 1679), actor (the name is spelt in many different ways), was between 1637 and 1642 a member of Queen Henrietta Maria's company, acting at the private house at Salisbury Court or at the Cockpit. After the Restoration he joined the company of Thomas Killigrew (1612–1683) [q.v.], known as the 'King's Servants,' acting with them at the Red Bull and at the New House in Gibbons's Court in Clare Market during 1660, 1661, 1662, and part of 1663, before going to the Theatre Royal, the new theatre, subsequently to be known as Drury Lane. The first part to which his name appears is Antigonus in the 'Humorous Lieutenant' of Beaumont and Fletcher, with which, on 8 April 1663, the Theatre Royal first opened. Wintersel is believed to have been on 1 June 1664 Sir Amorous La Foole in the 'Silent Woman,' and on 3 Aug. Subtle in the 'Alchemist.' In 1665 he was the first Odmar in Dryden's 'Indian Emperor;' in 1666 he played the King in the 'Maid's Tragedy;' on 19 Oct. 1667 was the first John, king of France, in Lord Orrery's 'Black Prince,' and on 2 Nov. played the King in one or other part of 'King Henry IV.' He played on 1 May 1668 Sir Gervase Simple in the 'Changes, or Love in a Maze.' Don Alonzo in Dryden's 'Evening Love, or the Mock Astrologer,' was taken on 22 June 1668. In the two parts of Dryden's 'Conquest of Granada' he was in 1670 the first Selin, and in 1671 was the first Robatzy in Corey's 'Generous Enemies.' When in January 1672 the Theatre Royal was burnt down, Wintersel went with the company to Lincoln's Inn Fields, where, presumably, he was the first Polydamas in 'Marriage à la Mode,' Sir Simon Addlepot in Wycherley's 'Love in a Wood,' and in 1673 the Fiscal in Dryden's 'Amboyna, or the Cruelties of the Dutch.' In 1675 he was the original Otho in Lee's 'Nero,' Cornanti in Mrs. Centlivre's 'Love in the Dark,' and Arimant in Dryden's 'Aurenge-Zebe,' and in 1676 Bomilcar in Lee's 'Sophonisba.' In Lee's 'Mithridates, king of Pontus,' he was in 1678 the first Pelopidas. This is the last time his name can be traced to a piece. He died in July 1679.

Johnson, a character in the 'Rehearsal' (act ii. sc. i.), says, 'Mr. Wintershull has in-

form'd me of his play before.' A note in the key to the 'Rehearsal' says: 'Mr. William Wintershull was a most excellent, judicious actor, and the best instructor of others.' Davies chronicles that he was the first King in 'King Henry IV' after the Restoration, and says that he was so celebrated for the part of Cokes in Ben Jonson's 'Bartholomew Fair' that the public preferred him even to Nokes in the character. Dennis praises his Slender. Wintersel was held equally good in tragedy and comedy. Pepys, under date 28 April 1668, saw 'Love in a Maze' (the 'Changes'), and declares 'very good mirth of Lacy the clown, and Wintersell the country knight, his master.

[Genest's Account of the English Stage; Downes's Roscius Anglicanus; Buckingham's Rehearsal and Key; Wright's Historia Histrionica; Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies; Doran's Dramatic Annals, ed. Lowe; Fleay's History of the Stage; Pepys's Diary, ed. Wheatley.]

J. K.

WINTERTON, RALPH (1600–1636), physician, son of Francis Winterton, was born at Lutterworth, Leicestershire, in 1600. He was sent to Eton, and on 3 June 1617 was elected scholar of King's College, Cambridge, where he became a fellow on 3 June 1620. He matriculated in the university on 5 July 1617, graduated B.A. 1620, M.A. 1624. He suffered from sleeplessness and melancholia, and consulted the regius professor of physic, Dr. John Collins, who advised him to give up mathematics, at which he was then working, and to study medicine, and assured him he might thus erase from his mind the recollection of past ills. 'I did,' says Winterton, 'as he advised, and what he foretold took place' (Preface to *Aphorisms*). In 1625 he was a candidate for the professorship of Greek, when Robert Creighton [q.v.], who had for some time been deputy, was elected. He petitioned the visitor of King's College in May 1629, and on 20 Aug. was accordingly formally diverted to the study of physic, which he had already pursued for more than four years. He received the university license to practise medicine in 1631, and on 16 Sept. in that year petitioned King's College to grant him the degree of M.D. under its statutes. His request was refused, but was urged by John Hacket [q.v.], writing from Buckden on 25 Jan. 1632, on behalf of the bishop of Lincoln, and by Bishop John Williams (1582–1650) [q. v.] himself on 28 June 1632, as well as by the Earl of Holland on 28 Nov. 1633, but all without effect. Some conduct in hall on 15 Dec. 1631 and on 7 Aug. 1633 which may perhaps have been of the nature of acrid theological discussion seems to have been the ground for these refusals. A letter in which, on 12 Dec. 1633, W. Bray writes by Archbishop Laud's direction to Samuel Collins, provost of King's, signifies to the provost 'not his grace's pleasure but his desire that the provost would speedily and without any wayes of delay grant to Mr. Winterton his degree in the house.' It was granted within a fortnight.

In 1627 Winterton translated John Gerhard's 'Meditations,' in which he was encouraged by John Bowle, afterwards bishop of Rochester, and they were printed at Cambridge in 1631, and reached a fifth edition in 1638. His brother Francis was one of six hundred volunteers, commanded by the Marquis of Hamilton, who went to serve under Gustavus Adolphus, and his death at Castrin in Silesia in 1631 depressed Winterton so much that he sought relief by translating the 'Considerations of Drexelius upon Eternitie,' which was published at the Cambridge University press in 1636, and of which subsequent editions appeared in 1650 and 1658, 1675, 1684, 1703, 1705, and 1716. In 1632 he also translated and printed at Cambridge 'A Golden Chaine of Divine Aphorismes' of John Gerhard of Heidelberg. It contains commendatory verses in English by Edward Benlowes of St. John's College, and by four fellows of his own college, Dore Williamson, Robert Newman, Henry Whiston, and Thomas Page. In 1633 he published at Cambridge an edition of Terence, and an edition of the Greek poem of Dionysius 'De Situ Orbis,' with a dedication in Greek verse to Sir Henry Wotton [q. v.], provost of Eton. He had written a Greek metrical version of the first books of the aphorisms of Hippocrates in 1631, and early in 1633 published at Cambridge, with a dedication to William Laud, then bishop of London, 'Hippocratis Magni Aphorismi Soluti et Metrici.' Each aphorism is given in the original with the Latin version of John Heurnius of Utrecht, and is rendered into Latin verse and Greek verse. The Latin verses are by John Fryer (*d.* 1563) [q.v.], president of the College of Physicians in 1549, whose name appears on the title-page (*Epigrammata*, p. 38). The seven books of aphorisms are followed by epigrams in Latin or Greek in praise of Winterton's work by the regius professors of medicine at Cambridge and Oxford; by the president and seventeen fellows of the College of Physicians, of whom fourteen are Cantabrigians and three Oxonians; by Francis Glisson [q. v.], afterwards professor of physic; by members of every

college at Cambridge but one; by the professor of astronomy and members of several colleges at Oxford, concluding with twenty epigrams by members of King's College. Laudatory opinions in prose by the masters of Peterhouse, Christ's, and Trinity, and the president of Queens', and by two professors of divinity are prefixed, so that no medical work at Cambridge has ever received so high a degree of academical commendation. It led to Winterton's appointment as regius professor of physic in 1635, in which year the three regius professors at Cambridge—divinity, law, and physic—were all of King's College.

Winterton discharged the duties of his professorship with great care. The course for the M.D. degree was then twelve years, and improper efforts were often made to obtain incorporation after graduation in other universities. These he put a stop to, as he announces in a letter, dated 25 Aug. 1635, to Dr. Simeon Foxe, then president of the College of Physicians (Goodall). While preparing the Greek aphorisms he also worked at an edition of the 'Poetæ minores Græci,' based upon those of Henry Stephen (1566) and Crispin (1600), with observations of his own on Hesiod. He intended to have extended these, but was prevented by his appointment as professor. The book was published at Cambridge in 1635, with a dedication to Archbishop Laud, and subsequent editions appeared in 1652, 1661, 1671, 1677, 1684, 1700, and 1712. He published at Cambridge in 1631 Greek verses at the end of William Buckley's 'Arithmetica Memorativa,' and in 1635 verses in 'Carmen Natalitium,' and in 'Genethliacum Academiæ.'

Winterton made his will on 25 Aug. 1636, leaving bequests to his father, mother, brothers John, Henry, and William, and sisters Mary, Barbara, Fenton, and Ruth. To his brother John, who was a student of medicine at Christ's College, and who wrote verses in 'Carmen Natalitium,' he gave the medical works of Daniel Sennertus in six volumes, and of Martin Rulandus and the surgery of William Clowes the younger [q.v.], and his anatomy instruments. He died on 13 Sept. 1636 at Cambridge, and was buried at the east end of King's College chapel.

[Works; Extracts from records of King's College, Cambridge, kindly sent by Dr. M. R. James and Mr. F. L. Clarke; Extracts from records at Eton by H. E. Luxmoore; Letter from Rev. J. E. B. Mayor; Goodall's Royal College of Physicians of London, 1684, p. 443.] N. M.

WINTERTON, THOMAS (*fl.* 1391), theological writer, was a native of Winterton, Lincolnshire, and an Augustinian hermit of Stamford. He took the degree of doctor of theology at Oxford, and was in his youth a friend of Wycliffe, but afterwards he wrote against him. He became provincial of his order in 1389, and was re-elected in 1391. He wrote 'Absolutio super confessione Joannis Wyclif de corpore Christi in sacramento altaris,' of which several manuscripts are extant. It is the same work as 'De Eucharistiæ assertione' which Leland saw at St. Paul's (Dugdale, *St. Paul's*, p. 283; see *Harl. MS.* 31, and *Bibl. Reg. MS.* 7 B. iii. 6). The treatise was included by Thomas Netter [q. v.] in his 'Fasciculi Zizaniorum Johannis Wyclif,' and is printed in Shirley's edition of that work (Rolls Ser. 1858, pp. 181–238).

[Tanner's Bibliotheca.] M. B.

WINTHROP, JOHN (1588–1649), governor of Massachusetts, was born at Edwardston, Suffolk, on 12 Jan. 1587–8. His grandfather, Adam Winthrop (1498–1562) of Lavenham in Suffolk, a substantial clothier, who founded the fortunes of the family, was granted the freedom of the city of London in 1526, and was inscribed 'armiger' in 1548. He obtained by a grant of 1544 the manor of Groton, Suffolk, formerly belonging to the monastery of Bury St. Edmunds. He died on 9 Nov. 1562, aged 64, and was buried in Groton church (his will is in P. C. C. Chayre 2). A fine contemporary portrait of the worthy merchant and reformer is preserved in New York, and has been engraved by Jackman (*Life of Winthrop*, 1864, i. 20). By his wives Alice (Hunne) and Agnes (Sharpe) he left seven children. His third son, Adam Winthrop (1548–1623), the eventual owner of Groton Manor, was trained to the law, and was from 1594 to 1609 auditor of St. John's and Trinity colleges at Cambridge. He married, first, on 16 Dec. 1574, Alice (*d.* 1577), daughter of William Still of Grantham, and sister of Bishop John Still [q. v.] He married, secondly, on 20 Feb. 1579, Anne (*d.* 1629), daughter of Henry Browne of Edwardston, clothier, and by her had, with four daughters (one of whom married Emmanuel Downing, and was mother of Sir George Downing (1623?–1684) [q. v.]), an only son John, the future 'Moses of New England.' Some verses by Adam to his sister, 'the Lady Mildmay at the birth of her son Henery,' are preserved in a manuscript songbook of the sixteenth century (Harl. MS. 1598; they are printed by Joseph Hunter in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* 3rd ser. x. 152–4). Lady Mildmay gave her brother a serviceable

stone posset-pot, which is still preserved as a family heirloom. This same Adam was a typical Winthrop, a diligent inditer of letters and diaries (quaint fragments of which evince good sense and right feeling), and a great encourager of prophesying. He informs us that at Groton and the two neighbouring parishes of Boxford and Edwardston he managed within the limits of a single year to hear as many as thirty-three different preachers.

John Winthrop was admitted at Trinity College, Cambridge, on 2 Dec. 1602, but his academic course was interrupted when he was little over seventeen by his betrothal and marriage, on 16 April 1605, to Mary (1583–1615), daughter and heiress of John Forth of Great Stanbridge, Essex, in which place he settled and abode for some years. His eldest son, John, was born there on 12 Feb. 1606, and he had issue two more sons and two daughters by his first wife, with whom his sympathy appears to have been at times imperfect. She died and was buried at Groton on 26 June 1615. The religious impressions which so deeply imbued his whole life were derived by Winthrop during this period from Ezekiel Culverwell. His early piety, of the self-accusing puritanic type, was remarkable. The workings of his conscience were often curious. He was extremely fond of wild-fowl shooting with a gun, but conceiving from the fact that he was a very bad shot that the practice was sinful, he 'covenanted with the Lord' to give over shooting, except upon rare and secret occasions. He had no doubts as to the depraving effects of the 'creature tobacco' or the practice of drinking healths, and he combated both these infirmities in a more uncompromising fashion. He married, within six months of his first wife's death, Thomasine, daughter of William Clopton of Castleins Manor, near Groton (her marriage settlements are printed in 'Evidences of the Winthrops,' 1896, p. 22). She died on 7 Dec. 1616, just a year after marriage, and was buried in Groton church on 11 Dec. A detailed and powerful, if somewhat morbid, account of her deathbed is given by Winthrop in an autobiographical fragment (cited in *Life*, i. 79–89). After a period of great depression and diffidence, he married, thirdly, on 29 April 1618, at Great Maplested, Margaret (*d.* 1647), daughter of Sir John Tyndal, kt. Under her influence the tendency to undue religious introspection was gradually subdued, and Winthrop gained that moral ascendency among his puritan neighbours to which the depth of his character justly entitled him. A charming letter from his father to this fiancée, and a number of his love-letters to his third wife (nearly all written after marriage), are printed in the 'Life,' and the series was edited in 1893 by J. H. Twichell as 'Some Old Puritan Love-letters'). For some time past Winthrop had contemplated taking orders, but he was dissuaded from this course both by his father's advice and by his newly found married happiness. He began taking a more active part in his duties as a justice of the peace and lord of Groton Manor, and in 1626 he was appointed an attorney of the court of wards and liveries, of which Sir Robert Naunton [q.v.] had become master in 1623. He appears to have been admitted of the Inner Temple in November 1628 (*Members of Inner Temple*, p. 252), a fact which seems to indicate that his emigration was not the result of long previous deliberation.

John Winthrop had not joined any of the colonial companies as an adventurer, and the earliest intimation of his leaving the old world for the new is conveyed in a letter of 15 May 1629, in which he says: 'My deare wife, I am verylye persuaded God will bring some heavye affliction upon this lande, and that speedylye . . . if the Lord seeth it will be good for us, he will provide a shelter and a hiding-place for us and others, as a Zoar for Lott.' The dissolution of parliament in 1629 was the moving cause of his discontent, and his decision to cast in his lot with the emigrants was no doubt stimulated by the death of his mother and the loss of his post. He saw everything now through darkened glasses. The land seemed to him to be grown 'weary of her inhabitants. The growth of luxury and extravagance, the increased expenses of education, and the difficulty of providing for children in the liberal arts and professions are all reflected upon in his correspondence at this time. 'Evil times,' he concluded, 'are coming, when the church must fly to the wilderness.' In June or July 1629 he was carefully preparing a statement of the 'Reasons to be considered for justifyeing the undertakers of the intended Plantation in New England, and for incouraginge such whose hartes God shall move to joyne with them in it.' In July he appears to have paid a visit to Isaac Johnson at Sempringham, and the matter was discussed in all its bearings between them. His 'Reasons' would seem to have been shown to Sir John Eliot and other prominent leaders of puritan feeling.

The emigration movement was greatly facilitated by the decision of the Old England proprietors to convert the Massachusetts plantation into a self-governing community, as the prospering Plymouth colony had virtually been from the commencement.

The company of Massachusetts was originally designed to be, like that of Virginia, a corporation established in England administering the affairs of an American colony. But on 28 July 1629 Matthew Cradock, governor of the Massachusetts Company, at a meeting held at the house of the deputy-governor, Thomas Goffe, in London, read certain propositions conceived by himself, giving reason for transferring the government from the council in London to the plantation itself. The authorities at Salem, now of several years' standing, had hitherto been subordinate to those of the company at home; on 26 Aug. 1629, at a meeting held at Cambridge, John Winthrop was one of the twelve signatories (including the names of Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Dudley, William Vassall, Increase Nowell, and William Pynchon, all of whom are separately noticed) to an agreement by which the framers pledged themselves to set sail with their families to 'inhabit and continue in New England, provided that the whole government, together with the patent for the plantation, be first by an order of court legally transferred and established, to remain with us and others which shall inhabit upon the said plantation.' On 20 Oct. it was announced by the court of the company that the transference of the government had been decided upon, and that same day, from among four nominees, John Winthrop was by general vote and show of hands chosen to be governor for the ensuing year.

After some five months of preparation, on 22 March 1629–30 four ships out of the eleven that the emigrants had chartered were ready to sail from Southampton, and upon that day Winthrop embarked with Saltonstall, and with Thomas Dudley, William Coddington [q. v.], and Simon Bradstreet [see under BRADSTREET, ANNE], upon the principal ship, the Arbella. Two of his younger children were with him, but his wife was obliged by reason of her pregnancy to postpone her departure for a little over a year. Winthrop and his comrades were delayed by contrary winds off the Isle of Wight for a fortnight, and they took the opportunity to promulgate the notable 'letter of farewell' to their fellow-countrymen, entitled 'The Humble Request of his Majesty's Loyall Subjects, the Governor and the Company, late gone for New England, to the rest of their brethren in and of the Church of England, for the obtaining of their Prayers and the removal of Suspicions and misconstruction of their Intentions.' While still at 'the Cowes' Winthrop also commenced that diary or journal (see below) which was continued thenceforth until the close of his career, and was destined to form the staple of all subsequent histories of the infant colony of New England. In the course of the voyage, which proved a tedious one, Winthrop further wrote a little work of edification entitled 'Christian Charitie. A Modell hereof.' The manuscript was presented to the New York Historical Society by Francis B. Winthrop, a lineal descendant of the author, and in 1838 it was printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society (*Collections*, 1838, 3rd ser. vii. 31).

After a voyage of sixty-six days the Arbella and her consorts came to an anchor in the harbour of Salem. On 17 June 1630 (O.S.) Winthrop definitely decided upon Charlestown (now the northern suburb of Boston) in preference to Salem as a residence. Here he was welcomed by John Endecott [q. v.], who made over to him the authority which he had exercised as acting governor since September 1628. The colony, which (exclusive of the Mayflower emigrants of Plymouth plantation, not incorporated in Massachusetts until 1691) numbered barely three hundred souls, was now increased at a bound to between two and three thousand. Winthrop drew up a church covenant on 30 July, and some five weeks later was driven by lack of water to quit Charlestown and to establish his headquarters upon the neighbouring peninsula of Shawmut, to which the name of Boston was given. A general court (the second) was held at Boston on 18 May 1631, when Winthrop was re-elected governor, and a most important decision was arrived at, to the effect that 'for time to come no man shall be admitted to the freedom of the body politic but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits of the same.' In May 1632 Winthrop was re-elected governor, and shortly after this date, in a letter from Captain Thomas Wiggin to Secretary Coke, we have a brief picture of the plantation and its chief ruler. The English there, 'numbering about 2,000, and generally most industrious, have done more in three years than others in seven times that space, and at a tenth of the expense. They are loved and respected by the Indians, who repair to the governor for justice. He [John Winthrop] is a discreet and sober man, wearing plain apparel, assisting in any ordinary labour, and ruling with much mildness and justice' (*Cal. State Papers*, Colonial, 1574–1660, p. 156). In September 1632, in his capacity as governor, Winthrop paid a ceremonious visit to the planters at Plymouth. About this same period an animated quarrel between the governor and his deputy, Thomas Dudley, was allayed

by Winthrop's pacific demeanour. An insulting letter from Dudley is said to have been returned by Winthrop with the remark, 'I am not willing to keep such an occasion of provocation by me.'

In 1634 the positions of Winthrop and Dudley (now reconciled) as governor and deputy were reversed. From July in this year the town records of Boston are extant as commenced in Winthrop's own hand. Their early pages record the provision of a common space and a free school for the town, and sumptuary laws against the wearing of lace and the use of tobacco in public. In May 1635 John Haynes was elected governor. Winthrop supported at this time the disciplinary banishment of Roger Williams. He was neverthelessin the following November called to account for dealing too remissly in point of justice. The ministers sided against him, and Winthrop acknowledged that he was 'convinced that he had failed in overmuch lenity and remissness, and would endeavour (by God's assistance) to take a more strict course hereafter' (*Journal*, i. 213). Articles were accordingly drawn up to the effect that there should be more strictness used in civil government and military discipline. These articles enjoined among other things that 'trivial things should be ended in towns, &c.,' that the magistrates should 'in tenderness and love admonish one another, without reserving any secret grudge,' and that the magistrates should henceforth 'appear more solemnly in public, with attendance, apparel, and open notice of their entrance into the court' (*ib.* p. 214). From this same year Winthrop abandoned as 'superstitious' the commonly received names of the days and months. In 1636 Sir Henry Vane was chosen governor, while Winthrop and Dudley were made councillors for life. The ferment raised by the 'antinomian' opinions of Anne Hutchinson came to a head in 1637. Vane championed a liberal and tolerant admission of the new opinions; Winthrop supported the ministers in their demand for a more repressive policy. The struggle was finally decided by Winthrop's election as governor in preference to Vane at a general court held at Newtown (now Cambridge) on 17 May 1637. Winthrop was in November instrumental in banishing Anne Hutchinson 'for having impudently persisted in untruth.' Two of her followers were disfranchised and fined, eight disfranchised, two fined, three banished, and seventy-six disarmed. In order to prevent a possible repetition of such an incident, the general court passed an order to the effect that 'none should be allowed to inhabit at Boston but by permission of the magistrates.' Winthrop defended the order in an elaborate paper. Vane replied in 'A Briefe Answer' (so called), to which Winthrop rejoined. In the meantime Vane had left for England, the governor providing for his 'honourable dismission.'

After a two years' interval Winthrop resumed the governorship in 1642, in which year the functions of deputies and magistrates in the general court were differentiated, and the first 'commencement' of Harvard College in Cambridge was recorded. In 1638 Winthrop had invited out to Boston his nephew (Sir) George Downing, who was educated at the newly founded college. In this same year as governor he had shrewdly evaded the demand of the commissioners of plantations for the return of the company's charter. In 1643 the plantation was divided into the four shires of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, and Middlesex. Both Groton and Winthrop were commemorated by place-names. In the same year the four New England colonies of Massachusetts and Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, were confederated under a written agreement. In 1645 Winthrop, being then deputy-governor, was arraigned for exercising a strained and arbitrary authority, and the charge acquired some seriousness from the fact that it was supported by a minister; but he was eventually acquitted, and the minister and his followers fined. On his acquittal he made a speech famous in the annals of Massachusetts, and cited by De Tocqueville as containing a noble definition of liberty. In May 1646 Robert Child and six others addressed to the court a remonstrance, complaining that as non-church members they were excluded from the civil privileges of Englishmen. But Winthrop, now again governor, was staunch in his support of the religious oligarchy, and drew up (4 Nov.) a 'stiff declaration.' The petitioners declaring their intention of carrying their appeal to parliament, Child was arrested by Winthrop's order, and (with his followers) imprisoned and heavily fined. The remainder of his tenure of the chief magistracy, which terminated only with his life, was uneventful, save for the death of his faithful Margaret on 14 June 1647. She was a woman, wrote a contemporary, 'of singular prudence, modesty, and virtue, and specially beloved and honoured of all the country' (her life has been sketched by James Anderson in 'Memorable Women of Puritan Times,' 1862, and forms the subject of a separate memoir by Alice M. Earle, 1895).

Winthrop married, as his fourth wife, early in 1648, Martha, daughter of Captain William Rainsborough, and widow of Thomas Coytmore. Her estate was a welcome relief to his necessities, for he had spent much of his substance on the colony, and through the roguery of a bailiff his estate had dwindled almost to vanishing point.

Winthrop himself died on 26 March 1649. He was buried in the King's Chapel graveyard, Boston, on 3 April, when a funeral salute was fired by the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston. A funeral 'Elegy' was printed by 'Perciful Lowle.' Winthrop gave thirty-nine books (for a list see *Life*, 1867, App.) to Harvard. During his last illness it is related that his old colleague Thomas Dudley waited upon Winthrop to urge him to sign an order for the banishment of a heterodox citizen, but he refused, saying he had done too much of that work already (G. Bishop, *New England Judged*, 1661, p. 172). By his first and third wives Winthrop had large families. His eldest son, John, is separately noticed. His eldest son by his third wife, Stephen Winthrop (1619–1658), came to England in 1646, became a colonel in Cromwell's army, sat for Banff and Aberdeen in the assembly of 1656, but died in London two years later.

Between the ancestor worship of the majority of American historians and the reactionary views of one or two writers who protest against this tendency, it is difficult to arrive at a true delineation of Winthrop. His letters to his wife show him to have been tender and gentle, and that his disposition was one to inspire love is proved by the affection those bore him who had suffered much at his hands, Williams, Vane, and Coddington among them. 'A great lover of the saints, especially able ministers of the gospel,' he was the wisest champion the clergy could have had; but they drove him far and forced him into severe and even rancorous measures of discipline from which his judgment and heart alike recoiled. His tendencies in early life were liberal, but in America, especially after the rebuke for lenity in 1635, he grew narrower. His claim to eminence as a statesman must rest not upon brilliant or original intellectual qualities, but upon his good judgment, his calm unvindictive temper, and the purity of his moral character. In the hall of historical statues in the Capitol at Washington a statue of him was placed beside that of John Adams to represent Massachusetts. The commissioners responsible for this choice, in their report of February 1866, said with justice of John Winthrop: 'His mind, more than any other, arranged the social state of Massachusetts; Massachusetts moulded the society of New England.'

In addition to this statue there is a second of Winthrop in the chapel at Mount Auburn (figured in *Life*, 1867, vol. ii.), and a third in bronze was unveiled at Boston on 17 Sept. 1883. Two original portraits of Winthrop are extant: one, doubtfully attributed to Van Dyck, in the senate chamber of Massachusetts state house (copies in Memorial Hall, Cambridge, Boston Athenæum, and elsewhere); a second in the hall of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester (a replica of this is at New York). Both have been frequently engraved. The family also possess a miniature, which is, however, inferior both in quality and preservation. A vignette portrait appeared upon the covers of the early issues of the 'Atlantic Monthly.' A number of relics and memorials are in the hands of descendants. Winthrop's house at Boston, subsequently occupied by the historical antiquary Thomas Prince, was demolished by the British troops and used as fuel in 1775. The 'Old South' church at Boston now marks the site.

For over a hundred years from the date of the governor's death no mention was made of Winthrop's 'Journal.' Although it was largely drawn upon by Hubbard in his 'History' (1680) and by Cotton Mather in his 'Magnalia,' it was cited by neither, and was first mentioned by Thomas Prince on the cover of the first number of his 'Annals' (1755, vol. ii.) The manuscript journal, in three volumes, seems to have been procured from the Winthrop family. Two volumes were returned to them and edited by Noah Webster (Hartford, 1790). A third volume was subsequently discovered in the Prince Library in 1816, and all three were given to the Massachusetts Historical Society. The complete document was published in 1825–6 under the editorial care of the genealogist James Savage, under the title 'The History of New England. By John Winthrop, first Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.' A second edition with few alterations appeared at Boston in 2 vols. 1853. Some severe but not altogether undeserved strictures upon the editing were passed in 'A Review of Winthrop's "Journal," as edited by James Savage.' The 'Journal,' to give it its original and appropriate title, is an invaluable document, no less for its historical detail than as a revelation of puritan modes of thought and administration.

[R. C. Winthrop's Life and Letters of John Winthrop, vol. i. 1864, vol. ii. 1867; A Short

Account of the Winthrop Family, Cambridge, 1887; Whitmore's Notes on the Winthrop Family, Albany, 1864; Hunter's Suffolk Emigrants (ap. Mass. Hist. Coll. 3rd ser. vol. x.); Winthrop Papers in Mass. Hist. Collections, 3rd ser. vol. vii., 4th ser. vol. vi., 5th ser. vol. viii.; Muskett's Suffolk Manorial Families; Davy's Suffolk Collections in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 19156; Cotton Mather's Magnalia; Winsor's Memorial Hist. of Boston (1883), vol. i.; Winsor's Hist. of America, vol. iii.; Palfrey's History of New England; Goodwin's Pilgrim Republic, 1888, passim; Adams's Massachusetts, its Historians and its History, 1894, passim; Doyle's English in America: the Puritan Colonies; The Fifth Half Century of the Arrival of John Winthrop (Commem. Exercises of the Essex Institute), Salem, 1880; Lowell Institute Lectures, 1869; Gardiner's History of England, vol. vii.; Brooks Adams's Emancipation of Massachusetts, Boston, 1887; Bancroft's History of the United States, vol. i.; Tyler's History of American Literature, i. 128–36; Blackwood's Mag. August 1867; Atlantic Monthly, January 1864.] T. S.

WINTHROP, JOHN, the younger (1606–1676), governor of Connecticut, the eldest son of John Winthrop [q. v.], governor of Massachusetts, by his first wife, was born at Groton Manor, Suffolk, on 12 Feb. 1605–6. He was educated at the grammar school, Bury St. Edmunds, and was admitted a student at Trinity College, Dublin, but his name does not appear upon the roll of graduates (which commences in 1591). In November 1624 he was admitted of the Inner Temple (*List of Students Admitted*, 1547–1660, p. 241), but he found the law little to his taste. In the summer of 1627 he joined the ill-fated expedition to the Isle of Rhé under the Duke of Buckingham. After this he travelled for some time in Italy and the Levant, and was at Constantinople in 1628. In November 1631 he joined his father in New England. In 1634 he was chosen one of the assistants, and held this office in 1635, in 1640 and 1641, and again from 1644 to 1649. In 1633 Winthrop took a leading part in the establishment of a new township at Agawam, afterwards called Ipswich. In the following year Lord Saye and Sele, Lord Brooke, Lord Rich, Richard Saltonstall, and eight other leading men of the puritan party, having obtained a large tract of land by a patent from Lord Warwick and the New England Company, dated 19 March 1631–2, established a settlement on the river Connecticut, and appointed Winthrop governor. But the projected settlement was little more than a factory protected by a fort, and when emigrants from Massachusetts founded the colony of Connecticut the earlier settlement was absorbed in it. It is not clear how long Winthrop's connection with the settlement lasted, but it was evidently at an end in 1639, since the patentees had another agent acting for them; nor does Winthrop seem to have lived there. In 1641 Winthrop was in England. Two years later he started ironworks in Connecticut, which, however, came to nothing. In 1646 he began planting at Pequot (afterwards known as New London), and he moved his principal residence thither in 1650. In 1651 he was chosen one of the magistrates of Connecticut. In 1659 Winthrop was elected deputy-governor of Connecticut, and in the following year governor, a post which he retained till his death in 1676; his salary was fixed in 1671 at 150*l.* per annum. In 1662 Winthrop came to England bearing with him a loyal address from the government of Connecticut to the king, and a petition for a charter. Winthrop made himself acceptable at court. His taste for natural science secured his nomination as a fellow of the Royal Society (August 1662), and brought him into contact with influential men, and to this was largely due his success in obtaining a favourable charter (sealed on 10 May 1662) for Connecticut. He was also able to secure the incorporation of Newhaven with Connecticut. He contributed two papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions'—one on 'Some Natural Curiosities from New England' (v. 1151), and a second on 'The Description, Culture, and Use of Maize' (xii. 1065). At the close of 1675 he went to Boston as one of the commissioners of the united colonies of New England.

Winthrop died on 5 April 1676 at Boston, where he was buried in the same tomb with his father. He married, on 8 Feb. 1631, his first cousin, Martha Fones. She died in 1634, and he married, in 1635, while in England, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Read of Wickford, Essex, a colonel in the parliamentary army. By his first wife he had no children; by his second wife (she died at Hartford, Connecticut, on 24 Nov. 1672) he had two sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Fitz John, born on 14 March 1638, served under Monck in Scotland, but returned to New England and was governor of Connecticut from 1698 till his death in 1707. The other son, Waitstill, born on 27 Feb. 1641–2, returned to Massachusetts, and became chief justice of that colony. He died at Boston on 7 Nov. 1717. Much of the correspondence between John Winthrop the younger and his two sons is published

in the 'Massachusetts Historical Collection,' 4th ser. vols. vi. and vii., 5th ser. vol. viii. A portrait is in the gallery of the Massachusetts Historical Society; it is reproduced in 'Winthrop Papers' (vol. vi.), in Bowen's 'Boundary Disputes of Connecticut,' in Winsor's 'History' (iii. 331), and elsewhere.

[Massachusetts Hist. Soc. Collections (esp. 3rd ser. vols. ix. and x.); Winthrop's Hist. of New England; Life and Letters of John Winthrop by Robert C. Winthrop; Benjamin Trumbull's Hist. of Connecticut, 1797, i. 363; J. H. Trumbull's Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, 1850–2, vols. i. and ii.; Palfrey's Hist. of New England; Evidences of the Winthrops of Groton, 1896, p. 27; Thomson's Hist. of the Royal Soc.; Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 19156, f. 24.] J. A. D.

WINTON, EARLS OF. [See SETON, GEORGE, third earl, 1584–1650; SETON, GEORGE, fifth earl, *d.* 1749; MONTGOMERIE, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM, 1812–1861.]

WINTON, ANDREW OF (*fl.* 1415), Scottish poet. [See WYNTOUN.]

WINTOUR. [See also WINTER.]

WINTOUR, JOHN CRAWFORD (1825–1882), landscape-painter, was born in Wright's Houses, Edinburgh, in October 1825. His father, William Wintour, was a working currier; his mother, Margaret Crawford, a farmer's daughter. At an early age Wintour exhibited a talent for drawing, and, entering the Trustees' Academy, he made rapid progress and became a favourite with his master, Sir William Allan [q. v.] From the time he was seventeen he maintained himself by miniature and portrait painting, and by making anatomical diagrams for the university professors. He also painted a few figure pictures, notably one or two of fairy subjects, which, although immature in many ways, are remarkable for beauty of colour and grace of composition. About 1850, however, he turned his attention to landscape, in which he found his real vocation. At first his landscapes were somewhat flimsy and superficial, but during the next few years he seems to have come under the influence of John Constable (1776–1837) [q. v.], and his work gained in strength and evinced a closer study of nature. In 1859 Wintour was elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, and two years later he spent the autumn in Warwickshire. From this date his pictures became more personal in feeling, broader and more expressive in handling, and richer in colour and composition.

Wintour's art occupies a distinct place in Scottish landscape painting. Beginning with his own feeling for nature, he received an impulse from Constable, which resulted in effects similar in kind to those of the French romantics of 1830, who had also been influenced by the English painter's work. Perhaps his finest period was about 1870, when he painted the 'Moonlight' at Killiecrankie and the 'Border Castle;' but, while his latest pictures were often careless in draughtsmanship and handling, his special qualities of colour and design culminated in the 'Gloamin on the Eye,' painted two years before his death. For a number of years his health had been failing, his self-control was not what it might have been, his associates were not of the best, and when, on 29 July 1882, he died, medical examination revealed a tumour on the brain. An exhibition of nearly 150 of his pictures and drawings was held in Edinburgh in 1888. The catalogue contains a portrait of Wintour, reproduced from a photograph, and a critical and biographical note by P. McOmish Dott.

Wintour was married to Charlotte Ross, but had no family. His widow survived him a few months.

[Catalogue of Loan Exhibition of Wintour's Works, 1888; Scottish Art Review, July 1888; Academy, 16 June 1888; Blackwood's Magazine, March 1895, information from relatives.] J. L. C.

WINTRINGHAM, CLIFTON (1689–1748), physician, baptised at East Retford in Nottinghamshire on 11 April 1689, was the son of William Wintringham, vicar of East Retford, by his wife Gertrude, daughter of Clifton Rodes of Sturton, son of Sir Francis Rodes, bart., of Barlborough, and great-grandson of the judge, Francis Rodes [q. v.] He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and on 3 July 1711 was admitted an extra licentiate of the College of Physicians, settling at York, where he practised with great success for more than thirty-five years. In 1746 he was appointed one of the physicians in the York county hospital. He died at York on 12 March 1747–8, and was buried at St. Michael-le-Belfry in that city three days later. He was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Nettleton of Earls Heaton in Yorkshire, he had a son, Sir Clifton Wintringham, bart., who is separately noticed.

Wintringham was the author of several medical works 'full of good sense and practical information' (MUNK): 1. 'Tractatus de Podagra, in quo de ultimis vasis et liquidis et succo nutritio tractatur,' York, 1714, 8vo. 2. 'A Treatise of Endemic Diseases,' York, 1718, 8vo. 3. 'An Essay on Contagious

Diseases, more particularly on the Small Pox, Measles, Putrid, Malignant, and Pestilential Fevers,' York, 1721, 8vo. 4. 'Observations on Dr. Freind's "History of Physick,"' London, 1726, 8vo [see FREIND, JOHN]. 5. 'Commentarium Nosologicum, morbos epidemicos et aëris variationes in urbe Eboracensi locisque vicinis per decem annos grassantes complectens,' London, 1727, 8vo; 2nd edit. by his son, 1733. In 1752 his 'Works,' collected from the original manuscripts by his son Clifton, were published in two octavo volumes with large additions and numerous emendations.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 34; Gent. Mag. 1748 p. 139, 1749 p. 46.] E. I. C.

WINTRINGHAM, SIR CLIFTON (1710–1794), bart., physician, born at York in 1710, was the son of Clifton Wintringham [q. v.] He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating M.B in 1734, and M.D. in 1749. Soon after graduating M.B. he entered the army medical service. In 1749 he was appointed physician to the Duke of Cumberland, whom he attended in his last illness. In 1756 he was nominated jointly with (Sir) John Pringle [q.v.], physician to the hospital for the service of the forces of Great Britain. In 1762 he was gazetted physician in ordinary to George III. He was knighted in the same year on 11 Feb., and on 25 June 1763 was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1770 he served the office of censor, and on 7 Nov. 1774 he was created a baronet. On 5 Dec. 1786 he was nominated physician-general to the forces. On 23 Dec. 1792 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and he was also a member of the Société Royale de Medécine de France. Wintringham died at his house in the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, on 10 Jan. 1794. By his wife Anna he left no issue.

Wintringham was the author of: 1. 'An Experimental Enquiry concerning some Parts of the Animal Structure,' London, 1740, 8vo. 2. 'An Enquiry into the Exility of the Human Body,' London, 1743, 8vo. 3. 'Notationes et Observationes in Richardi Mead Monita et Præcepta Medica,' Paris, 1773, 8vo. 4. 'De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii,' vol. i. 1782, vol. ii. 1791, London, 8vo. He also edited 'The Works of the late Clifton Wintringham, physician, at York' (London, 1752, 2 vols. 8vo). Two autograph letters from Wintringham to the Duke of Newcastle are preserved in the British Museum (Addit. MS. 32965, ff. 375, 378).

[Munk's Royal Coll. of Phys. ii. 250–2; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, iii. 144, 503, ix. 75; Gent. Mag. 1794, i. 92; Burke's Extinct Baronetcies; Thomson's Hist. of the Royal Soc. 1812, App. p. xliii; Ann. Reg. 1765 i. 137, 1766 i. 71, 117, 1768 i. 196, 1770 i. 171; Townsend's Calendar of Knights, 1838.] E. I. C.

WINWOOD, SIR RALPH (1563?–1617), diplomatist and secretary of state, born about 1563 at Aynhoe in Northamptonshire, was the son of Richard Winwood. His grandfather, Lewis Winwood, was at one time secretary to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. His father was described in the university registers as 'plebeius.' He owned no land, and possibly was a tenant on the Aynhoe estate which belonged to Magdalen College, Oxford. On his death, before 1581, his widow Joan married John Weekes of Buckingham, yeoman of the guard. She died (May 1617) five months before her son, Ralph Winwood, and was buried in the chancel of Aynhoe church in the tomb of her first husband, Richard Winwood.

Ralph matriculated from St. John's College, Oxford, on 20 Dec. 1577, aged fourteen. In 1582 he was elected a probationer-fellow of Magdalen College, and retained that position till 1601. He graduated B.A. 15 Nov. 1582 and M.A. 22 June 1587. A month after the last date he was granted permission to study civil law, and on 2 Feb. 1590–1 he proceeded to the degree of B.C.L. In 1592 he was proctor of the university, and soon afterwards left Oxford for travel on the continent. On his return his accomplishments were recognised by the Earl of Essex, who recommended him for diplomatic employment. In 1599, 'at Lord Essex's command,' he was nominated secretary to Sir Henry Neville [q.v.], ambassador to France. Neville was much in England, and as a partisan of Essex was dismissed from his post in 1601. Winwood, who performed most of the duties of the embassy in Neville's absence, was appointed his successor. He was chiefly occupied in reporting the progress of the quarrel between Henry IV and the Duc de Bouillon, but he found time to correspond with Sir Henry Savile respecting his projected edition of Chrysostom's 'Commentaries.' In June 1602 he was superseded by Sir Thomas Parry, but at the wish of Sir Robert Cecil, the queen's secretary, who had a 'good conceit of him and his services,' he remained till the end of the year in Paris in order to instruct Parry in the business of the embassy. In February 1602-3 he was finally recalled, and soon afterwards was nominated English agent to the States-General of Holland. He arrived at The Hague in July 1603, and, in accordance with old treaty arrange-

ments with England, was at once sworn in as councillor of state in the assembly of the States-General.

As a staunch protestant, Winwood sympathised with the political and religious principles of the Dutch republic. He loathed Spain and the house of Austria, and he sought as far as his instructions permitted him to support the republic and the princes of the German union in their policy of hostility to Spain. He strongly urged the states to refuse permission to catholics to dwell within their jurisdiction. 'Let the religion be taught and preached in its purity throughout your provinces without the least mixture,' said Sir Ralph Winwood in the name of his sovereign. 'Those who are willing to tolerate any religion whatever it may be, and try to make you believe that liberty for both is necessary in your commonwealth, are paving the way towards atheism' (Motley, *United Netherlands*, iv. 491–2).

Winwood revisited England in 1607, and on 28 June of that year was knighted by the king at Richmond. He returned to The Hague in August, together with Sir Richard Spencer, in order to represent England at the conferences which were to arrange a treaty between Holland and England, and to suggest terms of peace between Holland and Spain after a strife of forty years. Prince Maurice had little faith in James I's and his ambassadors' protestations of good will to the republic, and Winwood and his colleague were warned by the English government to encourage the states to renew the war in Spain if they should find that they were resolute against peace (commission to Winwood and Spencer, 10 Aug., Rymer, xvi. 662; instructions, Winwood, ii. 329). Finally a general pacification was arranged, and the treaty of the states with England was signed by Winwood and Spencer on 26 June 1608. It was stipulated that the debt of the states to England, then amounting to 818,408*l.* sterling, should be settled by annual payments of 60,000*l.* Winwood did not expect to remain abroad longer. His London agent, John More, took a house for him at Westminster, and he entered into negotiations for the hire of a country house, so as to be near his friend Sir Henry Neville. But threatening movements in Germany, where war between the protestant and catholic princes was imminent, led to the imposition on Winwood of new duties on the continent.

The succession to the duchies of Juliers and Cleves was hotly disputed. In the autumn of 1609 Winwood was sent to Düsseldorf, in order to join the French ambassador, Boissise, in mediation between the protestant princes and the emperor, who alike laid claim to the territory. His task was difficult. James was anxious for peace. 'My ambassadors,' he wrote, 'can do me no better service than in assisting to the treaty of this reconciliation.' But no peace was possible, and Winwood returned to The Hague to enlist four thousand men in James I's service to fight against the emperor in behalf of the protestant claimants to the duchies. Nor were the internal affairs of the Dutch republic proceeding as James wished. In August 1609 Winwood delivered to the assembly of the states James I's remonstrance against the appointment to the professorship of theology at Leyden of Conrad Vorstius, a champion of Arminianism and Arianism. Little attention was paid to his protest at the moment. Subsequently Winwood was directed to negotiate a closer union between James and the protestant princes of the empire. The elector palatine was to marry James I's daughter Elizabeth. To show that something more than a merely family alliance was intended, James directed Winwood to attend a meeting of the German protestants at Wesel in the beginning of 1612, and to assent to a treaty by which the king of England and the princes of the union agreed upon the succours which they were mutually to afford to one another in case of need (28 March; Rymer, xvi. 714).

The death in 1612 of the Earl of Salisbury, with whom Winwood's relations had grown unsatisfactory of late, opened to him the prospect of employment at home. In July he was in England, and was employed by James in writing letters for him. The friends who sympathised with his religious and his political views deemed it desirable that he should become James's secretary. But at the end of July he was ordered to return to The Hague, and he stayed there till September 1613. He remained in name English agent at The Hague till March 1614, but did not leave England again.

Winwood lost no opportunity of paying court to the favourite, Rochester. At the close of 1613, when Rochester, just created earl of Somerset, was entertained, with his newly married wife (the divorced Countess of Essex), by the aldermen of London, the bride sent to Winwood to borrow his horses, on the ground that she had none good enough for her coach on such an occasion. Winwood answered that it was not fit for so great a lady to use anything borrowed, and begged that she would accept his horses as a present (*Court and Times of James I*, i. 284, 287). Somerset's friendship, which was thus cemented, proved of avail. On 29 March 1614 Winwood was appointed secretary of

state and took the oaths (GARDINER, ii. 332). A few days later he entered the House of Commons as member for Buckingham. On 7 April he received the post of secretary for life.

Winwood's duties included leadership of the House of Commons during the few months in the spring of 1614 that parliament sat. He was wholly untried in parliamentary life, and was not of the conciliatory temperament which ensures success in it. The chief question that exercised the House of Commons was James I's claim to levy impositions without their assent. On 11 April 1614 Winwood moved a grant of supplies, and read over the list of concessions which the king was prepared to make; but the grant was postponed. On 21 May 1614 Winwood spoke in support of the theory that the power of making impositions belonged to hereditary, although not to elective, monarchs. Parliament was soon afterwards dissolved without any settlement with the opposition being reached; it did not meet again in Winwood's lifetime.

The king's want of money embarrassed his ministers. His debts amounted to 700,000*l.*, and Winwood next year urged on him the wisdom of making some concession to the parliamentary opposition. On 25–28 Sept. 1615 the council debated the question of obtaining a liberal grant from a parliament to be summoned anew for the purpose. Winwood expressed a wish that a special committee might examine the impositions, and suggested that assurance should be given to the parliament that whatever supplies it might grant should be employed upon the public service, and in no other way. But the proposal was not accepted. On 24 Jan. 1615–1616 Winwood's responsibilities were reduced by the appointment of Sir Thomas Lake to share with him the post of secretary. Thenceforth less satisfactory means of raising money were adopted, and by them Winwood personally benefited. In 1616 the need for providing Lord Hay with funds for his mission to Paris was met by the sale of peerages. The sum obtained by the first sale—to Sir John Roper—was handed to Hay. The proceeds of the second sale—to Philip Stanhope—was divided equally between the king and Winwood, who received 10,000*l.* and was promised 5,000*l.* more when the next baron was made.

Winwood had not maintained personal relations with Somerset after he assumed office, and in 1616 was much occupied in arranging for the trial of the earl and countess and their accomplices on a charge of murdering Sir Thomas Overbury four years before. There is no ground for the widespread suspicion that Winwood in any way connived at the murder of Overbury. There is no reason to doubt his statements in his letter to Wake (15 Nov. 1615, *State Papers*, Savoy): 'Not long since there was some notice brought unto me that Sir Thomas Overbury . . . was poisoned in the Tower, whilst he was there a prisoner; with this I acquainted His Majesty, who, though he could not out of the clearness of his judgment but perceive that it might closely touch some that were in the nearest place about him, yet such is his love to justice that he gave open way to the searching of this business.' Winwood throughout the proceedings exerted himself in the interests of justice. Far less creditable were his relations in his latest years with Sir Walter Ralegh. Winwood was largely responsible for the release of Ralegh in 1616, and for the grant to him of permission nominally to make explorations in South America, but really, although covertly, to attack and pillage the Spanish possessions there. Winwood's hatred of Spain was the moving cause of his conduct, but the expectation of pecuniary gain was not without influence on him. For carrying out the filibustering design Ralegh was executed, but before that result was reached Winwood died, and his complicity was unsuspected while he lived. It is certain that had his life been spared he would have suffered Ralegh's fate.

Early in October Winwood fell ill of fever. Mayerne attended him, and it is said bled him 'too soon.' He died on 27 Oct. 1617 at his London residence, Mordant House, in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, in the church of which he was buried. He left a nuncupative will.

According to Lloyd, Winwood was 'well seen in most affairs, but most expert in matters of trade and war.' His fanatical hatred of Spain impaired his statesmanship, and led him into doubtful courses, as his relations with Ralegh prove. He sought to do his duty as far as his narrow views permitted, but a harsh and supercilious demeanour prevented him from acquiring popularity. By his best friends his manner was allowed to be unconciliatory. The story of a trivial quarrel between him and Bacon in 1617 illustrates his temperament on its good and bad sides. Winwood, coming into a room where Bacon was, found a dog upon his chair. He struck the animal. 'Every gentleman,' Bacon remarked, 'loves a dog.' A few days afterwards Bacon fancied that Winwood pressed too close to him at the council-table, and bade him keep his distance. When, some months later, the queen,

who took Winwood's part in the quarrel, asked Bacon what was its cause, he answered 'Madam, I can say no more than that he is proud, and I am proud' (Goodman, *Court of James I*, i. 283; Chamberlain to Carleton, 5 July 1617; *State Papers*, Dom. James I, xcii. 88). Finally the king reconciled the two men, and said that Winwood had never spoken to him to any man's prejudice—a strong testimony in his favour.

In July 1603 Winwood married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Nicholas Ball of Totnes, and stepdaughter of Sir Thomas Bodley, who had married the lady's mother in 1587. By patents dated in 1615 and 1617 he was granted by James I for himself and his heirs male the office of keeper of 'the capital, messuage, and park of Ditton' in Buckinghamshire. On 24 Feb. 1629–1630 the widow Lady Winwood purchased a grant in fee of Ditton Park, and in 1632 her son Richard bought Ditton Manor. Winwood left three sons and two daughters, all minors at the date of his death. The eldest surviving son, Richard (1603–1688), who became owner of Ditton Park and Manor, was elected M.P. for New Windsor in 1641, April 1660, 1678–9, 1679, 1681. A daughter Anne married, in 1633, Edward Montagu, second baron Montagu. Her son, Ralph Montagu (afterwards first Duke of Montagu) [q.v.], inherited her brother Richard's estate of Ditton on his death without issue in 1688.

A portrait of Winwood by Van Miereveldt is in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

Winwood amassed a vast official correspondence and many documents of state, which passed to his grandson, the Duke of Montagu. The greater part of it is now at Montagu House, London, in the library of the Duke of Buccleuch; it includes a few papers anterior and posterior to Winwood's official career. In 1725 Edmund Sawyer published in London (3 vols. folio) an imperfect selection from Winwood's papers, together with extracts from the papers of Winwood's contemporaries, Sir Henry Neville, Sir Charles Cornwallis, Sir Dudley Carleton, Sir Thomas Edmonds, William Trumbull (*d.* 1635), and Francis (afterwards Lord) Cottington. Sawyer's work bore the title: 'Memorials of Affairs of State in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I, collected chiefly from the Original Papers of the right honourable Sir Ralph Winwood, knight, sometime one of the principal Secretaries of State.' The letters printed by Sawyer begin in 1590 and end in 1614, before Winwood became secretary of state. Sawyer's first paper belonging to the Winwood collection is dated in 1600. The whole extant Winwood collection at Montagu House is calendared in the historical manuscripts commissioners' report on the manuscripts of the Duke of Buccleuch, vol. i. (1899). Some of the papers printed by Sawyer are missing, but a vast number of Winwood's letters, which Sawyer omitted, are noticed in the report.

[Introduction to Report on the Manuscripts of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, 1899 (Hist. MSS. Comm.); Chalmers's Dictionary; Wood's Athenæ Oxon.; Bloxam's Register of Members of Magdalen Coll. Oxford, 1873, pp. 210 seq.; Spedding's Letters and Life of Bacon, 1890, vols. ii–vii.; Gardiner's Hist. of England (1603–42), 1883, vols. i–ii.; Motley's Hist. of United Netherlands, 1876, vol. iv.; Granger's Biogr. Hist. of England; Lloyd's Worthies.]

S. L.

WINZET, WINYET, or WINGATE, NINIAN (1518–1592), Scottish controversialist, was born in Renfrew in 1518. Families of the same name held property and rented lands in Glasgow and the vicinity. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, according to Mackenzie (*Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation*, 1708–22, iii. 148), and Ziegelbauer (*Historia Rei Literariæ Ordinis S. Benedicti*, iii. 360, 361, Augsburg and Würzburg, 1754); but the registers of Glasgow in 1537 give the name of 'William Windegait,' who became a bachelor, then master, of arts in 1539, and remained at the university till 1552 in a subordinate capacity and as assistant to the rector. William probably changed his name to Ninian (*Certain Tractates*, vol. i. Introd. pp. xii–xvi, xliv, xcviii, ed. Hewison, 1888, Scottish Text Soc.) when he was ordained priest in 1540. Winzet was appointed master of the grammar school of Linlithgow in 1551–2, and subsequently provost of the collegiate church of St. Michael there. He remained a staunch supporter of the old order during the Reformation era, and being an independent thinker, with feelings and views very similar to those of the 'old catholic' school of this century, tried to stem the reformation of the church from within.

The arrival of Knox in 1559 moved Winzet to dispute face to face with the reformer 'afor the haill court,' and to write polemics on the questions then at issue, which he afterwards collected into 'The Buke of Four Scoir Thre Questions.' In the summer of 1561 Winzet was ejected from his office for refusing to sign the protestant confession of faith. He loitered about Queen Mary's catholic court, and issued from the press at Edinburgh in May 1562

'Certane Tractatis [three in number] for Reformatioun of Doctryne and Maneris set furth at the desyre and in the name of the afflictit Catholikis of inferiour ordour of Clergie and layit men in Scotland.' In July appeared his pamphlet 'The Last Blast of the Trompet of Godis VVorde aganis the vsurpit auctorite of Johne Knox.' He seems to have been acting as the queen's chaplain at this time. In September he was exiled and proceeded to Antwerp, where in 1563 he published a translation of the 'Commonitorium' of Vincent of Lerins. From Louvain and Antwerp he issued in the Scots vernacular, in 1563, 'The Buke of Four Scoir Thre Questions,' as a challenge to the Scots reformers, and from Antwerp also issued translations of patristic writers now lost. In Paris, from 1565 to 1570, he studied, became a preceptor in arts in the university, and published a translation of Benoist's 'Certus Modus.' In 1571 he visited England and entered Queen Mary's service, thereafter proceeding to Douay to study theology.

Pope Gregory in 1577 instituted Winzet abbot of the Benedictine monastery of St. James at Ratisbon, the duties of which he began on 9 Aug. He revived this ancient decayed seminary of learning, and by introducing the old Scots method of instruction soon restored its celebrity. There he published in 1581 'In D. Paulum Commentaria;' in 1582 'Flagellum Sectariorum' and 'Velitatio in Georgium Buchananum,' the latter being a reply to Buchanan's 'De Jure Regni apud Scotos;' and probably at the same time a translation of the Catechism of Canisius.

Winzet died on 21 Sept. 1592, and was buried in the monastery, where in the church (Kirche des Schotten-Klosters zu S. Jakob) his effigy and epitaph are preserved. His more important works are mentioned above; a fuller list is given in the Scottish Text Society's reprint of the 'Certain Tractates,' vol. i. pref. p. lxxv.

[Ziegelbauer's Historia, ut supra; Mackenzie's Lives and Characters, ut supra; Certane Tractatis, &c., by Niniane Winzet (Maitland Club reprint, 1835), with Life by John Black Gracie; Irving's Lives of Scotish Writers, 1839; Bellesheim's Geschichte der katholischen Kirche in Schottland, 1833, vol. ii. (translated by D. O. H. Blair, 1887); Certain Tractates, &c., by Ninian Winzet, edited for Scottish Text Society, with Life, by J. King Hewison, 1888, 1890, 2 vols. and authorities there cited.] J. K. H.

WIREKER, NIGEL (*fl.* 1190), satirist. [See NIGEL.]

WIRLEY, WILLIAM (*d.* 1618), herald. [See WYRLEY.]

WISDOM, ROBERT (*d.* 1568), archdeacon of Ely, probably belonged to the family of that name settled at Burford, Oxford, where one Simon Wisdom was a great benefactor and reputed founder of the free grammar school. Another Simon Wisdom (*d.* 1623) of Burford, an alumnus of Gloucester Hall, Oxford, was author of various religious tracts, and of 'An Abridgement of the Holy History of the Old Testament,' London, 1594, 8vo (WOOD, *Athenæ*, ed. Bliss, ii. 337). A Gregory Wisdom was sent to the Tower on 21 May 1553 for spreading reports about Edward VI's health (*Acts P. C.* ed. Dasent, 1552–4, p. 275).

Robert, who is claimed as one of the four eminent writers produced by St. Martin's, Oxford, is said (COOPER) to have been educated at Cambridge, though no details of his academical career are forthcoming, except that he was B.D. of some university, and he would more naturally be assumed to have been at Oxford, where he was one of the earliest preachers of the Reformation and was on that account compelled to leave the city. Tanner says that he became rector of Stisted in Essex; but his name does not appear in the list of rectors, and probably he was only curate. About 1538 his religious opinions brought him into collision with Stokesley, bishop of London, and in 1540 he was accused of heresy before Stokesley's successor, Bonner; he was committed by the council to the Lollards' Tower, whence he wrote an answer to the thirteen articles laid to his charge (extant in *Harl. MS.* 425, art. 3, and printed in STRYPE'S *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, I. ii. 570–1). Foxe makes him parish priest of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, and Strype of St. Catherine's (*sic*), Lothbury, in 1541, when he is said to have been forced to recant at St. Paul's Cross; the date is apparently an error for 1543, on 14 July of which year his recantation took place (WRIOTHESLEY, *Chron.* i. 142; FOXE, ed. Townsend, v. 496, and app. No. xii.) He was then curate to Edward Crome [q. v.] at St. Mary's Aldermary, and there is no record of his having held any benefice in London (cf. HENNESSY, *Nov. Rep. Eccl.* 1898).

Wisdom's companion in misfortune was Thomas Becon [q. v.], and with Becon he retired into Staffordshire, where they were hospitably received by John Old [q. v.] (BECON, *Works*, vol. i. pref. pp. viii–ix, vol. ii. pp. 422–3; STRYPE, *Cranmer*, i. 397–8). He continued to preach Reformation doc-

trines, chiefly in the south of England, and his success again brought him under the notice of the privy council. On 24 May 1546 two yeomen of the chamber were sent to arrest him, with what success does not appear (*Acts P. C.* ed. Dasent, 1542–7, p. 424). In any case, the accession of Edward VI soon restored him to liberty, and during his reign he was appointed vicar of Settrington in Yorkshire. He was one of the candidates suggested by Cranmer on 25 Aug. 1552 for the archbishopric of Armagh (Cranmer, *Works*, ii. 438; *Lit. Remains of Edward VI*, ii. 488; Strype, *Cranmer*, i. 393, ii. 906). On Mary's accession Wisdom fled abroad, ultimately settling at Frankfort, where he sided with Coxe in his defence of the English liturgy against Knox and William Whittingham [q. v.] In 1559 he returned to England, and in the autumn was restored to his living at Settrington (Strype, *Annals*, I. i. 246). On 29 Feb. 1559–60 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Ely (Le Neve, *Fasti*, i. 352), to which were annexed the rectories of Haddenham and Wilburton. He preached at court on 27 March 1560, and at St. Paul's Cross on 7 April (Machyn, pp. 229, 230), and in the convocation of 1562 voted for the six puritan articles (Strype, *Annals*, I. i. 489, 504; Burnet, *Reformation*, ed. Pocock, II. ii. 481). He died in September 1568, and was buried at Wilburton on the 28th, and not, as has been supposed, in Carfax, Oxford (Fletcher, *Hist. of St. Martin's*, 1896, p. 55). Margaret Wisdom, who was buried at Wilburton on 24 Sept. 1567, was probably his wife; and the names of four children also occur in Wilburton parish register.

Wisdom's 'Postill . . . upon every Gospell through the year . . . translated from Ant. Corvinus,' was published at London (1549, 4to). His metrical translation of the 125th Psalm was in use as late as 1693, and a metrical prayer is prefixed to the old version of the Psalms at the end of Barker's bible (see Boswell, *Johnson*, ed. G. B. Hill, v. 444). He also wrote some verses upon the death of the dukes of Suffolk, 1551, and others prefixed to the second edition of Bale's 'Scriptores.' Among the manuscripts at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, are Wisdom's 'Revocation of his Retractation,' 'Summ of all such doctrine' as he had preached, and translation of two sermons by Tilemann 'Heshusius.' His expositions upon the Psalms and Ten Commandments, which do not appear to have survived, were of some repute among early reformers, though his poetic defects earned him the ridicule of Sir John Denham, Sir Thomas Overbury, Sir John Birkenhead, and Samuel Butler (Warton, *Hist. Engl. Poetry*, iii. 149, 150; Brydges, *Cens. Lit.* x. 12), while Bishop Corbet addresses him (*Poems*, ed. Gilchrist, p. 228) as

> Thou once a body, now but air,
> Archbotcher of a psalm or prayer,
> From Carfax come.

[Authorities cited in text and in Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 259–61; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib.; Ritson's Bibl. Anglo-Poetica; Gough's General Index to Parker Soc. Publ.; Strype's works (General Index); Foxe's Actes and Mon. ed. Townsend; Fletcher's Hist. of St. Martin's, Oxford, pp. 53–5; Rawlinson MS. C 21 f. 205; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. vii. 80, 3rd ser. ii. 89.] A. F. P.

WISE, FRANCIS (1695–1767), archæologist, son of Francis Wise, mercer, of Oxford, was born in the parish of All Saints, Oxford, on 3 June 1695. He was educated at New College school and at Trinity College, Oxford, being admitted commoner on 3 Jan. 1710–11. He became scholar of his college on 31 May 1711, probationer fellow on 12 June 1718, and full fellow a year later. He graduated B.A. 1714, M.A. 1717, and B.D. 1727. In December 1719 he was appointed under-keeper of the Bodleian Library, and about this time he collated a manuscript in the Laud collection for the 1729 edition of Plutarch's 'Lives.'

Wise was ordained deacon by the bishop of Oxford at Cuddesdon on 3 Sept. 1721, and priest at the public ordination at Oxford on 24 Sept. 1721. He took pupils at this time, and among them was Francis North (afterwards Baron and Earl of Guilford), who conferred on him in 1723 the curacy of Wroxton in Oxfordshire, and bestowed on him early in 1726 the small donative of Elsfield, about three miles from Oxford, where he much improved the residence and laid out the grounds in a fantastic manner. A view of the place is given in the tailpiece of the preface to his work on coins (1750). Later in 1726 the same patron presented him to the vicarage of Harlow in Essex, but after a few months he resigned the living, as he preferred to dwell at Oxford, where he had been appointed in April 1726 to the post of keeper of the archives.

On 2 Dec. 1729 Wise stood for the librarianship at the Bodleian Library, but after a party contest, in which he was the whig candidate, was defeated by fifteen votes (*Rel. Hearnianæ*, 1857 edit. ii. 711–713). His connection with the library did not thereupon cease, for so late as 1746 special payments were made to him for

work done in cataloguing and arranging the books given by Nathaniel Crymes. He published in 1738 'A Letter to Dr. Mead concerning some Antiquities in Berkshire, particularly shewing that the White Horse is a Monument of the West Saxons.' This was answered by 'Philalethes Rusticus' (sometimes said to be Rev. William Asplin, at other times a layman called Bumpsted) in 1740 in a tract called 'The Impertinence and Imposture of Modern Antiquaries display'd,' in which he attributed to Wise a design to alter the arms of the royal family, sneered at his eulogies of Alfred, and pointed out that he had omitted to praise the reigning monarch. Wise resented these attacks, believing that they might damage his chance of future preferment. An anonymous defence of him, 'An Answer to a Scandalous Libel intituled "The Impertinence and Imposture, &c.'" (1741), was published by the Rev. George North, and he himself issued in 1742 'Further Observations upon the White Horse and other Antiquities in Berkshire.'

Wise was appointed by his college to the rectory of Rotherfield Greys, near Henley-on-Thames, on 7 Aug. 1745, thus vacating his fellowship in 1746. From 10 May 1748 he was Radcliffe librarian at Oxford. These preferments he retained, with that of Elsfield, until his death. He was elected F.S.A. on 6 April 1749, and collected an excellent library, particularly rich in works of northern literature. In 1754 Thomas Warton and Johnson, who liked his society, paid him several visits at Elsfield, and Wise took much interest in obtaining for Johnson from his university the degree by diploma of M.A. (Wooll, *Joseph Warton*, p. 228). He became 'a cripple in every limb' from the gout, and died at Elsfield on 5 Oct. 1767, being buried in the churchyard, but without stone or monument. He gave during his lifetime many coins to the Bodleian Library, and after his death his sister gave to the Radcliffe Library 'a large and valuable cabinet of his medals.'

The other works of Wise comprised: 1. 'Annales rerum gestarum Ælfredi Magni auctore Asserio Menevensi,' 1722. A copy, with many notes, supposed to be by William Huddesford [q. v.], is in Gough's 'Oxfordshire' (57) at the Bodleian Library. The editing is 'unusually careful,' but the authenticity of the original has often been questioned (*Speaker*, 18 March 1899, pp. 313–14). 2. 'Epistola ad Joannem Masson de nummo Abgari regis,' 1736. 3. 'Nummorum antiquorum Scriniis Bodleianis reconditorum Catalogus,' 1750; dedicated to Lord Guilford. 4. 'Some Enquiries on the First Inhabitants, Language, Religion, Learning, and Letters of Europe, by a Member of the Society of Antiquaries in London,' 1758; signed at end 'F. W. R. L.' 5. 'History and Chronology of the Fabulous Ages,' 1764; also anonymous and similarly signed. This had been drawn up for some years, having been read to Johnson and Warton to their amusement. Printed letters to and from him are in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes' (v. 452, ix. 617), Nichols's 'Literary Illustrations' (iii. 632–7, iv. 206–7, 225–6, 433–55, 668–9); two of his manuscript letters are in Gough's 'Berkshire' (5, Bodl. Libr.)

Wise assisted Warton in his 'Life of Dr. Bathurst.' The passages stated by Thomas Warton in his 'Life of Sir Thomas Pope' (1st and 2nd edits. pref.) to have been copied by Wise from other manuscripts are forgeries by some one (Blakiston in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xi. 282–300). In reference to them Mr. Blakiston calls Wise 'a competent, perhaps too competent, archæologist.'

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Gent. Mag. 1767, p. 524; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 512, v. 527–8; Lit. Illustr. iv. 479–80; Boswell's Johnson, ed. Hill, i. 273–82, 322; Madan's Western MSS. (Bodl. Libr.) iv. 189, 259; Macray's Bodl. Libr. 2nd ed. pp. 34, 199, 207, 221, 372, 484; Blakiston's Trin. Coll. pp. 194, 196; information from Rev. H. E. D. Blakiston of Trinity College.] W. P. C.

WISE, HENRY (1653–1738), gardener to William III, Anne, and George I, was born in 1653, and claimed descent from Richard Wise of Cadiston, Warwickshire. He studied horticulture under George London, and during the reign of James II was admitted as sole partner in London's lucrative nursery at Brompton, the largest at that time near London. Shortly after William III's accession Wise was appointed deputy-ranger of Hyde Park and superintendent of the royal gardens at Hampton Court, Kensington, and elsewhere. In April 1694 Evelyn speaks of the methodical manner in which the 'noble nursery' at Brompton was cultivated, and he describes another visit to Wise's plantations and gardens on 2 Sept. 1701. Besides the royal gardens, London and Wise directed most of the great gardens of England, including Blenheim, Wanstead, Edger, and Melbourne in Derbyshire. This last was a splendid example of the French style of formal garden handed down to London by his master Rose, who had studied under André Le Nôtre, the French gardener of Charles II. The Melbourne gardens were remodelled from designs by Wise between 1704 and 1711, including a bosquet after the Versailles pattern, and 'a water-piece,'

Meanwhile, on the death of William III, Anne committed the royal gardens to the care of Wise in preference to London, who had the mortification of seeing the demolition of all the box-work which he had designed at Hampton Court in conformity with the Dutch taste. In 1706 London and Wise laid out a town garden at Nottingham for Count Tallard, the French general who had fallen into Marlborough's hands at the battle of Blenheim. A description of this garden was appended to London and Wise's 'The Retir'd Gard'ner, being a translation of "Le Jardinier Solitaire"' [from the French of the Sieur Louis Liger], or rather a combination of two French manuals on gardening, with a small admixture of original matter (for Jacob Tonson, 2 vols. 8vo, 1706). In one of his papers in the 'Spectator,' ridiculing the newly introduced opera, Addison writes, on 6 March 1711: 'I hear there is a treaty on foot with London and Wise (who will be appointed Gardeners of the Play-house) to furnish the Opera of "Rinaldo and Armida" with an Orange Grove; and that the next time it is acted, the Singing Birds will be personated by Tom-Tits.' In the same journal, on 6 Sept. 1712, Addison describes the partners as 'the heroic poets' of gardening, citing the upper garden at Kensington as a signal example of their skill. By this time the famous nursery at Brompton had passed into the hands of a gardener named Swinhoe; but Wise had not yet definitely quitted his profession, for in 1714 he was reappointed head-gardener to George I. In 1709 Wise had bought the estate and mansion of the Priory, Warwick, where he spent his declining years. He died at Warwick on 15 Dec. 1738, being then 'worth 200,000*l.*,' and was buried in St. Mary's Church. By his wife, Patience Banks, he had issue Matthew (*d.* 12 Sept. 1776), Henry, and John. Horace Walpole visited the Priory, and declares that he unintentionally offended one of the sons by asking him if he had planted much. A portrait of the gardener is in the possession of the Wise family of Woodcote in Warwickshire.

Elwin represents Pope's 'Fourth Moral Essay' on false taste as especially directed against Wise; but Wise was less a typical representative of the formal Dutch style than his predecessors and teachers, though he was one of the last upholders of the old French tradition against the innovations of Bridgeman and Kent. In addition to the 'Retir'd Gard'ner' Wise collaborated with London in 'The Compleat Gard'ner, or Directions for cultivating and right ordering of Fruit Gardens and Kitchen Gardens,' abridged and improved from John Evelyn's translation from the French of J. de La Quintinye (London, 1699, 1704, 1710, 1725, enlarged).

[Gent. Mag. 1738 p. 660, 1818 ii. 392; Hist. Reg. 1738 (Chron. Diary); Burke's Landed Gentry; Colvile's Warwickshire Worthies; Switzer's Ichnographia Rustica, 1718; Beeverell's Les Délices de la Grande Bretagne, Leyden, 1727; Johnson's Hist. of English Gardening, 1829, pp. 124, 145, 146; Sedding's Garden Craft, p. 102; Hazlitt's Gleanings in Old Garden Lit. 1887; Hazlitt's Collections and Notes; Smith's Hist. Recollections of Hyde Park, p. 36; Law's Hampton Court; Blomfield and Thomas's Formal Garden in England, 1892, pp. 65, 76, 119, 162; Manning and Bray's Surrey, ii. 191; Walpole's Correspondence, vi. 442, vii. 337; Pope's Works, ed. Elwin and Courthope, iii. 180, v. 183, ix. 118; Delany's Corresp. i. 146, 148, 190, 202, 472; Evelyn's Works, ii. 341, 379.] T. S.

WISE, JOHN RICHARD DE CAPEL (1831–1890), author and ornithologist, born in 1831, was eldest son of John Robert Wise (1792–1842), British consul-general in Sweden, by his wife Jane, daughter of Richard Ellison of Sudbrooke. The eldest branch of the Wise family has been long seated at Clayton Hall, Staffordshire. John Wise (1751–1807), the author's grandfather, was a younger son; he was recorder of Totnes, and married Elizabeth, sister of Robert Hurrell Froude, archdeacon of Totnes, the father of James Anthony Froude the historian. After attending Grantham grammar school, Wise proceeded to Lincoln College, Oxford, whence he matriculated on 15 March 1849 at the age of eighteen. He took no degree, and left the university to travel abroad. Deeply interested in ornithology, he began at an early age to collect birds' eggs, and he devoted much energy through life to perfecting his collection. At the same time all aspects of nature attracted him, and wherever he wandered he studied carefully the zoology, botany, and scenery of the district. Nor did he neglect the dialect of the inhabitants. He was also a devoted student of literature, and wrote both prose and verse with directness and feeling.

On returning to England he wandered through country districts, frequently changing his residence and maintaining little communication with his friends. In 1855 he published a pamphlet of poems called 'Robin Hood,' and in 1857 a lecture on 'The Beauties of Shakespeare,' which he delivered at Stratford-on-Avon. In 1860 he issued a novel in two volumes called 'The Cousin's Courtship;' but it achieved little success. Repeated visits to the neighbourhood of Shakespeare's birthplace suggested a diffe-

rent kind of literary work—a description of the local scenery, the natural history, the literary associations and dialect of Stratford-on-Avon. Wise's wide reading in Shakespeare's works, his powers of observation, and his skill as a naturalist, gave genuine charm to his volume on 'Shakspere: his Birthplace and its Neighbourhood' (1861), which was published in December 1860. There were twenty-five illustrations engraved by W. J. Linton, and a tentative glossary of words to be found in Shakespeare which were peculiar to Warwickshire districts. This book Wise followed up next year in a volume in the same vein called 'The New Forest: its History and its Scenery; with sixty-two Views by Walter Crane' (December 1862, sm. 4to; 2nd ed. 1863; 3rd ed. 1867; and 4th ed. 1883, with twelve additional etchings by Heywood Sumner). Wise walked through the district with Mr. Crane, then a lad of sixteen, and the young artist's illustrations of the sylvan scenery are excellent. The book, which includes a glossary of local words, is admirable also from the naturalist's point of view, and remains a standard work. Wise's friend George Henry Lewes favourably reviewed it, on its appearance, in the 'Cornhill Magazine' (December 1862).

Wise, who held advanced views on religion and politics, came to know Dr. John Chapman, editor of the 'Westminster Review.' For many years he wrote the section on 'Belles-Lettres' in that magazine, but withdrew suddenly owing to political differences with Chapman. His relations with the 'Westminster' brought him the acquaintance of George Henry Lewes and George Eliot. Subsequently he was a contributor to the 'Reader,' a weekly periodical which also advocated advanced views. To the 'Cornhill Magazine' Wise contributed in July 1865 an admirable paper on 'The Poetry of Provincialisms.'

It is said that in 1870 he went out as a newspaper correspondent to the Franco-German war, and met with many stirring adventures. Subsequently he resumed his wanderings in England. In 1875 he was settled at Sandsend, near Whitby. Some years later he had migrated to Edwinstow, Nottinghamshire, whence he explored Sherwood Forest, with the apparent intention, which he abandoned, of writing on it in the same manner as he had written on the New Forest. In 1881 he came into some property by the death of his mother's brother, Henry Ellison, author (under the pseudonym of Henry Browne) of 'Stones from a Quarry' (1875). A part of his newly acquired wealth he expended in the production of an elaborate volume called 'The First of May: a fairy Masque,' which he dedicated to Charles Darwin (1881, oblong folio). The text, a collection of lyrics from Wise's pen, was elaborately illustrated by Mr. Walter Crane. Mr. Crane's fifty-two designs, of which a transcription of the author's text by the artist formed part, were finely reproduced in photogravure. Wise's name did not appear in the volume, which was financially unsuccessful. His latest years were passed at Lyndhurst in Hampshire, and there he died, unmarried, on 1 April 1890, aged 59. He was buried in Lyndhurst cemetery.

[Private information.] S. L.

WISE, MICHAEL (1646?–1687), musician and composer, was born in Wiltshire not earlier than 1646, if he was, as generally stated, one of the first set of the children of the Chapel Royal in 1660, and in 1663 lay-clerk of St. George's, Windsor. On 6 April 1668 he was appointed organist and master of the choristers of Salisbury Cathedral; on 6 Jan. 1675-6 he was admitted gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and entered as a counter-tenor from Salisbury. When attending Charles II on his progresses, Wise was said to have claimed the privilege of playing the organ in any church visited by his majesty. The charge against Wise of active participation in the schemes of the country party (1680) cannot stand after a careful examination of the 'Wiltshire Ballad' (*Bagford Ballads*, p. 741), and that contemporary rumour gave Wise the credit of being a loyal abhorrer is evident from the tory preacher's approval of the musician's ready wit (cf. *Modern Fanatick*, 1710, p. 50). His absence from the coronation procession of 1685 has given rise to the belief that social or political misconduct had led to his dismissal; but in a great representative ceremony it was inevitable that a singer holding appointments at Westminster and the Chapel Royal should abandon one or the other choir, and no fewer than twelve singers were thus represented by substitutes (Sandford, *Coronation of James II*, p. 70). On 27 Jan. 1686–7 Wise was appointed almoner and master of the boys at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Wise's character for conviviality and uncertain temper (Ebsworth) is best supported by the manner of his end. He quarrelled one night with his wife, and rushed out of his house at Salisbury only to stumble upon a watchman, who returned his assaults by a blow from a bill, fracturing Wise's skull. He died on 24 Aug. 1687, and was buried near the great west door of Salisbury

Cathedral (Bumpus). His first wife, Jane, the daughter of Robert Harward, died on 10 July 1682, aged 30, and was buried in the churchyard. The administration grant of Wise's goods, of 28 Sept. 1687, gives the names Jane and Harward as those of two elder children, while his youngest girl bears the name of a second and surviving wife, Barbara, and not Margaret, as erroneously stated by Hoare. She renounced probate, and the children, all minors, were placed under the guardianship of John Hopkins *clericus*.

Dr. Aldrich is said to have composed the second part of the anthem, 'Thy beauty, O Israel,' on the death of Wise (Bumpus).

Wise, Blow, and Humphrey, who were all trained together by Henry Cooke, form a transition school of English church music, and constitute a link between the foreign style which, encouraged by the king, struggled for mastery after the Restoration, and the original genius of Henry Purcell, for whose bold new harmonies and modulations they paved the way.

Among published music by Wise are: 1. 'Old Chiron thus preached.' 2. Catches in the 'Musical Companion,' 1667. 3. 'I charge you, O Daughters,' in Dering's 'Cantica Sacra,' 1674. 4. 'New Ayres and Dialogues,' 1678. 5. 'I will sing,' in Langdon's 'Divine Harmony,' 1774. 6. Six Anthems in Boyce's 'Cathedral Music,' 1849, viz. 'Prepare ye the way,' *a* 4; 'Awake, put on,' *a* 3; 'The Ways of Sion,' *a* 2; 'Thy Beauty, O Israel,' *a* 4; Awake up, my Glory,' *a* 3; 'Blessed is he,' *a* 3. Several of these anthems have also been republished in Novello's 'Collections.'

The following remain in manuscript: 1. In Tudway's 'Collections:' 'O praise God,' *a* 3; 'Behold how good,' *a* 3; 'I will sing a new Song,' *a* 4; 'How are the Mighty fallen!' Morning and Evening Service in D (*Harl. MSS.* 7338, 7339). 2. 'Open me the Gates,' *a* 3; 'Comfort ye' (ascribed to Wise or Aldrich) (*Addit. MS.* 17840); 3. Bass part: 'Have Pity on me;' 'By the Waters;' 'Thy Strength, O Sion' (*ib.* 17784). 4. Alto part: 'Christ rising again' (*ib.* 17820). 5. Organ part: 'Arise, O Lord;' 'I will arise;' 'The Lord is my Shepherd,' *a* 2 (*ib.* 30932). 6. 'Catches' (*ib.* 17481, 22099). 7. Song, with Chorus, 'Justly now let's tribute pay' (*ib.* 33234). 8. Service in E flat, at Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. 9. 'Gloria in excelsis,' and ten Anthems, besides those published by Boyce, at Ely Cathedral. 10. Anthems in the Gloucester Cathedral Library. 11. 'Christ being risen,' composed by Wise for Easter, and for a long time in use instead of 'Venite' at Salisbury Cathedral. Other volumes of his church music are in the British Museum Additional MSS. 30933, 31344–5, 31404, and 31460; and of secular music in Additional MSS. 30382 and 31462.

[Hawkins's Hist. of Music, 2nd edit. ii. 719; Burney's Hist. of Music, iii. 454; Grove's Dict. of Music, iv. 334, 476; Old Cheque-book of the Chapel Royal, pp. 16, 129, 218; Bumpus's Organists and Composers, p. 270; Hoare's Wiltshire, vi. 634; Harris's Salisbury Epitaphs; P. C. C. Admon. Grants; Registers of Salisbury Cathedral, through the courtesy of the Rev. Precentor Carpenter.] L. M. M.

WISE, WILLIAM FURLONG (1784–1844), rear-admiral, son of George Furlong Wise of Woolston, Devonshire, by Jane, sister of Vice-admiral James Richard Dacres (1749–1810) and of Vice-admiral Sir Richard Dacres (1761–1837), was born at Woolston on 21 Aug. 1784. He entered the navy in February 1797 on board the Astræa frigate with his uncle Richard Dacres, and served, for the most part, with him, or with James Richard Dacres, on the home station, the coast of France, and in the West Indies, till promoted to be lieutenant of the Franchise at Jamaica on 1 May 1804. He continued in the Theseus and afterwards in the Hercule, flagships of James Richard Dacres, commander-in-chief at Jamaica, till promoted (1 Nov. 1805, confirmed 22 Feb. 1806) to be commander of the Drake, from which he was moved in April to the Elk; on 18 May 1806 he was posted to the Mediator, and invalided from her in July 1807. In November 1813 he commissioned the Granicus of thirty-six guns, which after nearly three years on the home station and the coast of Portugal was one of the ships with Lord Exmouth at the bombardment of Algiers on 27 Aug. 1816 [see Pellew, Edward, Viscount Exmouth], in which she took a part beyond what was expected from a frigate, and sustained a loss of sixteen killed and forty-two wounded. On 21 Sept. 1816 Wise was nominated a C.B. In January 1818 he was appointed to the Spartan, which he commanded on the home station and in the West Indies till 1821. He had no further service, but became a rear-admiral on 23 Nov. 1841, and died at his residence in Plymouth, after a week's illness, on 29 April 1844. He married, on 16 June 1810, Fanny, only daughter of William Grenfell.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. v. (suppl. pt. i.) 151; Gent. Mag. 1810 i. 586, 1844 ii. 208, 338; Service book in the Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

WISEMAN, NICHOLAS PATRICK STEPHEN (1802-1865), cardinal-archbishop of Westminster, born at Seville on 2 Aug. 1802, was younger of the two sons by a second marriage of James Wiseman, an Irish catholic who had settled as a merchant in Spain. The family claimed descent from Capel Wiseman, protestant bishop of Dromore, third son of Sir William Wiseman, bart., and great-grandson of Sir John Wiseman, one of the auditors of the exchequer in the reign of Henry VIII. The family baronetcy is now represented by Sir William Wiseman of Lynton in Bedfordshire. The cardinal's father married, first, Mariana Dunphy, the daughter of a Spanish general; by her he had three daughters, of whom Marianne married Thomas Tucker, and their only child became the wife of William Burke of Knocknagur, and mother of the present Sir Theobald Burke, and of Thomas Henry Burke [q.v.], under-secretary of state for Ireland. The cardinal's father while on a visit to London married, in the church of SS. Mary and Michael in the Commercial Road, London, on 18 April 1800, his second wife, Xaviera, daughter of Peter Strange of Aylwardston Castle, co. Kilkenny. Two sons and a daughter were the result of the union. The elder son was named James, and the younger was the cardinal. Frances, the youngest child, married Count Andrea Gabrielli, of Fano, councillor of state under the papal government; she was mother of Count Randal Gabrielli. The cardinal's mother lived for many years at Fano, where the poet Browning met her in 1848.

Wiseman's parents returned from London to Seville early in 1802. On 3 Aug. in that year, the day after his birth, he was baptised at the church of Santa Cruz in that city. His paternal uncle, Patrick Wiseman, was his sponsor; 3 Aug. was commemorative of St. Stephen, whence his names Patrick and Stephen. While he was still an infant his mother laid him on one of the altars of Seville Cathedral, where he was solemnly consecrated to the service of the church. His father died suddenly of apoplexy at Seville in 1804. The young widow, with her three children, left Spain in 1805 for Waterford. There they remained two years, during which the boys received instruction at a local boarding-school. On 23 March 1810 Nicholas and his elder brother entered St. Cuthbert's College at Ushaw, near Durham. Thomas Eyre (1748–1810) [q.v.], the president, died just two months after the boys' arrival. His post was temporarily filled for a year by the vice-president, John Lingard the historian. Despite the disparity in years, Wiseman and Lingard then laid the foundation of a lifelong friendship. Wiseman studied syntax and rhetoric under Charles Newsham, afterwards president of Ushaw. Wiseman describes himself as appearing 'dull and stupid' to his companions when not in class, as never having 'said a witty or clever thing while at college,' but he was always reading and thinking while others played. 'No pastime,' as Cardinal Manning said of him at his funeral, was 'so sweet as a book.' It was only in his last year at St. Cuthbert's that his name appeared at the top of his class.

Before leaving St. Cuthbert's Nicholas made up his mind to become a priest. A cottage not far from the college on the road to Durham is still pointed out as that in which he took shelter from a terrific thunderstorm, in the course of which he is said to have received his religious vocation. Before quitting St. Cuthbert's, on 28 Sept. 1818, at the age of sixteen, Nicholas received the four minor orders. He was to complete his education at the English College at Rome. Embarking at Liverpool on 2 Oct. for Italy with five other clerical students from Ushaw, Wiseman reached Rome on 18 Dec. 1818. Six days afterwards the six youths were admitted to an audience at the Quirinal by Pius VII, to whom they were presented by Robert Gradwell [q. v.], rector of the newly reconstituted English College in the Via di Monserrato. At his own wish, Nicholas began at an early date to study at the Sapienza the Syriac and other oriental languages. Already in 1820 he was *inter pares* for the second prize in schola physico-mathematica, and also obtained the second prize 'in schola physico-chimica.' In 1822 he gained first prize in dogmatic theology, and the second prize in scholastic theology. Again, in 1823, he took the first prize in dogmatic and was 'laudatus' in scholastic theology, winning also the first prize in Hebrew. On 27 July 1823 Wiseman in a public discussion undertook to answer twelve objections, and to maintain as many as four hundred propositions. Cardinal Capellari (afterwards Gregory XVI) and the Abbé de Lamennais were among the auditors. In 1824 he was created doctor in divinity 'cum præmio.' On 18 Dec. of that year he was ordained subdeacon, on 23 Jan. in the following year deacon, and on 19 March 1825 priest.

By a special rescript of Leo XII, Wiseman was appointed assistant to the Abbate Molza, who was compiling a Syriac grammar, anthology, and lexicon, with the encouragement of the pope. In 1828 the result of

Wiseman's researches appeared under the title 'Horæ Syriacæ, seu Commentationes et Anecdota res vel Litteras Syriacas spectantia, tomus i.,' and it at once won him a European reputation among oriental scholars, although his interpretation of some Syriac texts were controverted by Samuel Lee (1783–1852) [q. v.] In this work he first described the Syriac version known as the Karkaphensian Codex of the Old Testament, which was preserved in the Vatican library. At the time that he was engaged in these researches he suffered the only temptation, according to his own account, of his life, from 'venomous suggestions of a fiend-like infidelity,' but the trial proved temporary and never recurred.

In October of the year in which Wiseman's 'Horæ Syriacæ' was published, Leo XII nominated him professor supernumerary in the two chairs of Hebrew and Syro-Chaldaic in the Roman Archigymnasium of the Sapienza, with the provisional assignment of one hundred scudi until the chairs fell vacant.

Meanwhile, in November 1827, Wiseman became vice-rector of the English College, and next year was appointed rector upon the election of Gradwell by propaganda (19 May 1828) as coadjutor to Bishop James Yorke Bramston [q. v.] He held the office of rector for twelve years, and the English College under his guidance enjoyed a new era of activity. He welcomed and entertained a throng of celebrated persons. He won high reputation as a preacher, and Leo XII appointed him special English preacher at Rome. In 1833 John Henry Newman [q. v.] came with Richard Hurrell Froude [q. v.] to consult Wiseman, hitherto a stranger to them both, as to the course they ought to pursue in the spiritual crisis through which the Anglican church was passing.

During the Lent of 1835 Wiseman delivered in the drawing-room of Cardinal Thomas Weld [q. v.] in the Palazzo Odescalchi a course of twelve lectures chiefly dealing with geology, 'On the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion.' In the following year the lectures were published in two volumes, and awakened widespread interest and much discussion. The book is a powerful exposition and defence of the orthodox position, and has been repeatedly reissued. A French translation appeared in 1841, and it is included in Migne's 'Démonstrations Évangéliques' (1843–53).

Later in 1835 Wiseman returned to England. He had arranged to exchange duties for a twelvemonth with the Abbate Baldaconni of the Sardinian embassy chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields. In December 1835 he began a course of 'Lectures on the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church' at the Sardinian embassy chapel, which he repeated at the request of Bishop Bramston in the Advent and Lent of the following year at St. Mary's, Moorfields. These lectures were published in 1826, and excited much public attention, not only in England but in France and America. Lord Brougham was conspicuous among Wiseman's hearers when they were first delivered. In May 1836, in association with Daniel O'Connell and Michael Joseph Quin [q. v.], Wiseman founded under his own direction a catholic quarterly magazine, with the title of the 'Dublin Review.' Quin was the first editor. Outside catholic circles Wiseman's literary abilities were fully recognised, and he was invited to write the article on the catholic church in the 'Penny Cyclopædia.'

In October 1836 Wiseman returned to the English College in Rome. During the following Lent he published 'Four Lectures on the Offices and Ceremonies of Holy Week, as performed in the Papal Chapels,' and delivered at the college 'Eight Lectures on the Body and Blood of Our Lord in the Blessed Eucharist,' London, 1836, 8vo. Thomas Turton [q.v.] assailed Wiseman's treatment of the last subject, and Wiseman retorted to him and other critics in a published 'Reply' (1839).

By Wiseman's advice Gregory XVI increased the number of vicars-apostolic in England in 1839, and in the following summer Wiseman was appointed coadjutor to Dr. Walsh, the vicar-apostolic of the Midland district, but was almost immediately transferred to the newly created central district. On 8 June 1840 he was consecrated the bishop of Melipotamus *in partibus* by Cardinal Fransoni in the chapel of the English College at Rome, and was also appointed president of Oscott College. He took up his duties there on 16 Sept. 1840. The Oxford movement was at the time in full progress, and Wiseman's writings and actions largely influenced its development. His article in the 'Dublin Review' on 'St. Augustine and the Donatists' was pronounced by Newman 'the first real hit from Romanism.' Preaching at Derby, Wiseman argued that 'there is a natural growth in every institution,' and defined the position of the Roman church in much the same manner as Newman in his 'Essay on Development.' In February 1841 'Tract XC' was published. Later in the year Wiseman addressed a published 'Letter' to Newman, besides contributing several papers on the illogical position of the tractarians to the 'Dublin Review;' these were collected

into a volume called 'High Church Claims' (1841).

In 1846 Pius IX was elected supreme pontiff, and he inaugurated his reign by a general amnesty and a complete reform of the pontifical government. Wiseman visited him in Rome next year. He returned to England as Pio Nono's diplomatic envoy to Viscount Palmerston in the year of revolution (1848). At his instance Lord Palmerston sent Lord Minto to Italy. In the same year Wiseman became pro-vicar-apostolic of the London district, and next year succeeded to the vicariate-apostolic on the death of his superior, Dr. Walsh. Already a re-establishment by the pope of the Roman catholic hierarchy in England was talked of, but events were delayed by reason of the revolutions of 1848. Wiseman sought to prepare the way for the new *régime* by fusing the old and unchanging with the new and progressive elements in English catholicism. In the spring of 1850 the news came that he was to be made a cardinal. On 6 Aug. he was summoned by the pope to Rome, and there learned quite unexpectedly that the hierarchy in England was to be restored without further delay. On 29 Sept. the pope issued an apostolic letter to that effect, as well as a papal brief elevating Wiseman to the dignity of archbishop of Westminster. Next day, in a private consistory, the new archbishop was created a cardinal, with the title of St. Pudentiana. The announcement of the pope's act was made to English catholics by Wiseman in a published 'Pastoral appointed to be read . . . in the Archdiocese of Westminster and the Diocese of Southwark.' He further explained his new position in 'Three Lectures on the Catholic Hierarchy, delivered in St. George's, Southwark' (1850). The news of the pope's action excited throughout the protestants of Great Britain a frenzy of indignation which Wiseman's first pastoral failed to allay. In August 1851 parliament identified itself with the popular outcry against 'papal aggression,' and passed into law the 'ecclesiastical titles bill,' which prohibited the catholics from assuming the title of bishops under a penalty of 100*l*. The statute, however, remained a dead letter, and was repealed in 1872. Wiseman issued a powerful 'appeal to the reason and good feeling' of the English people, and the antagonism which he, in the capacity of reviver of the Roman catholic hierarchy, had provoked gradually subsided. For fourteen years he ruled the province of Westminster benignly, and lived down the events which marked the inauguration of his archiepiscopate.

Wiseman still found time for literature. In 1854 he published 'Fabiola, or the Church of the Catacombs,' a charming story of the third century, which was widely read. The archbishop of Milan wittily said of it that 'it was the first good book that had had the success of a bad one.' The book was written as Wiseman slowly journeyed towards Rome during illness. It was popular in Italy, where no fewer than seven translations (one of them by the author) were published. It was translated besides into most of the European languages, and into many of the Asiatic. It has taken its place as a classic of catholicism. In 1858 Wiseman issued another popular work, called 'Recollections of the last Four Popes' (Pius VII, Leo XII, Pius VIII, and Gregory XVI). An adverse 'Answer' to the book appeared in a volume from the pen of Alessandro Gavazzi in the same year. Soon afterwards Wiseman produced a drama in two acts, called 'The Hidden Gem,' written for the jubilee of his old college of St. Cuthbert's. After its publication, in 1858, it was acted in a Liverpool theatre during the following year.

In the autumn of 1858 the cardinal made a public tour through Ireland, where he was received with enthusiasm. A volume of sermons, lectures, and speeches delivered on the occasion appeared in 1859. Meanwhile he gained wide repute as an admirable lecturer on social, artistic, and literary topics. 'The Highways of Peaceful Commerce have been the Highways of Art,' a lecture delivered to Liverpool merchants, and a lecture 'On the Connection between the Arts of Design and the Arts of Production,' addressed to Manchester artisans, were published in a single volume in 1854. On 30 Jan. 1863 he lectured at the Royal Institution in London on 'Points of Contact between Science and Art' (London, 1863, 8vo), and subsequently at the same place on Shakespeare. A fragment of the last lecture, edited by his successor, Cardinal Manning, was published posthumously in 1865 (German transl. Cologne, 1865). A lecture delivered in 1864 at the South Kensington Museum on 'Prospects of Good Architecture in London,' and another on 'Self-Culture' delivered at Southampton in 1863, were also published soon after their delivery.

In 1855 George Errington [q. v.], a man of iron will, was translated from Plymouth to become coadjutor to the archbishop of Westminster; but Wiseman and his coadjutor were of different temperaments, and the pope in 1862 severed Errington's connection with the Westminster archdiocese.

Wiseman died at his town house, 8 York

Place, Portman Square, on 15 Feb. 1865. On Tuesday the 21st the body was conveyed to the pro-cathedral at Moorfields—now (1900) in course of demolition—where Henry Edward Manning, Wiseman's successor in the archbishopric, preached the funeral oration in the presence of the principal catholic ambassadors of Europe and the dignitaries of the catholic church in Great Britain and Ireland. The interment took place in Kensal Green cemetery amid an extraordinary demonstration of public mourning. In 1868 it was resolved to build in Wiseman's memory a catholic cathedral in Westminster. Land was acquired, but building operations were not begun until after Cardinal Vaughan became archbishop of Westminster in 1892. The street at Seville in which Wiseman was born was renamed on his death, by order of the town council, 'Calle del Cardenal Wiseman.'

Besides the works mentioned and numerous separate sermons, lectures, and pastorals, Wiseman published 'Essays on Various Subjects,' chiefly from the 'Dublin Review' (1853, 3 vols. 8vo, and with biographical introduction by J Murphy, 1888), and 'Sermons on our Lord Jesus Christ,' Dublin, 1864, 8vo.

Wiseman's reputation was worldwide. He was conspicuous for rare intellect and abilities, for 'the general justice of his mind,' for the suavity of his demeanour, and the wide range of his literary and artistic knowledge and sympathies. As a linguist and scholar he was especially distinguished. He was often called the English Mezzofanti. Speaking of his linguistic facility to the present writer, he once said that, if he were allowed to choose his own path westwards, he could talk all the way from the most eastern point of the coast of Asia to the most western point of the coast of Europe. The poet Browning attempted an unfavourable interpretation of Wiseman's character in his 'Bishop Blougram's Apology' (first published in Browning's 'Men and Women,' 1855); 'Sylvester Blougram,' Browning's bishop, was undoubtedly intended for Wiseman, but Blougram's worldly and self-indulgent justification of his successful pursuit of the clerical career in the Roman catholic church, although dramatically most effective, cannot be accepted as a serious description of Wiseman's aims in life or conduct. According to Father Prout, Wiseman in 'The Rambler' temperately reviewed 'Men and Women' on its publication, and favourably noticed 'Bishop Blougram's Apology' as a masterly intellectual achievement, although he regarded it as an assault on the groundworks of religion.

Wiseman was in youth tall, thin, and comely. Macaulay described him in middle age as 'a ruddy, strapping ecclesiastic,' in a certain sense resembling the famous master of Trinity, William Whewell [q. v.] Three portraits are reproduced in Mr. Wilfrid Ward's 'Biography,' viz. a full-length water-colour picture of him as Monsignor Wiseman; an engraving from the painting by J. R. Herbert; and a photograph taken of the cardinal in 1862. A magnificent gold medal, bearing Wiseman's portrait, was presented to him in 1836, in commemoration of his visit to England when rector of the English College at Rome.

[A full biography of the cardinal was undertaken, on Cardinal Vaughan's selection, by Mr. Wilfrid Ward thirty-two years after the cardinal's death, and was published in 1897 in two volumes. Personal recollections of the writer of the present memoir; Brady's Episcopal Succession, 1877, iii. 369–81; White's Life of Cardinal Wiseman; Lord Houghton's Monographs, 1873, pp. 39–61; Canon Morris's Last Illness of Cardinal Wiseman; Men of the Time, 5th edit. 1862; Ann. Reg. 1865, ii. 217.]

C. K.

WISEMAN, RICHARD (1622?–1676), surgeon, born in London between 1621 and 1623, was possibly the illegitimate son of Sir Richard Wiseman, bart. (*d.* 1643), of Thundersley Hall in Essex. About January 1637 he was apprenticed at the Barber-Surgeons' Hall to Richard Smith, surgeon. His master was probably a naval surgeon, for as soon as Wiseman's apprenticeship was ended, but before he was admitted to the freedom of the company, he seems to have entered the Dutch naval service at a time when that nation was engaged in war with Spain. Here he saw much active service, but in 1643, or early in 1644, he joined the royalist army of the west, then under the nominal command of the Prince of Wales. He was present at the surprise of the Weymouth forts on 9 Feb. 1644–5. He remained in Weymouth during the siege, and subsequently seems to have accompanied the troops into Somerset and Cornwall, for he was present at the siege at Taunton, and took part in the fighting of Truro. The army was then under the general command of Lord Hopton, and Wiseman seems to have been especially attached to the guards, for he describes how they were beaten, and how he himself ran away in May 1645. After the rout at Truro, he says that he was the only surgeon who continuously attended Prince Charles from the west of England to Scilly, and afterwards to Jersey, France, Holland, and Scotland. He was at first merely attached to the

troops in attendance upon the prince, but when Surgeon Pyle returned to England from Jersey, perhaps upon a political mission, Lord Hopton seems to have recommended Wiseman as a proper person to become the prince's immediate medical attendant. Wiseman therefore accompanied Prince Charles from Jersey to France, and from France to The Hague, where news arrived in February 1649 of the execution of Charles I. From The Hague Wiseman accompanied Charles II to Breda, thence to Flanders and back to France, arriving at St. Germains in August 1649. He then went to Jersey again, and when Charles left Holland in June 1650 Wiseman accompanied him to Scotland. He was taken prisoner at Worcester (3 Sept. 1651) and marched to Chester. He was kept in captivity for many weeks, though he was occasionally permitted by the governor to exercise his professional skill.

Having procured a pass, he arrived in London about February 1651–2, and at once made himself free of the Barber-Surgeons' Company. His admission to the freedom was 'per servicium,' and it is dated 23 March 1651–2. He then acted for a time as assistant to Edward Molines of St. Thomas's Hospital, but soon set up in practice for himself, living in the Old Bailey at the sign of the King's Head, where he was much frequented by the royalists from all parts of the kingdom. Early in 1654 he was rearrested on a charge of assisting Read, one of his patients, to escape from the Tower, and in March 1654 he was sent a prisoner to Lambeth House (now Lambeth Palace). It appears that during his imprisonment he was permitted to practise, and that he owed his liberty to the intercession of his friends.

There seems to be some ground for supposing that Wiseman spent a part of his time in the Spanish navy between the period of his release from Lambeth and the eve of the Restoration. His writings, however, show that he did not leave London for at least two years after his imprisonment, and he was in England again at some time in 1657. Yet he says that he served for three years in the service of the Spanish king, a part of the time being spent in the tropics and some part at Dunkirk, then held by the Spaniards.

Early in 1660 he seems to have returned to his house in the Old Bailey, where he was living at the time of the return of Charles II; but shortly after the Restoration he moved westward to Covent Garden, then recently built, and forming an outskirt of London. Ten days after the arrival of Charles II in London, on 8 June 1660, Wiseman was made 'surgeon in ordinary for the person.' The appointment was made at the instance of the king himself, for it was supernumerary to the regular establishment, and it was not until 5 Aug. 1661 that Wiseman was formally appointed surgeon by royal warrant at the usual salary of 40*l.* a year. He was promoted to the grade of principal surgeon and serjeant-surgeon to the king on 15 Feb. 1671–2, and on 25 March he was duly sworn into office. In June 1661 a grant of an annuity or pension of 150*l.* a year had been conferred upon him, and it was renewed in February 1674–5, with the statement that it was a pension for life, and that it was to commence from 25 March 1671–2. He was elected a member of the Barber-Surgeons' court of assistants in 1664, and in the following year was appointed master of the company, though he had never filled the subordinate offices of warden. He died suddenly at Bath about 20 Aug. 1676, but was buried at the upper end of the church of St. Paul in Covent Garden, London, on 29 Aug.

Wiseman's first wife, named Dorothy, died on 23 Feb. 1674, and was buried in the chancel of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden; his second wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Mauleverer of Allerton Mauleverer in Yorkshire, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Mauleverer [q. v.] the regicide. His only child was a posthumous son, who was buried near his father in November 1678. His widow married Thomas Harrison of Gray's Inn, the lawyer who settled her husband's affairs, and died in February 1678.

Wiseman deserves notice as the first of the really great surgeons who lifted the surgical profession from its state of subordination to the physicians. His work was continued by Samuel Sharp (1700?–1778) [q. v.], by Percivall Pott [q. v.], and by John Hunter (1728–1793) [q. v.], until the social position of a surgeon was sufficiently high to enable the sovereign to confer hereditary rank upon him as in the case of Sir Astley Paston Cooper and Sir Benjamin Brodie. Wiseman was professionally the descendant of the great surgeons of the reign of Elizabeth, Clowes, Gale, and perhaps Read and Halle. Like them, he was essentially a clinical observer; unlike them, it is possible to find in his writings some trace of a scientific spirit. His cases are clearly described, and their treatment is carried out to a successful issue upon a rational plan. A fervent royalist, he believed in the royal touch for the cure of scrofula even when it was applied through so degenerate a hand as that of his master. He believed too in the miracles

wrought by the blood of Charles I, yet he married the granddaughter of a regicide.

A miniature in watercolours, dated 1660, by Samuel Cooper, is at Belvoir Castle in the possession of the Duke of Rutland, and is the picture of a man aged about forty years. A life-size half-length in oval attributed to Sir Balthazar Gerbier (1591–1667) is in the secretary's office at the Royal College of Surgeons of England in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It represents Wiseman about ten years older than Gerbier's portrait, and obviously in delicate health.

Wiseman's works are written in so plain and simple a style that they were selected by Dr. Johnson, in the compilation of his dictionary, as a mine of good surgical nomenclature. They are: 1. 'A Treatise of Wounds,' London, 1672, 8vo (printed by Richard Royston). 2. 'Severall Chirurgical Treatises,' London, 1676, fol. (Royston and Took); 2nd edit. 1686; 3rd edit. 1696; 4th edit. 1705; 5th edit. 1719; 6th edit. 1734. A pirated edition was published by Samuel Clement at the Swan in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1692. It is called the second edition, but it seems to have been made by printing a new title-page and inserting it into copies of the 1676 and 1686 editions.

[Longmore's Biographical Study of Richard Wiseman, London, 1891; manuscript account by the late James Dixon; contributions towards a memoir of Richard Wiseman, Medical Times and Gazette, 1872, ii. 441; Asclepiad, 1886, iii. 231–255: Wiseman's Works.] D'A. P.

WISHART, GEORGE (1513?–1546), Scottish reformer, was a cadet of the family of Wishart of Pittarrow, near Montrose [cf. WISHART, ROBERT], but whether he was a younger son of James Wishart of Pittarrow, who was justice clerk between 1513 and 1520, or his nephew, both of which conjectures have been made, is uncertain. The supposed date of his birth is taken from the inscription '1543 ætatis suæ 30' on a portrait which belonged to Archibald Wishart, W.S., Edinburgh, who died in 1850, and is now in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. It is believed by good judges to be genuine, though its ascription to Holbein, who died in 1543, is very improbable. Wishart first appears on record as witness to a charter by John Erskine (1509–1591) [q.v.] of Dun on 20 March 1535 (*Great Seal Register*, No. 1462), in which he is styled 'Master G. Wishart;' and, as he is unlikely to have acted as witness under the age of twenty-one, his birth can scarcely have been later than 1514, and so corroborates the date on the portrait. It has been conjectured that he was educated and graduated in arts at King's College, Aberdeen; his designation on the above portrait as master appears to show he had taken a degree in arts. Alexander Petrie [q.v.], in his 'Compendious Church History,' 1662, says he heard when young, 'from very antient men,' that Wishart 'had been a schoolmaster at Montrose, and there did teach his disciples the New Testament in Greek.' If so, it was no doubt at the grammar school of that town, whither Erskine of Dun had brought in 1534 a Frenchman, Marsilier, to teach Greek, the first introduction of that language into the schools of Scotland. Wishart probably acted as assistant after learning the language from Marsilier. Richard, the father of James Melville [q.v.], is said in his son's diary to have been one of Wishart's companions at Montrose. Petrie also relates that in 1538 Wishart was summoned on a charge of heresy by John Hepburn, bishop of Brechin, for teaching the Greek New Testament, and fled the country, but after six years returned 'with more knowledge of the truth and more zeal.'

In 1538, or more probably in 1539, a Scotsman, Wishart, is mentioned in two English documents as lecturing in Bristol, at that date in the diocese of Worcester, of which Hugh Latimer [q.v.] was then bishop. He was accused of heresy by John Kerne, dean of Worcester, and sent to the archbishop of Canterbury, by whom, the bishops of Bath, Norwich, and Chichester, and other doctors, he was convicted and condemned; he bore his fagot (i.e. recanted his heresy) on 15 July in the church of St. Nicholas, and on 20 July in Christ Church (RICART, *Kalendar*, Camden Soc., p. 55; cf. *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, XIV. i. 184, 1095). It has been doubted by Dr. Grub (*Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*) whether these documents refer to George Wishart; but as they name George 'Wischarde,' a Scotsman born (the difference in spelling the name meaning nothing at that date), and correspond precisely to the time when he fled from Scotland, where also he had been accused of heresy, the inference is strong that they do. Dr. McCrie, in his 'Life of Knox,' through the miswriting of the word 'nouther' as 'mother' in the copy sent him of the Bristol entry, was misled into the belief that Wishart's heresy was a denial, not of the merit of Christ, but of the Virgin Mary; but Dr. Lorimer (*Scottish Reformation*, 1860) corrected this by inspection of the original record, which has been also correctly printed in Seyer's 'Memoirs of Bristol.' It may be doubted, however, whether the denial of the merit of Christ attributed to Wishart was not the misrepresentation of

his accusers. No similar charge was brought against him in Scotland either before or after his visit to Bristol.

Either in 1539 or in 1540 Wishart left England and visited probably both Germany and Switzerland. After his return he translated from the Latin the 'Confession of Faith of the Church and Congregation of Switzerland,' called the 'Helvetic Confession.' It was not printed till after his death, probably in 1548; it was reprinted in 1844 by David Laing in the 'Wodrow Miscellany' (i. 11), from a copy belonging to William Henry Miller of Craigentinny, which is believed to be unique. About 1543 Wishart returned to England and became a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. One of his pupils, Emery Tylney, has left a graphic portrait of his person, habits, and character. 'Master George Wishart, commonly called Master George, of Benet's College, who was a man of tall stature, polled headed, and on the same a round French cap of the best, judged to be of melancholy complexion from his physiognomy, black-haired, long-bearded, comely of personage, well spoken after his country of Scotland, courteous, lovely, glad to teach, desirous to learn, and was well travelled; having on him for his habit a clothing never but a mantle or frieze gown to the shoes, a black Millian fustian doublet and plain black hosen, coarse new canvas for his shirts and white falling bands and cuffs at the hands, all the which apparel he gave to the poor, some monthly, some quarterly, as he liked saving his French cap, which he kept the year of my being with him. He was a man modest, temperate, fearing God, hating covetousness, for his charity had never end night, hour, nor day; he forbore one meal in three one day in four for the most part except something to comfort nature; he lay hard upon a puff of straw, coarse new canvas sheets which, when he changed, he gave away. . . . He loved me tenderly and I him for my age as effectually.' He went into Scotland, Tylney adds, 'with divers of the nobility that came for a treaty to King Henry VIII,' probably in July 1543.

The Scottish reformer has often been identified, even by Tytler and Burton, with the Wishart who was concerned in the plot to murder Cardinal Beaton (cf. *State Papers*, Henry VIII, v. 377; Haynes, *Burghley State Papers*, i. 32–3; *Hamilton Papers*, ii. 344; art. Wishart, Sir John). This Wishart had relations with Crichton, laird of Brunston in Midlothian, who was undoubtedly willing to engage in a plot to murder Beaton, and who became in 1546 an active supporter of the reformer when he made a preaching tour in that county. Froude (iv. 28) argues that, whether this was so or not, the murder of such a prelate as Beaton would not have been alien to the temper of such reformers as Wishart or Knox; and Bellesheim and Canon Dixon naturally adopt the identification (*Hist. Church of England*, 3rd ed. ii. 389–90). The evidence, however, is inadequate to identify the two Wisharts, and it has been shown not only that the name was common, but even that there was a George Wishart, merchant and baillie, of Dundee, who had allied himself with the plotters against the cardinal's life (Laing's edition of Knox's *History of the Reformation*, App. ix. p. 536; Maxwell, *Old Dundee*, p. 92). Such a part as the Wishart who came from the laird of Brunston in April 1544 played is, in spite of Froude's opinion, out of keeping with the character of George Wishart. There is no evidence that he returned to England in 1544. Nothing came of the Brunston plot, and the burning of Wishart preceded the assassination of the cardinal.

Petrie, who had private information, mentions that Wishart 'came home' in 1544, and this agrees with Knox. It is possible that by 'home' Petrie means Montrose, and not merely Scotland, whither Wishart seems to have returned about July 1543, for he goes on to say, 'He preached first in Montrose within a private house next to the church except one,' which had evidently been pointed out to Petrie. If he went to Montrose and began preaching there in 1544, it is extremely unlikely that he went back to England from East Lothian in the spring of the same year. He is credited by tradition with painting some frescoes in the house of Pittarrow, now destroyed, one of which showed a procession at Rome of the pope and cardinals, and had satirical verses written under it.

From this point till his death the life of Wishart has been told by John Knox, his disciple and intimate friend. Knox's vivid narrative may be relied on for facts within his personal knowledge or communicated to him by Wishart himself, or, as regards his trial and execution, by eye-witnesses, but must be received with caution when it contains inferences against Cardinal Beaton or prophecies attributed to Wishart. In 1545 Wishart went from Montrose to Dundee, where he preached on the epistle to the Romans, till Robert Myll, one of the principal men of the town, inhibited him in the name of Mary of Guise and the governor Arran. He came down from the pulpit into

the kirk, but not before he had threatened his adversaries with God's vengeance by fire and sword for interfering with His messenger. The earl marshal and other noblemen entreated him to stay. He declined and passed 'with all expedition' to Ayrshire, another centre of the reformers, where the lollards of Kyle had sown seed which had never been wholly rooted out by persecution. He was driven from Ayr by Dunbar, the bishop of Glasgow, who took possession of the church and preached against him, though the Earl of Glencairn and the gentlemen of Kyle supported him. Before leaving he preached at the market cross 'so notable a sermon that the very enemies themselves were confounded.' In Kyle he remained some time, preaching commonly at the kirk of Galston, residing at the house of Lockhart of Barrs in that parish. In summer he preached at Mauchlin, and being debarred from using the kirk by Campbell of Mongaswood and other catholic gentlemen, he preached from a dyke on the Muir, near Mauchlin, saying to his supporter Campbell of Kinzeancleuch, afterwards the devoted friend of Knox, that Christ is 'as potent in the field as in the kirk.' News having come that Dundee was suffering from the plague, he returned thither probably in August, and preached at the head of the East Port, the sick sitting or standing outside the port, from the text, 'He sent his word and healed them,' Psalm cvii. Not content with preaching, though this was his special office, he visited the plague-stricken and aided the poor. A desperate priest, Sir John Wighton, was, according to Knox, sent by the cardinal to murder him. Wishart, suspecting his design, drew the whinger out of his hand, but saved Wighton from the vengeance of his followers. He remained in Dundee till the plague ceased, and then passed to Montrose, where the cardinal, by a forged letter pretending to be an invitation from Wishart's friend John Kinnear of that ilk in Fife, tried to draw him into an ambuscade laid for him within a mile and a half from Montrose. Suspecting the plot, Wishart declined to go until his followers had examined the road and discovered the ambush. Wishart, when told, exclaimed, according to Knox, 'I know I shall finish this my life by this bloodthirsty man's hands, but it will not be in this manner.' Having trysted the gentlemen of the west to meet him at Edinburgh, he returned to Dundee and stayed a night at Invergowrie with 'a faithful brother,' James Watson, where also he prophesied his own early death and the triumph of the Reformation. Next day he went to Perth, and so by the Fife ferry crossed the Forth to Edinburgh. On Sunday, 10 Dec., he preached at Leith from the parable of the sowers. Continuously preaching in various parishes in the neighbourhood, he passed after Christmas to Haddington, where his audience, which had been large at his other sermons, diminished through the influence of Patrick Hepburn, third earl of Bothwell [q. v.] He stayed at the house of David Forres (afterwards general of the mint), and at Lethington with Sir Richard Maitland [q. v.], who was 'ever civil albeit not persuaded in religion.' Next day he received a note that the gentlemen who promised to come from Kyle to him could not come, and he told John Knox, then acting as tutor at Longniddry, who had been with him since he came to Lothian, that 'he wearied of the world.' He had again few hearers, and in his sermon he inveighed against their absence. Like Knox, he had full assurance of his own mission, and never spared the denunciation of his opponents. The same day, before midnight, he was seized by Bothwell in the house of Ormiston, to which he had been taken by Cockburn, its laird, Sandilands the younger of Calder, and Crichton of Brunston. He had refused the company of Knox, who attended him since he came to Lothian with a two-handed sword, saying to him, 'Return to your bairns, and God blesse you; one is sufficient for one sacrifice.' After supper he had spoken of the death of God's chosen children, asked his host and fellow guests to join in singing the fifty-first Psalm in Scots metre, and gone earlier than his wont to bed, praying 'God grant qwyet rest.' His rest was broken by Bothwell, who declared that opposition was vain, as the governor and cardinal, who were at Elphinston Tower, were coming after him. On a promise being given by Bothwell that he would preserve him from violence and not deliver him to the will of the governor or the cardinal, he surrendered. Bothwell took Wishart to Edinburgh, and then brought him back to his own house of Hales. There, soon after 19 Jan. 1545–6, on a warrant of the privy council, he delivered Wishart, who was transported to Edinburgh Castle. At the end of January the governor gave him up to the cardinal, who took him to the Sea Tower in his castle of St. Andrews, where he remained in strict confinement. On 28 Feb. he was tried by a convocation of bishops and other clergy.

Knox and Pitscottie both give a full account of the trial and articles of accusation brought forward by John Lauder, archdeacon

of Teviotdale, and Andrew Oliphant, with Wishart's answers from a tract printed by John Daye, and embodied in the first edition of Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs,' printed at Basle in 1559, with many affecting particulars of the last day of Wishart's life. The substance of Wishart's defence was an appeal to scripture from the leading doctrines of the catholic church on the mass, auricular confession, purgatory, the celibacy of the clergy, and the authority of the church, than which there could be in the eyes of his judges no more damning heresy. How far the narrative of the trial is accurate it would be hard to say. It was certainly embellished by Foxe and Knox with Wishart's prophecy of the cardinal's speedy death, which Pitscottie also gives: 'God forgive that yon man that lies so glorious on yon wall head; but within a few days he shall lye as shameful as he lyes glorious now.' Wishart was convicted of heresy, and burnt on 1 March 1545–6 on the ground at the foot of the castle wynd opposite the castle gate. His last words given by Knox were spoken to the executioner, to whose prayer for forgiveness Wishart answered, 'Come hither to me, and when he was come kissed his cheek, and said, "Lo, here is a token that I forgive thee. My harte, do thine office."'

Lindsay of Pitscottie (Scottish Text Society's edit. ii. 54, 56) mentions that the cardinal sent to the governor for a criminal judge to 'give doom on Master George if the clergy found him guilty,' and the governor wrote to the cardinal to continue the case until they had spoken together, but if he would not, that 'his own blood would be on his own head.' If this is true, Beaton accepted the responsibility. He seems certainly to have been present at the burning, watching it with the other bishops from the tower near the gate, nor is there any record of a sentence by a temporal judge. Beaton's murder was avowedly in revenge for Wishart's death, though some of the actors had other grievances.

Besides the portrait above referred to, there are portraits professing to be of George Wishart in the college of Glasgow, and in the Roman catholic college of Blairs, Aberdeenshire, which are of doubtful authenticity. Wishart's only known writing is the translation of the 'Helvetic Confession' above referred to. It has been conjectured that he may have had some share in an 'Order for Burial of the Dead' used at Montrose, also printed in the 'Wodrow Society Miscellany.'

[Tylney's Narrative in Foxe's Book of Martyrs, Knox's account of Wishart in his History of the Reformation, and Pitscottie's Chronicles are the primary and contemporary authorities; Laing's notes are, as always, instructive. There is, unfortunately, no account of Wishart on the catholic side, except that of Lesley in his History, which is very brief. Petrie, in his Compendious History of the Church (The Hague, 1662), adds a few particulars. By modern writers more than one controversy has been raised over Wishart's life, which of course could not be passed over by any church historian. Grubb's Ecclesiastical History is the most impartial. The late Professor Weir's article in the North British Review, 1868, and Professor Mitchell's note in his edition of the Gude and Godlie Ballates (Scottish Text Society, 1897); Rogers's Memoir of George Wishart, 1876; Hay Fleming's Martyrs and Confessors of St. Andrews; The Truth about George Wishart, by W. Cramond, 1898.] Æ. M.

WISHART, GEORGE (1599–1671), bishop of Edinburgh, was the younger son of John Wishart of Logie-Wishart, Forfarshire, and grandson of Sir John Wishart of that ilk. His father did not succeed to the property till 1629, and had settled in East Lothian, where George was born in 1599 (not 1609, as stated by Chambers). He is said to have studied at Edinburgh University, but his name does not appear in the roll of graduates. In 1612 a George Wishart matriculated at St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, graduating in 1613, and it has been conjectured from this unusual circumstance that this was the future bishop, who had begun his course at Edinburgh and graduated at St. Andrews, though then only fourteen years old. It is supposed that he afterwards travelled on the continent, and acted as secretary to Archbishop John Spottiswood (1565–1637) [q. v.] According to Hew Scott (*Fasti*, iii. 724) he was presented by James VI to the parish of Monifieth, Forfarshire, on 26 Aug. 1624. Murdoch and Simpson (*Deeds of Montrose*, pref. p. viii) suggest that this is a clerical error for 1625; but as James VI died on 27 March 1625, Scott is probably correct, otherwise Charles I must have made the presentation. Wishart was ordained at Dairsie by Spottiswood in September 1625, and then entered on his charge at Monifieth. He continued there till 10 April 1626, when he was transferred to the second charge in St. Andrews, as colleague to Alexander Gledstanes, then minister of the first charge.

In the following year the Marquis of Montrose entered St. Andrews University, and there is evidence that Wishart then formed an acquaintance with him that had an important influence upon his career. He received the degree of D.D. from St. Andrews prior to October 1634, as he is so described in the

commission then appointed for the maintenance of church discipline. When the presbyterians obtained the ascendency, Archbishop Spottiswood and several of the bishops fled to England, and Wishart and others joined them at Morpeth. Thence Wishart went with Spottiswood to Newcastle, and probably to London. The general assembly of 1638 deposed the bishops, and in December 1638 the case of Wishart was before the assembly, as the congregation complained that he 'had deserted them above eight months,' but expressed willingness to have him back again. The matter was continued; but at length, in 1639, Wishart was deposed by the general assembly, having been absent for eighteen months. He returned with Spottiswood early in 1639 to Newcastle, and on 19 Oct. of that year he was appointed to a lectureship there in All Saints.

Scott (*Fasti*, ii. 394) states that in 1640 Wishart also held an afternoon lectureship at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, in conjunction with his other appointment. When the covenanters under Leslie besieged the town, Wishart was forced to flee; but after the departure of the Scots army on 25 Sept. 1641, he returned to Newcastle. From the journal of the House of Commons for 18 June 1642 it appears that he was 'dismissed from his preferment as a frequenter of taverns,' though this order seems to have been disregarded. On 12 May 1643, according to Brand's 'History of Newcastle,' Wishart was appointed (or reappointed) to the lectureship at St. Nicholas. He was certainly in Newcastle during the second siege of that place by Leslie from February to October 1644, for a manuscript volume of sermons written by him at that time is in the possession of the Rev. W. D. Macray of the Bodleian Library (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 13th Rep. iv. 507). Newcastle fell into the hands of Leslie on 19 Oct., and Wishart was sent to Edinburgh with other captives, and imprisoned in the Thieves' Hole, the worst part of the Tolbooth. Wishart's house at Newcastle had been plundered, and his wife and five survivors of his nine children had been turned adrift. For nearly twelve months (October–August) he was confined in Edinburgh Tolbooth. On 28 Jan. 1645 he petitioned the Scottish parliament for 'some reasonable maintenance' for himself and family, which apparently was granted.

Montrose won the victory at Kilsyth on 15 Aug. 1645, and immediately sent orders for the release of the prisoners at Edinburgh. Wishart joined the royalist army at Bothwell, and was appointed chaplain to Montrose, then governor-general of Scotland. From this time Wishart was constantly with the army, and his narrative of the campaign is that of an eye-witness. After the decisive battle of Philiphaugh he accompanied the remnant of the troops, and shared in the dangers of Montrose's flight. On 3 Sept. 1646 Montrose, with Wishart and a few faithful companions, sailed from the harbour of Montrose and set out for Norway. Wishart remained with Montrose during his wanderings in Europe, and at length reached The Hague, where the story of the campaign of 1644–6 was written by Wishart. The dedication of this work is dated 1 Oct. 1647, and it has been conjectured, in default of precise information from the book itself, that the first edition was printed at The Hague. Shortly after this date Wishart obtained the chaplaincy of a regiment of Scots soldiers in the pay of the Prince of Orange. In 1650 he was minister to the Scots congregation at Schiedam, and he was in that office in 1652. It has been said, on slight evidence, that Wishart was chaplain to Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, though it is more reasonable to suppose that she only extended her favour and protection to him. After the Restoration Wishart returned to England, and in September 1660 he was appointed lecturer at St. Andrews, Newcastle, but he seems to have at once passed to the more important charge of St. Nicholas, where he had formerly been lecturer. In April 1661 he applied to the Scots parliament for some assistance out of the vacant stipends in their gift, and he received a grant of 300*l*. On 1 June 1662 Wishart was consecrated bishop of Edinburgh. This position he retained till his death on 25 (?) July 1671. He was buried 'within the kirk of Holyrood house' on 29 July, and a Latin epitaph on a mural tablet beside his grave is still legible. He married, in early life, Margaret Ogilvy, supposed to be connected with the Airlie family, and had two sons.

Estimates of Wishart's character vary according to the religious convictions of different writers. Wodrow, with characteristic prejudice against prelacy, wrote: 'This man could not refrain from profane swearing, even upon the streets of Edinburgh; and he was a known drunkard. He published somewhat in divinity; but then, as I find it remarked by a very good hand, his lascivious poems, which, compared with the most luscious parts of Ovid, "De Arte Amandi," are modest, gave scandal to all the world.' Keith, on the other hand, describes

Wishart as 'a person of great religion,' who was 'held in great veneration for his unspotted loyalty;' and he relates that after obtaining the bishopric Wishart's benevolent spirit led him to remember and relieve the wants of presbyterian prisoners, being mindful of his own sufferings.

All the known works by Wishart are his Latin account of the campaigns of Montrose (1647), which passed into a third edition within four months; his Latin 'Anniversary Poem' on the death of Montrose (1651); and the manuscript sermons delivered at Newcastle in 1644. A passage in this manuscript refers to some work which the author had written on the question of the original language of St. Matthew's gospel; but this work is not known, though it may be the book referred to by Wodrow as 'somewhat in divinity.' The 'lascivious poems' which Wodrow mentions are quite unknown.

[The latest and best authority is Murdoch and Simpson's Deeds of Montrose (1893), which contains Wishart's Latin text, an English translation, and a full bibliography, together with a biography of Wishart as preface. The sketch of Wishart in Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen is very incorrect. Keith's Cat. of Bishops; Wodrow's Hist. of Church of Scotland, 1829 ed. i. 236; Lyon's Hist. of St. Andrews, ii. 13; cf. Napier's Memoirs of Montrose.] A. H. M.

WISHART, Sir JAMES (*d.* 1729), admiral, is first mentioned on 4 July 1689 as appointed captain of the Pearl. In 1690–1 he commanded the Mary galley, employed in convoying the trade to and from the Baltic; and in 1692 the 50-gun ship Oxford at the battle of Barfleur. In 1695 he was first captain to Sir George Rooke [q. v.] in the Queen; and in 1696–7 commanded the Dorsetshire of eighty guns, one of the grand fleet under John, lord Berkeley of Stratton (1663-1697) [q. v.], and, after his death, under Rooke. In 1699 he was captain of the Mary, in 1700 of the Windsor, in 1701 of the Expedition, and later in the year of the Dartmouth. These seem all to have been guardships during the peace; in 1702 he commanded the Eagle in the fleet off Cadiz and at Vigo under Rooke; in 1703 he was again Rooke's first captain in the Channel fleet. In the following January, when Captain William Whetstone [q. v.], who was a few days junior to Wishart on the post list, was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue, Rooke took the matter up very warmly as an injustice to Wishart and a reflection on himself (Charnock, ii. 301–3; *Journal of Sir George Rooke*, pp. 258–62), and practically compelled Prince George, the lord high admiral, to promote Wishart, antedating his commission to 8 Jan., so as to restore his seniority; at the same time Wishart was knighted, apparently out of compliment to Rooke, with whom he continued through 1704 as first captain, or, as it is now called, captain of the fleet. On 20 June 1708 Wishart was appointed one of the prince's council, an office which came to an end on the prince's death on 28 Oct.

On 20 Dec. 1708 he was promoted to be admiral of the blue. This revived the old question of his relative seniority, and Sir John Jennings [q. v.] and Sir John Norris (1660?–1749) [q. v.], who were both senior to him on the post list, and John Baker (1661–1716) [q. v.] and Sir Edward Whitaker [q. v.], who, though junior, had hoisted their flags as vice-admirals, were antedated to 17, 18, and 20 Dec., with special minutes that they took post before Wishart. By an order from the queen signified by Lord Bolingbroke on 8 Dec. 1713, these minutes were carefully obliterated, and can now only be read with great difficulty. On 20 Dec. 1710 Wishart, who had identified himself with the tories, was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, and in February 1711–12 he was sent to Holland as commissioner to regulate the relative strength of the Dutch contingent of the fleet. On 8 Dec. 1713, the date of the obliterations, he was promoted to be admiral of the white squadron, and appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. On the accession of George I, however, he paid the penalty for dabbling in politics. He was summarily superseded from his command and had no further employment. His later years seem to have been passed at an estate which he had purchased with his own and his wife's money, near Bedale in Yorkshire, and there he died in 1729.

[Charnock's Biogr. Nav. ii. 299; Official letters and commission and warrant books in the Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

WISHART, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1576), Scottish judge, was the eldest son of James Wishart of Cairnbeg in the parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire, and grandson of James Wishart of Pittarrow in the same parish, clerk of the justiciary court and king's advocate. He succeeded his uncle, John Wishart, in the lands and barony of Pittarrow.

Wishart, like his grandfather, studied law at Edinburgh. It is conjectured with some probability that he was identical with the Wishart employed as an envoy to the English court in the conspiracy against Cardinal

Beaton. John was connected by marriage with James Learmont of Balcomie, the cardinal's avowed enemy, and it is surmised that while at Edinburgh he became acquainted with Alexander Crichton of Brunston, Norman Leslie [q. v.], and others who were engaged in the plot. The whole question of the identity of the envoy, however, is involved in doubt [see WISHART, GEORGE, 1513?–1547]. After succeeding to his paternal estates in 1545 he took no great share in public affairs for the next twelve years. On 14 March 1556–7 he joined Archibald Campbell, fourth earl of Argyll [q.v.], Alexander Cunningham, fifth earl of Glencairn [q.v.], Lord James Stewart (afterwards Earl of Mar and Earl of Moray) [q.v.], and John Erskine of Dun (1509–1591) [q.v.], in signing a letter to John Knox, who was then at Geneva, inviting him to return to Scotland (KNOX, *History*, 1846, i. 267–74). Knox accepted the invitation, but on reaching Dieppe in October he learned that the zeal of the reformers had considerably abated. He resolved to return to Geneva, but before leaving Dieppe he addressed letters of exhortation to the leading reformers and private epistles to Wishart and Erskine. On the receipt of these letters the two men called together the heads of the reforming party and urged them to immediate action. In consequence the reformers on 3 Dec. 1557 signed the 'band,' or first covenant, and confederated themselves under the name of the congregation for the destruction of the Roman catholic church in Scotland (cf. *Harl. MS.* 289, f. 7 *a*).

During the next few years Wishart continued one of the leading members of the congregation. When, on 24 May 1559, they met at Perth to concert resistance to the queen regent, Wishart and Erskine were deputed to assure the royal envoys that, while the members of the congregation cherished no disloyal intentions, they would firmly assert their privileges. On 4 June Wishart and Erskine had a conference at St. Andrews with Argyll and Lord James Stewart, who had been suspected of leanings towards the regent's party since the spoiling of the monasteries by the rabble in May. The result was favourable to the reformers, and Knox commenced an open onslaught on catholicism at St. Andrews, which was immediately followed by renewed iconoclastic outbreaks. Soon afterwards Wishart and William Cunningham of Cunninghamhead were appointed to negotiate with the queen regent, Mary of Guise, on the subject of liberty of worship. A second deputation, of which Wishart was one, failed to obtain more than vague promises, and they proceeded to demand the banishment of her French supporters from the kingdom. Finding it impossible to gain satisfactory assurances from her, the protestant lords met at Edinburgh in October and elected a council of authority, to which Wishart was chosen (*Cal. State Papers*, Scottish, 1547–63, p. 255). The members of this body drew up and subscribed a manifesto in which, in return for her duplicity, it was declared that Mary had forfeited the office of regent. In February 1559–60 he attended as commissioner the convention of Berwick, where the Duke of Norfolk, on behalf of Queen Elizabeth, agreed to support the congregation against the power of France, and terms of treaty were arranged (*ib.* pp. 313, 324). In April the English army reached Edinburgh, and Wishart was prominent in welcoming it and promising cordial co-operation (*ib.* p. 349). On 11 April he took part in a conference with the English envoys (*ib.* p. 357).

Wishart was named one of the commissioners of burghs in the parliament held at Edinburgh on 1 Aug. 1560 (*Acts of Scottish Parl.* ii. 526), and on 10 Aug. he was chosen a temporal lord of the articles (*Cal. State Papers*, Scottish, 1547–63, p. 458). This parliament ratified the confession of faith. The government of the state in the interval between the death of the queen regent and the arrival of Mary Stuart was entrusted to a body of fourteen chosen from twenty-four persons nominated by parliament, of whom six, including Wishart, were selected by the nobility, and eight by Mary. On 24 Jan. 1561–2 he was appointed a commissioner to value ecclesiastical property, with a view to compelling the Roman catholic clergy to surrender a third of their revenues. On 8 Feb. 1561–2 he was knighted on the occasion of the marriage of the Earl of Mar, and on 1 March he was appointed comptroller and collector-general of teinds, in which capacity he became a member of the privy council (*Reg. Scott. Privy Council*, ed. Burton, 1545–69, p. 21), where, however, he had sat as early as 6 Dec. 1660 (*ib.* Addenda, 1545–1625, p. 300). In this capacity he became paymaster of the reformed clergy, many of whom resented the scantiness of their stipends. According to Knox, the saying was current, 'The good laird of Pittarro was ane earnest professour of Christ; but the mekle Devill receave the comptrollar' (KNOX, *Hist.* ii. 311).

Wishart distinguished himself at the battle of Corrichie, near Aberdeen, on 5 Nov. 1562, by his services against the followers of the Earl of Huntly [see GORDON,

George, fourth Earl]. In the parliament held at Edinburgh on 5 June 1563 he was one of those appointed to determine who should be included in the act of oblivion for offences committed between 6 March 1558 and 1 Sept. 1560 (*Acts of Scottish Parl.* ii. 536).

While thus employed in state affairs Wishart did not neglect his private interests. Between 1557 and 1565 he obtained liberal grants of lands in Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire. But his fortunes met with a sudden reverse. According to Knox, the queen hated him 'because he flattered her not in her dancing and other things.' In August 1565 he joined the Earl of Moray in opposing Mary's marriage with Lord Darnley, was denounced as a rebel, and compelled to fly to England, where he remained until the assassination of David Rizzio on 9 March 1565–6 and the alienation of Mary from Darnley enabled him to return. He received a royal pardon on 21 March, but he did not recover the office of comptroller, which was held by Sir William Murray (*d.* 1583) [q. v.] In 1567 he joined the confederacy against the Earl of Bothwell, and on 25 July subscribed the articles in the general assembly. On 19 Nov. he was appointed an extraordinary lord of session, and in October 1568 accompanied the regent Moray to York to support his charges against Mary (*Memoirs of Sir James Melville*, Bannatyne Club, 1527, p. 205). He preserved his loyalty during the Earl of Huntly's rebellion in 1568 [see Gordon, George, fifth Earl], and was appointed an arbitrator in regard to the compensation to be made to those who had suffered by it (*Reg. Scott. Privy Council*, 1545–69 pp. 645, 665, 667, 1569–1578 p. 9). Before Moray's assassination in 1570, however, he had left his party, and attached himself to that of the Duke of Châtelherault [see Hamilton, James]. In 1570 he was protected from debts incurred during his term of office as comptroller by an act of the privy council (*ib.* Add. 1545–1625, p. 320). In February 1572–3 he was appointed in the pacification between Châtelherault and the Earl of Morton [see Douglas, James, fourth Earl] one of the arbitrators to see that the conditions were carried out north of the Tay (*ib.* 1569–78, p. 195). He joined Sir William Kirkcaldy [q. v.] in Edinburgh Castle, and became constable of the fortress. He was one of the eight persons by whose assistance Kirkcaldy undertook to hold the castle against all assailants, and on the capitulation to Morton in May 1573 he became a prisoner (Spottiswoode, *Hist. of Church of Scotland*, Bannatyne Club, ii. 193). On 11 June he was denounced as a rebel, and his lands and goods conferred on his nephew John Wishart, 'son to Mr. James Wishart of Balfeeth.' He was also deprived of his judicial office, but on 18 Jan. 1573–4 he was reappointed an extraordinary lord of session, and on 20 March took his seat in the privy council (*Reg. Privy Council*, 1569–1578, p. 346). Wishart died without issue on 25 Sept. 1576. He married Janet, sister of Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkerton in Kincardineshire. He was succeeded in his estates by his nephew John Wishart, eldest son of James Wishart of Balfeith. In 1573 John Davidson (1549?–1603) [q. v.] dedicated to Wishart his poem on Knox, 'Ane Brief Commendatiovn of Vprichtnes.' The English ambassador, Thomas Randolph (1523–1590) [q. v.], had a very high opinion of Wishart, whom he described as 'a man mervileus wyse, discryte, and godly, withowte spotte or wryncle' (*Cal. State Papers*, Scottish, 1547–1563, p. 513). Wishart was one of those wittily portrayed in Thomas Maitland's squib representing a conference of the lords with the regent Moray [see under Maitland, Sir Richard, Lord Lethington].

[Rogers's Life of George Wishart, 1876, pp. 82–8; Register of the Scottish Privy Council, ed. Burton, 1545–78; Corresp. of Randolph in Cal. State Papers, Scottish, 1547–1563, ed. Bain; McCrie's Life of Knox, 1855, pp. 99, 185, 407, 430, 448; Knox's Works, ed. Laing, 1846, vols. i. ii.; Keith's Hist. of Scotland, 1734, pp. 96, 117–19, 315; Bannatyne's Memoriales (Bannatyne Club), pp. 911, 149, 308; Calderwood's Hist. of Scotland (Wodrow Soc.), vols. i–iii.; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, 1832, pp. 137–8.] E. I. C.

WISHART, ROBERT (*d.* 1316), bishop of Glasgow, belonged to the family of Wishart or Wiseheart of Pittarrow, Forfarshire, and was either nephew or cousin of William Wishart, bishop of St. Andrews and chancellor of Scotland. William Wishart was bishop-elect of Glasgow in 1270, but before he was installed he was transferred to the bishopric of St. Andrews, and Robert Wishart, then archdeacon of St. Andrews, was preferred to the see of Glasgow. No record exists of his early career, and his name first appears as bishop of Glasgow, in which office he was consecrated at Aberdeen in 1272 (*Chron. Melrose*). Wishart rapidly achieved a leading position among the prelates who directed affairs of state during the reign of Alexander III, and after that monarch's death on 16 March 1285–6 he was appointed one of the six guardians of the realm, the government of the land south of the Forth being

committed to Wishart, John Comyn, lord of Badenoch, and James, high steward of Scotland. The succession to the crown had been settled upon Margaret, the Maid of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III, and daughter of Eric, king of Norway, who was then only three years old. So far as can be judged, Wishart remained true to her interests, and when Eric sent plenipotentiaries to England to consult with her grand-uncle, Edward I, as to the settlement of Scottish affairs, Wishart was invited by Edward to meet these commissioners at Salisbury. The treaty drawn up in 1289–90 left it in the power of Edward to detain the Maid in England until he was satisfied that Scotland was in a state of tranquillity. Meanwhile Edward had obtained a dispensation from the pope to enable his son Edward to marry the Scottish queen, as they were within the prohibited degrees; and when this project was announced to the Scottish parliament at Brigham, it was accepted readily, and Wishart appended his signature to a letter from the four surviving guardians informing Eric of their consent to the proposal (*Fœdera*, ii. 471). Wishart, bishop of Glasgow, and Fraser, bishop of St. Andrews, were thus won over to the support of Edward I; but James, the high steward, favoured the claims of Bruce, while Comyn was himself a claimant.

When news was brought to Scotland that Margaret of Norway had died in September 1290 on her way to assume the crown, Edward as lord-paramount placed John Baliol on the throne with the concurrence of Wishart, who swore fealty to Edward during his triumphal progress through Scotland in 1296. He was high in favour with the king in 1298, but the encroachments of Edward upon the liberties of Scotland, which had been apparently secured by the treaty of Salisbury, at length provoked Wishart to revolt, and he earnestly took up and prosecuted the cause of Robert Bruce. So active was Wishart's hostility to Edward that when he was captured in 1301 and thrown into prison he was not released until he had once more sworn fealty to Edward. His patriotism or love of intrigue soon led him to disregard this sacred obligation, and Edward wrote specially to Boniface VIII asking to have Wishart deprived of his see. To this the pope would not consent, but he directed a special missive to Wishart commanding him to desist from his opposition to Edward, and denouncing him as 'the prime mover and instigator of all the tumult and dissension which has arisen between his dearest son in Christ, Edward, king of England, and the Scots.' This remonstrance had no deterrent effect upon Wishart. He joined the little band of patriots under Wallace, and the animosity with which Edward regarded him is shown by the exclusion of Wishart from the fairly generous terms offered to the defeated Scots at Strathord in February 1303–4. Wishart next appears prominently in history as officiating at the coronation of Robert Bruce at Scone on 27 March 1306, when he supplied robes for the king from his own wardrobe. He shared the misfortunes of Bruce during that eventful year. After the battle of Methven, Wishart fled to the castle of Cupar in Fife, where he was captured by Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, and sent 'fettered, and in his coat of mail,' as a prisoner to Nottingham. Thence he was removed to Porchester Castle and kept in strict confinement. Here he spent eight years in captivity, and while in prison he became blind. Not until after the battle of Bannockburn in 1314 did he regain his liberty, being one of the five prisoners exchanged for Humphrey de Bohun, fourth earl of Hereford [q. v.] Wishart returned to his diocese, and died there on 26 Nov. 1316, and was buried in Glasgow Cathedral, where his tomb, with a recumbent effigy, is still in existence.

In the character of Wishart the patriot was superior to the priest. Twice he swore allegiance to Edward, and twice he broke his vow when his country demanded his services. By a violation of the strict rules of the church, he granted absolution to Bruce for the slaughter of Comyn, though that murder had been committed on the steps of the altar. His defence of the liberty of Scotland was consistent and self-sacrificing; and he was held in high esteem by Robert Bruce, in whose interests he had surrendered everything.

[Keith's Cat. of Bishops, p. 143; Gordon's Scotichronicon, ii. 484; Eyre-Todd's Book of Glasgow Cathedral, p. 182 and other passages; Gough's Scotland in 1298, pp. 115 et seq.; Tytler's Hist. of Scotland, i. 25, 89, 94, 123; Rymer's Fœdera, i. 946 et seq.; Fordun; Winton; Hailes, passim.] A. H. M.

WISSING, WILLEM (1656–1687), portrait-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1656, studied painting under W. Doudyns at The Hague. After a short stay at Paris he came to England about 1680, and worked for Sir Peter Lely [q. v.] After Lely's death he became a formidable rival to Sir Godfrey Kneller for the patronage of the court and nobility. He painted the Duke of Monmouth more than once. On the accession of James II he became the favourite painter of that king and Mary of Modena. He was sent to Holland to paint the Prince and

Princess of Orange, and also painted the Princess Anne and her husband, Prince George of Denmark. Wissing was young and good-looking, and obtained a reputation for flattering ladies in their portraits. He is said to have taken by the hand those who had too pale a complexion, and to have danced them about the room until the colour came into their cheeks. His portraits of children were also much admired. He was specially employed by the Earl of Exeter, and while on a visit to him at Burghley House he died unexpectedly, on 10 Sept. 1687, in his thirty-second year. Wissing was buried in St. Martin's Church at Stamford, where a monument was erected to his memory. A large number of Wissing's portraits were engraved in mezzotint, and show greater charm than most of the works of his contemporaries. Matthew Prior [q.v.] wrote a poem 'To the Countess Dowager of Devonshire on a Piece of Wiessen's [*sic*], whereon were all her Grandsons painted.' His own portrait, by himself, was finely engraved in mezzotint by John Smith. In the National Portrait Gallery there are portraits by Wissing of Mary of Modena, Mary II, the Duke of Monmouth, Prince George of Denmark, John, lord Cutts, and the poet Earl of Rochester.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum, with manuscript notes by G. Scharf; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; De Piles's Lives of the Painters; Catalogue of the National Portrait Gallery.]

L. C.

WITCHELL, EDWIN (1823–1887), geologist, was born in June 1823, his father Edward Witchell of Nymphsfield, Gloucestershire, being a yeoman of good standing. The boy showed an aptitude for study, and was placed at the age of thirteen in the office of a solicitor of Stroud, named Paris, to whom he was afterwards articled, and to whose practice he succeeded in 1847. Though fond of outdoor sports, and especially of hunting, Witchell gradually devoted more and more time to geology, perhaps incited thereto by George Julius Poulett Scrope [q. v.], M.P. for Stroud, for whom he acted as confidential agent for many years. From 1884 he suffered at times from angina pectoris, but he continued to work at his profession and at science till he died suddenly on a geological excursion at Swift's Hill, near Stroud, on 20 Aug. 1887.

He was elected F.G.S. in 1861, communicating papers to that society and to the 'Proceedings' of the Cotteswold Club (of which he was treasurer), about ten in all, and published a small book on the geology of Stroud (1882). He formed a good collection of fossils, which were often delineated by his own hand, and was an energetic promoter of science in his neighbourhood, where he won universal respect.

[Obituary notices in Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. vol. xlix. Proceedings, p. 44, in Geol. Mag. 1887, p. 479 (from the Stroud News), and Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers.]

T. G. B.

WITHALS or WHITHALS, JOHN (*fl.* 1556), lexicographer, probably a schoolmaster, was author of an English-Latin vocabulary for children. The English words, with their Latin equivalents affixed, were classified under such headings as 'skie,' 'four-footed beastes,' 'the partes of housinge,' 'clothinge and apparell,' 'instrumentes of musicke,' and the like. A list of adjectives in alphabetical order is given at the end. The words reach a total of six thousand—a small number when compared with the nineteen thousand in Palsgrave's 'Lesclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse' (1530), an English-French dictionary, or with the twenty-six thousand in Richard Huloet's 'Abecedarium Anglo-Latinum,' 1552, or with the nine thousand in Peter Levins's English-Latin 'Manipulus Vocabulorum' (1570).

According to Herbert's edition of Ames's 'Typographical Antiquities,' the work was first printed by Wynkyn de Worde 'in the late house of William Caxton' about 1510, and was reissued in 1554 by Thomas Berthelet. No copies of these dates have been met with, and it seems doubtful if the book was sent to press before 1556. In that year the earliest edition now discoverable was published under the title: 'A Short Dictionarie for Yonge Beginners, gathered of good authours, specially of Columell[a], Grapald[i] and Plini. Anno 1556.' The colophon ran: 'Thus endeth this Dictionarie very necessarie for children. Compiled by Jhon Whithals. Imprinted at London by Jhon Kington for Jhon Waley and Abraham Vele, 1556' (4to, Brit. Mus.) The author claimed no personal acquaintance with his patron, Sir Thomas Chaloner the elder [q. v.], to whom the work was dedicated, but Chaloner was invited to aid in 'the finishing of this little book' 'after the manner of Sir Thomas Elyote.' The aim of the book was to 'induce children to the Latin tongue' and familiarise them in adult years 'bothe in disputacion' and familiar conversation with 'the proper and naturall woord.'

Withals's 'Short Dictionarie' became a standard school book. After being reissued by Wykes in 1562 and 1568, it was reprinted for the first of many times by Thomas Purfoot in 1572 with an appendix of phrases by

Lewis Evans (*fl.* 1574) [q. v.] The volume now bore the title, 'A Short Dictionarie most profitable for Yong Beginners. The seconde tyme corrected, and augmented with diverse Phrasys and other thinges necessarie thereunto added: by Lewys Euans.' Evans addressed a dedication to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester. Purfoot's edition reappeared without change in 1581, 'the third time corrected.' In 1586 it was reissued with a second appendix, by Abraham Fleming [q. v.], of 'more than six hundred rythmicall verses, wherof many be prouerbial, some heretofore found in olde authours and othersome neuer before this time seene or read in the Latine tongue, as hauing their originall grace in English.' There was added to Evans's dedication to Leicester a Latin address by Fleming, 'Ad Philomusos de isto Dictionariolo nunc recens aucto,' and there were commendatory verses by Thomas Newton and S. H. This edition reappeared from Purfoot's press in 1599 and 1602. In 1608 a new edition, printed again by Purfoot, supplied a further appendix by William Clerk. In 1616 a reissue, which received final additions from an anonymous pen, bore the title, 'A Dictionarie in English and Latine deuised for the capacity of children and young Beginners. At first set foorth by M. Withals, with Phrases both Rhythmical and Prouerbial: recognised by Dr. Euans; after by Abr. Fleming, and then by William Clerk. And now at this last impression enlarged with an encrease of Words, Sentences, Phrases, Epigrams, Histories, Poeticall Fictions, and Alphabeticall Proverbs; with a Compendious Nomenclator newly added at the end.' This was reissued by Purfoot in 1623 and 1634. No later edition is known.

[Withals's Dictionarie in Brit. Mus. Library; H. B. Wheatley's Chronological Notices on the Dictionaries of the English Language in Philological Society's Transactions, 1865; British Bibliographer, ii. 582.] S. L.

WITHAM, GEORGE (1655–1725), Roman catholic prelate, born on 16 May 1655, was the third son of George Witham of Cliffe Hall, near Darlington, Yorkshire, by his wife Grace, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, bart., of Burton Constable in that county (Foster, *Yorkshire Pedigrees*). Robert Witham [q. v.] was his brother. George entered the English College at Douay in 1666, and subsequently proceeded to the seminary of St. Gregory at Paris to take the theological degrees. Having graduated B.D. at the Sorbonne, he taught philosophy at Douay in the vacations of 1684 and 1685. He returned to Paris, and was created D.D. at the Sorbonne on 14 Aug. 1688. He taught theology at Douay from 1688 to 1692. After serving on the English mission at Newcastle-on-Tyne he was appointed vicar-general under Bishop James Smith in the northern district. In 1694 he was sent to Rome by Bishops Leybourne, Giffard, and Smith, and he continued to reside there as agent for the English vicars-apostolic until 1703, when he was nominated vicar-apostolic of the midland district of England, being consecrated at Montefiasconi to the see of Marcopolis *in partibus infidelium*. In 1715 he was translated to the northern district. He died at Cliffe Hall on 16 April 1725, and was buried at the parish church of Manfield.

His brother, Thomas Witham, D.D. (*d.* 1728), was educated at Douay and at the English seminary of St. Gregory at Paris. Being appointed one of the chaplains of James II, he came to London and discharged the duties of his office until the Revolution. He was created a Doctor of the Sorbonne on 25 April 1692, was superior of St. Gregory's seminary from 1699 to 1717, and died at Dunkirk on 8 Jan. 1728. He wrote 'A Short Discourse upon the Life and Death of Mr. George Throckmorton,' *sine loco*, 1706, 12mo, pp. 120, and a volume of manuscript sermons now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Gillow, who has prepared it for publication.

[Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 540; Catholic Mag. and Review (Birmingham, January–August 1833), iii. 73, 98; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. vii. 243, 390.] T. C.

WITHAM, ROBERT (*d.* 1738), biblical scholar, brother of Bishop George Witham [q. v.], received his education in the English College at Douay, where he was for several years professor of philosophy and divinity. Subsequently he was sent to England on the mission, and was much esteemed by his brethren. Upon the decease of Edward Paston [q. v.], president of Douay College, he was promoted to that dignity in 1714. Resuming his studies, he delivered lectures on divinity and was created doctor in that faculty by the university of Douay on 8 July 1692. He built a handsome church and erected a noble structure upon part of the ruins of the ancient college, and he was most diligent in promoting learning and discipline. He died on 29 May (N. S.) 1738.

He was the author of: 1. 'Theologia,' Douay, 1692, fol., containing the theses which he maintained on being created D.D. 2. 'Annotations on the New Testament of Jesus Christ, in which, 1. The literal sense is explained according to the Expositions of

the ancient Fathers. 2. The false Interpretations, both of the ancient and modern Writers, which are contrary to the received Doctrine of the Catholic Church, are briefly examined and disproved. 3. With an Account of the chief differences betwixt the Text of the ancient Latin Version and the Greek in the printed Editions and Manuscripts,' [Douay], 1730, 2 vols. 8vo. This work contains a translation of the whole of the New Testament. The preface is reprinted in the appendix to 'Rhemes and Doway' (1855) by Archdeacon Henry Cotton [q. v.], who says that the work 'stands in high favour with Roman catholics at present, both as to its text and its annotations.' The annotations were reprinted at Manchester in 1813 in Oswald Syers's 'Bible.' A reply to Witham's work appeared under the title of 'Popery an Enemy to Scripture. By James Serces, vicar of Appleby, Lincolnshire,' London, 1736, 8vo.

[Barnard's Life of Bishop Challoner, p. 67; Cotton's Rhemes and Douay; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 488; Horne's Introd. to the Holy Scriptures (1846), v. 109.] T. C.

WITHENS or **WITHINS**, SIR FRANCIS (1634?–1704), judge. [See WYTHENS.]

WITHER or **WITHERS**, GEORGE (1588–1667), poet and pamphleteer, the eldest of three sons of George Wither, by his wife, Anne Serle, was born at Bentworth, near Alton, Hampshire, on 11 June 1588. He refers to 'Bentworth's beechy shadows' in his 'Abuses stript and whipt.' The Wither family is said to have been originally settled in Lancashire, but five generations had been settled before the poet's birth in Hampshire. The eldest branch of the family was long settled at Manydown, near Wotton St. Lawrence. Richard Wither, the poet's grandfather, who was a younger son, married a daughter of William Poynter of Whitchurch, Hampshire, and her niece (daughter of her brother, Richard Poynter) married Ralph Starkey [q. v.], the archivist. From Starkey, whose wife was thus the poet's cousin, he is said to have received some early instruction. He derived his chief education from John Greaves, rector of Colemore, whose son, John Greaves [q. v.], was the great mathematician. To his 'schoolmaster Greaves' Wither addressed an affectionate epigram in 1613. Subsequently he proceeded to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he spent two years, 1604–6. His tutor, according to Aubrey, was John Warner (1581–1666) [q.v.], afterwards bishop of Rochester. He took no degree, and about 1610 settled in London in order to study law. In London the greater part of his long life was spent. After joining a minor inn of court he was entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1615.

Almost as soon as Wither settled in London he devoted his best energies to literature, and proved himself the master not only of a lyric vein of very rare quality, but also of a satiric temper which could often express itself in finely pointed verse. His friends soon included the most notable writers of the day. William Browne (1591–1643?) [q. v.] seems to have been his earliest literary associate, and through Browne he appears to have made the acquaintance of Michael Drayton. The earliest volume in the title-page of which his name figured was 'Prince Henries Obsequies or Mournefull Elegies upon his Death: with A supposed Interlocution betweene the Ghost of prince Henrie and Great Brittaine. By George Wyther' (London, printed by Ed. Allde, for Arthur Johnson, 1612, 4to; reprinted in 1617, and with the 'Juvenilia' of 1622 and 1633). This was dedicated in a metrical epistle to Sir Robert Sidney (afterwards Earl of Leicester) [q. v.] The elegies are in forty-five stanzas, each forming a sonnet, and the literary promise is high throughout. Next year Wither celebrated the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the elector palatine in a volume of 'Epithalamia: or Nuptiall Poems' (London, for Edward Marchant, 1612–13, 4to, 1620, 1622; London, 1633, 8vo). The poem pleased the Princess Elizabeth, whom Wither thenceforth reckoned his most powerful patron.

Less agreeable consequences attended another literary effort of the period. In 1611 he first, according to his own account, took notice of 'public crimes' (*Warning Piece to London*, 1662), and gave proof of his quality as a satirist. No publication by Wither dated in 1611 is known, but in 1613 appeared his 'Abuses stript and whipt. Or Satiricall Essayes by George Wyther. Divided into two Bookes' (London, printed by G. Eld for Francis Burton, 1613, 8vo). The dedication ran: 'To Him-selfe G. W. wisheth all happiness.' The satires are succeeded by a poem called 'The Scourge,' and a series of epigrams to patrons and friends, including his father, mother, cousin William Wither, and friend Thomas Cranley. A portrait by William Hole or Holle [q. v.] is dated 1611, and erroneously gives Wither's age as twenty-one. The book was popular (there were four editions in 1613, and others followed in 1614, 1615, and 1617, the last 'reviewed and enlarged'), but it gave on its first appearance serious offence to the authorities for

reasons that are not apparent. Each of the twenty satires discloses the evils lurking in abstractions like Revenge, Ambition, Lust, Weakness, and the like, and, although some of the anecdotal digressions may have had personal application, the clue is lost. Wither declared that he had, 'as opportunity was offered, glanced in general tearmes at the reproofe of a few thinges of such nature as I feared might disparage or prejudice the Commonwealth . . . [but] I unhappily fell into the displeasure of the state: and all my apparent good intentions were so mistaken by the aggrauations of some yll affected towards my indeauours, that I was shutt up from the society of mankind' (*The Schollers Purgatory*, Spenser Soc. pp. 2–3). Wither was committed to the Marshalsea prison, but the Princess Elizabeth is reported to have intervened on his behalf, and her intervention, supported by a poetic appeal to the king from Wither himself, procured his release after a few months. The poet's appeal was entitled 'A Satyre: Dedicated to His Most Excellent Maiestie' (London, printed by Thomas Snodham for George Norton, 1615, sm. 8vo; in some copies 'written' is found for 'dedicated').

Wither shed an unaccustomed lustre on the Marshalsea by penning some of his best poetry while a prisoner there. He had some hand in William Browne's pastoral poems. In the first eclogue of Browne's 'Shepherd's Pipe' (1614) he was introduced as an interlocutor under the name of 'Roget,' and to the same volume Wither contributed the second and fourth eclogues which were appended to Browne's work. In one of these Wither introduced his friends Christopher Brooke and Browne under the names of 'Cuttie' and 'Willy;' the other he dedicated 'to his truly loving and worthy friend Mr. W. Browne.' Fired by Browne's example, Wither straightway continued the 'Shepherd's Pipe' in a similar poem wholly of his own composition, which he entitled 'The Shepherd's Hunting.' This was published in 1615, and was described on the title-page as consisting of 'certaine eglogues, written during the time of the author's imprisonment in the Marshalsey' (London, printed by W. White for George Norton, 1615, 8vo; reprinted in the 'Workes,' 1620, and in 'Juvenilia,' 1622 and 1633). It was dedicated to the 'visitants' to his prison cell. The interlocutors were Browne, under the name of Willie, and the poet himself, under the name of Roget, a designation which he altered in editions subsequent to 1620 to Philarete. In the fourth eclogue appears, in his favourite seven-syllabled rhyming couplets (the metre of Milton's 'L'Allegro'), his classical eulogy of the gift of poetry for the wealth and strength it confers on its possessor. In 1616 Browne lauded Wither, in company with John Davies of Hereford, in the second song of the second book of 'Britannia's Pastorals' (ll. 323–6); to this volume Wither contributed commendatory verses.

'The Shepherd's Hunting' was succeeded by another little volume of charming verse entitled 'Fidelia,' a poetical lament in epistolary form from a desolate maiden forsaken by her lover. It seems to have been first printed in small octavo in 1617 for private circulation. No copy of the private edition is now known. The earliest that is extant was published for sale under the title 'Fidelia, written by G. W. of Lincolnes Inne, Gentleman' (London, printed by Nicholas Okes, 1617, 12mo). In an edition 'newly corrected and augmented,' dated in 1619, there were added for the first time two songs, one of them the matchless lyric 'Shall I wasting in despair' (a new edition of 1620 was printed by John Beale for Walkley, and it reappeared in the 'Juvenilia').

Of literary interest, although of far smaller literary value than 'Fidelia,' was the poem called 'Wither's Motto. Nec habeo,' nec careo, nec curo' (London, printed for John Marriott, 1621, 8vo), which at once reached a second edition and achieved an extraordinary popularity. There is an engraved frontispiece with a whole-length figure of the author looking towards heaven. Wither, who confusingly dates its first appearance in 1618, says that about thirty thousand copies were printed and published within a few months (*Fragmenta Prophetica*, p. 47). It is a fluent series of egotistical reflections on the conduct of life, intermingled with some spirited sarcasm at the expense of the mean and vicious. Its sound morality recommended it to the serious-minded, and on the strength of it John Winthrop [q. v.] took a hopeful view of 'our modern spirit of poetry' (Winthrop, *Life and Letters*, 1864, p. 396). Some persons in high station deemed the poem a reflection on current politics and politicians, and Wither was for a second time ordered to the Marshalsea (*Court and Times of James I*, ii. 266). In the course of his examination he denied the charge of libel, and declared that Drayton had approved the poem in manuscript (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1619–23, pp. 268, 274–5). It was admitted that the Stationers' Company had refused a license for the first edition, but that the second was licensed after some passages had been struck out. Wither was liberated with-

out undergoing formal trial. The 'Motto' had been defiantly dedicated 'To anybody,' and, falling under the notice of John Taylor (1580–1653) [q. v.] the water-poet, was good-humouredly satirised by that rhymester in 'Et habeo, et careo, et curo' ('I have, I want, I care'); it was also unimpressively criticised in 'An Answer to "Wither's Motto," by T.G.' [perhaps Thomas Gainsford, q. v.] Oxford, 1625.

Of equally admirable literary quality with 'Fidelia' was another love poem which was probably written at the same period. This was called 'Faire-Virtve, the Mistresse of Phil'Arete. Written by himself, Geo. Wither' (London, printed for John Grismond, 1622, 8vo; reprinted in 1633 with the 'Juvenilia' of that year). According to the prefatory epistle of John Marriott the stationer, this was one of Wither's earliest performances; imperfect copies had already gone abroad, and Wither had permitted the publication on condition that no author's name appeared. The poem is a rapturous panegyric (mainly in heptasyllabic rhyme) of a half-imaginary beauty.

'Faire Virtue' was Wither's final contribution to pure literature, and few of his later works fulfil his earlier poetic promise. Thenceforth his writings consist of pious exercises and political diatribes. Like his greater contemporary Milton, he became a convinced puritan, and he made it a point of conscience to devote his ready pen solely to the advancement of the political and religious causes with which he had identified himself. In the volume of pious poems called 'Hâlelujah' (1641) his old power seemed to revive, but nowhere else in the wide range of his religious verse did his thought or diction reach a genuinely poetic level. The long series of his religious works opened with a learned prose treatise in folio, entitled 'A Preparation to the Psalter' (London, printed by Nicholas Okes, 1619, folio, with the title-page engraved by Delaram, and a portrait of Wither from the same hand, which is now rarely found with the book; dedicated to Charles, prince of Wales). There quickly followed 'Exercises Vpon the first Psalme. Both in Prose and Verse' (London, printed by Edward Griffin for John Harrison, 1620, 8vo; dedicated to Sir John Smith, knt., son of Sir Thomas Smith, governor of the East India Company). A more ambitious venture of the same character bore the title 'The Songs of the Old Testament. Translated into English Measures: preserving the Naturall Phrase and genuine sense of the Holy Text: and with as little circumlocution as in most prose Translations. To every song is added a new and easie Tune, and a short Prologue also' (London, printed by T. S. 1621, 8vo; dedicated to the archbishop of Canterbury, Abbot).

Wither's reputation was now assured. Secular and religious critics were equally enthusiastic in his praises, and in 1620 his popularity was paid a very equivocal compliment. A collection of his compositions was surreptitiously issued under the title: 'The Workes of Master George Wither, of Lincolns-Inne, Gentleman, Containing Satyrs, Epigrammes, Eclogues, Sonnets and Poems. Whereunto is annexed a Paraphrase on the Creed, and the Lords Prayer' (London, printed by John Beale for Thomas Walkley, 1620, 8vo). Wither retorted by issuing an authentic collection of his finest works, called 'Jvvenilia. A collection of those Poemes which were heretofore imprinted, and written by George Wither' (London, printed for John Budge, 1622, 8vo, with an engraved title). There was a reissue of 1626 ('for Robert Allot'). A new edition of 1633 included 'Faire Virtue.' It is mainly on the contents of this volume that Wither's position as a poet depends.

Anxious to secure the full profits of his growing literary work, Wither sought an exceptional mode of guaranteeing his rights in his next volume. The book was called 'The Hymnes and Songs of the Church,' and Orlando Gibbons supplied 'the musick.' The volume was divided into two parts—the first consisting of 'Canonicall Hymnes,' adapted from scripture and other sources, and the second consisting of original 'Spirituall Songs' for various seasons and festivals. Wither asserts that he was engaged on the work for three years, and he obtained by letters patent on 17 Feb. 1623 for a period of fifty-one years, not only a grant of monopoly or full copyright in the work, but also a compulsory order directing its 'insertion' and 'addition' to every copy of the authorised 'Psalm-book in meeter' which the Stationers' Company enjoyed the privilege under earlier patents of publishing (Arber, iv. 12, seq.; cf. Rymer, *Acta Publica*, xvii. 454). The volume first appeared in 1623, in at least four forms. There was a 16mo impression 'printed for George Wither;' another in quarto, 'printed by the assignes of George Wither . . . cum Privilegio Regis Regali;' a third in 8vo, 'printed by the assignes of George Wither, 1623, cum Privilegio Regis Regali;' and a fourth in folio 'printed by the assignes of George Wither.' The Stationers' Company regarded Wither's patent and independent method of business as a serious infringement of their privileges. Book-

sellers refused to bind up copies with the authorised psalter or to sell it in any shape, and warned their customers that it was an incompetent performance. Wither protested warmly, but with little avail. Unfortunately he did not carry with him the sympathy of all his fellow-craftsmen. He was still the friend of William Browne, of Richard Brathwaite, who applied to him the epithet 'lovely' in 1615, and of Drayton, to whose 'Polyolbion' (pt. ii.) he contributed in 1622 an enthusiastic commendation. But his successes were viewed with jealousy by Ben Jonson and his band of disciples. Alexander Gill the elder [q. v.] had quoted Wither's work with approval in his 'Logonomia Anglica' (1619), and Jonson had quarrelled in consequence with Gill, whose son retorted with violence. Jonson revenged himself by caricaturing Wither under the title 'Chronomastix' (that is, satirist of time) in the masque called 'Time Vindicated,' which was presented at court on Twelfth night 1623–4. Much sarcasm was here expended on Wither's quarrel with his printers, and finally Fame was represented as disowning him, despite the outcry of friends who deify him.

Wither vigorously stated his grievances against the booksellers in a highly interesting prose tract which he entitled 'The Schollers Purgatory, discouered In the Stationers Commonwealth. . . . Imprinted for the Honest Stationers,' 12mo. There is no mention of date or place of publication. It was probably printed abroad about 1624. In the form of an address to the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops assembled in convocation, Wither narrated with spirit the long series of wrongs which he and other authors of his day suffered at the hands of their publishers. The stationers sought to stop the publication. They moved the court of high commission to institute an inquiry. Wither was called upon to explain why he issued the volume without a license. He admitted that parts had been printed under his direction by George Wood, and boasted that the edition consisted of three thousand copies (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1623–5, p. 143).

Wither was in London during the plague of 1625, and, despite the distractions of personal controversy, penned two accounts of it. One he called 'The Historie of the Pestilence or the proceedings of Justice and Mercy manifested an [*sic*] the Great Assizes holden about London in the yeare 1625.' This remains in a folio manuscript in the author's autograph in the Pepysian Collection at Magdalene College, Cambridge. At the same time he published a second treatise on the subject, as 'Britains Remembrancer: Containing a Narrative of the Plague lately past; a Declaration of the Mischiefs present; and a Prediction of Judgments to come (if Repentance prevent not),' 1628, 12mo. He was still under the stationers' ban. No license was obtainable for this book, and he caused it to be printed 'for Great Britaine' at his own risk, and, it is said, with his own hand (*Court and Times of Charles I*, i. 367). John Grismond undertook to sell copies. The impression consisted of four thousand copies. There is a long preliminary address to the king in verse and a 'premonition' in prose. The voluminous poem is itself in eight cantos of heroic rhymes. Vivid descriptions of the plague are interspersed with much wild denunciation of the impiety of the nation and anticipation of future trouble. Mindful of Jonson's onslaught, he referred to the 'drunken conclave' at which Jonson had denied him the title of poet. He claimed with much self-satisfaction in later years to have clearly foretold in this volume all the future misfortunes that the country witnessed in his lifetime.

A visit to the continent seems to have followed, and Wither appears to have been received in audience by his early patroness, the Princess Elizabeth, now the exiled queen of Bohemia. To her he gratefully dedicated his next publication, 'The Psalms of David, translated into Lyrick verse according to the Scope of the Original, and illustrated with a short Argument and a briefe Prayer or Meditation before and after every Psalme.' This was printed in the Netherlands by Cornelius Gerrits van Breughel in 1632, and formed a thick square octavo. As early as April 1625 he had visited Cambridge in order to find a printer for the work, but had met with none to undertake it (cf. *ib.* i. 12). Subsequently, in January 1633–4, Wither, in continuance of the warfare with the London stationers, summoned all or most of them before the council to answer for a 'contempt of the great seal' in their continued defiance of his patent of 1623. The judgment of the court disallowed that part of Wither's patent which directed that his 'Hymnes' should be bound up with the authorised 'Psalter' (*ib.* ii. 236). Immediately afterwards he made his peace with the publishers and his relations with them were thenceforth amicable.

The plates which were originally engraved by Crispin Pass for the 'Emblems' of Rollenhagius, and had appeared with mottoes in Greek, Latin, or Italian (Cologne, 1613; and Arnheim, 1616), were purchased in 1634 by Henry Taunton, a London publisher, with

a view to a reissue. Wither was employed by him to write illustrative verses in English. The volume appeared as 'A Collection of Emblemes, Ancient and Moderne; quickened with Metrical Illustrations, both Morall and Divine,' London, printed by A. M. for Henry Taunton, 1635, fol. (the only perfect copy known is in the British Museum).

About 1636 Wither retired to what he calls 'his rustic habitation,' a cottage under the Beacon Hill at Farnham (*Nature of Man*, 1636), and there devoted himself to the congenial study of theology. In 1636 he issued 'The Nature of Man. A learned and useful tract, written in Greek by Nemesius, surnamed the Philosopher . . . one of the most ancient Fathers of the Church.' The translation was not made from the Greek of Nemesius, but from two Latin versions. It was inscribed by Wither to his 'most learned and much honoured friend John Selden, esq.'

The political crisis of the following years drew Wither into public life. In 1639 he served as captain of horse in the expedition of Charles I against the Scottish covenanters. In 1641 he was sufficiently at leisure to produce his best work as a religious poet—the interesting collection of 273 'hymns,' entitled 'Halelujah: or Britans Second Remembrancer, bringing to remembrance (in praisefull and pœnitentiall Hymns, Spirituall Songs, and Morall Odes) Meditations advancing the Glory of God, in the practise of pietie and virtue' (London, 1641, 12mo). 'Halelujah' is one of the scarcest of all Wither's publications; only four copies are known, of which one is in the British Museum, and a second belongs to Mr. Huth. At the same date Wither repeated his old warning of the nation's impending peril in 'A Prophesie written long since for this year 1641,' London, n.d., 8vo (a reprint of the eighth canto of 'Britain's Remembrancer' of 1628).

In 1642 he sold such estate as he possessed and raised a troop of horse for the parliament. He placed on his colours the motto 'Pro rege, lege, grege' (cf. *Campo-Musæ*, frontispiece). On 14 Oct. 1642 he was appointed, by a parliamentary committee, captain and commander of Farnham Castle, and of such foot as should be put into his hands by Sir Richard Onslow [q.v.] and Richard Stoughton, for the defence of the king, parliament, and kingdom. But his government was of short duration. Wither knew little of military procedure, and under the advice, he declared, of his superiors he soon quitted the castle and drew away his men. He was subsequently captured by a troop of royalists, and owed his life to the intercession of Sir John Denham, who pleaded that 'so long as Wither lived he [Denham] would not be accounted the worst poet in England.' Wither thenceforth regarded Denham with very bitter feelings. Farnham Castle was soon reoccupied (on 1 Dec.) by the parliamentary general, Sir William Waller. Wither retained his position in the parliamentary army, became a justice of the peace for Surrey, and was promoted to the rank of major, but it is doubtful if he saw further active service. His chief energies were thenceforth devoted to procuring a livelihood. On 9 Feb. 1642–3, 2,000*l.* was granted him on his petition towards the repair of his plundered estate. Other payments were subsequently ordered by the parliament, but were not made.

Meanwhile he was busier than ever with his pen. In 1643 he published three tracts, all of which attracted attention. The earliest was 'Mercurius Rusticus: or a Countrey Messenger. Informing divers things worthy to be taken notice of, for the furtherance of those proceedings which concerne the publique peace and safety;' this was in opposition to a royalist periodical, similarly named, by Bruno Ryves [q.v.] Wither's second literary labour of 1643 was the poetic 'Campo-Musæ, or the Field-musings of Captain George Wither; touching his Military Ingagement for the King and Parliament, the Justnesse of the same, and the present distractions of these Islands' (London, 1643, 8vo; 1644, two editions; 1661); this was dedicated to the parliamentary commander, the Earl of Essex; in it Wither claimed to reconcile the king and parliament, while he narrated his personal difficulties. In 'Aqua Musæ' Wither's old opponent, John Taylor the water-poet, denounced the ambiguity of his attitude, describing him as a 'juggling rebell.' Taylor affirmed that he had loved and respected Wither for thirty-five years, 'because I thought him simply honest; but now his hypocrisy is by himself discovered, I am bold to take my leave of him.' Further aspersions on his conduct drew from Wither (also in 1643) his prose tract 'Se Defendendo: a Shield and a Shaft against Detraction. Opposed and drawn by Capt. Geo. Wither: by occasion of scandalous rumours, touching his desertion of Farnham-Castle; and some other malicious aspersions.'

Next year Wither experienced new embarrassments. He charged Sir Richard Onslow, whom he held responsible for his misfortunes at Farnham, with sending money privately to the king. Onslow retorted by depriving Wither of the nominal command

which he still held of the militia in the east and middle division of the county, and contrived his removal from the commission of the peace (August 1644). Wither denounced Onslow with virulence in his 'Justiciarius Justificatus,' and complaint was made to the House of Commons. The book was referred for examination to a committee on 10 April 1646, and on 7 Aug. it was voted to be 'false and scandalous.' Wither was directed to pay a fine of 500*l.*, and the book was burned at Guildford by the hangman (Whitelocke, p. 218). Subsequently, Wither states, the house discharged him 'both from the said fine and imprisonment without his petitioning or mediation for it' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 14th Rep. pt. ix., Onslow Papers, pp. 476-7).

Wither pursued his literary labours undismayed. In a flood of further tracts and poems he warned the House of Commons or the nation of coming danger in the Cassandra-like spirit of his 'Britain's Remembrancer' (cf. *Letters of Advice to the Electors*, 1644, prose; *Some Advertisements for the New Election of Burgesses*; *Speech without Doors*, 9 July 1644; *Vox Pacifica*, a long poem in four cantos, 1645, with a woodcut map of England, Scotland, and Ireland as frontispiece; *Speech without Doors Defended*, 1646; *Opobalsamum Anglicanum*, 1646; *Major Wither's Disclaimer: being a Disavowment of a late Paper, entituled 'The Doubtfull Almanack'* [prose], *lately published in the name of the said Major Wither*, 1646, 4to, prose; *What Peace to the Wicked?* 1646, 4to, a poem in short rhyming couplets, printed in double column, denouncing the clergy for the dissensions of 1645).

All his old prophecies of calamity were repeated in his tedious poem, 'Prosopopœia Britanica: Britain's Genius, or Good-Angel, Personated; reasoning and avissing, touching the Games now playing, and the Adventures now at hazard in these Islands; and presaging also some future things not unlikely to come to passe,' London, 1648, 8vo. This work and 'Britain's Remembrancer' were the publications which Wither regarded as of greatest value among all his publications (cf. *Fides Anglicana*, p. 53; *Furor Poeticus*, p. 30).

In 1647 he issued two poems in the interests of peace. One was 'Carmen Expostulatorium: or a timely Expostulation with those, both of the City of London and the present Armie, who have either endeavoured to engage these Kingdomes in a Second Warre, or neglected the prevention thereof.' The other was 'Amygdala Britannica: Almonds for Parrets; a dish of stone fruit: partly shel'd and partly unshel'd.'

Wither's private anxieties grew year by year more acute, and he often varied his comments on public events by long petitions to the House of Commons describing his personal embarrassments. 'A Single Siquis, And a quadruple Quere,' in verse [1648], which was presented to members of parliament in their private capacities, opens with a reference to Cromwell's victory over the Scots at Preston on 17 Aug. 1648, but it dealt mainly with its author's pecuniary distress. A like appeal, called 'The Tired Petitioner,' appeared about the same time, on a single sheet, as well as 'Verses presented to several Members of the House of Commons, repairing thither the 23rd of December 1648 . . . with an imprinted petitioner therto annexed.' His contemporary tracts, 'The true state of the case betwixt the King and Parliament;' 'The Prophetical Trumpeter Sounding an Allarum to Britaine' (London, n.d., 8vo). 'Carmen Eucharisticon,' on Michael Jones's victory in Ireland (1649, 4to), touched less personal topics. Of somewhat ambiguous import was 'Vaticinium Votivum, Or Palæmons Prophetick Prayer. Lately Presented Privately to His now Majestie in a Latin Poem; and here Published in English; Trajecti. Anno Caroli Martyris primo' [1649], 8vo, with portrait of Charles II.

After the king's death Wither constituted himself the panegyrist of the new form of government. Some doubt exists as to his responsibility for the sympathetic prose tract on recent political history, called 'Respublica Anglicana,' 1650, 4to, although assigned on the title-page to 'G. W.' But he described himself 'A faithful servant to this Republik,' in 'A Timelie Cavtion, comprehended in thirty-seven Double Trimeters, occasioned by a late rumour of an intention suddenly to adjourn this Parliament, and superscribed to those whome it most concernes. September 10, 1652.' In a postscript he not unjustly calls the publication 'Wither'd leaves'—a play upon words which he frequently repeated. To a mystical tract in verse called 'The dark Lantern' he added 'A Poem concerning a Perpetuall Parliament,' 1653, 8vo. Other lucubrations of the time were of a more exclusively religious temper (cf. 'Three Grains of Spiritual Frankincense,' 1651, 12mo, dedicated to President Bradshaw; 'A Letter to the Honourable Sir John Danvers, knight,' at end of a 'Copy of a Petition from the Governor and Company of the Sommer Islands,' 1651, 4to; 'The British Appeals, with Gods Mercifull Replies,' printed for the author, 1651, 8vo, two editions). 'Westrow Reviv'd' (1653) was an elegy on Thomas Westrow, a well-to-do neighbour to whom Wither had been under pecuniary obligations. Praises

of Cromwell are the main theme of 'The Modern States-man' (1653 and 1654); 'The Protector. A poem' (1655 and 1656, 8vo); 'Vaticinium Causuale [*sic*]: a rapture occasioned by the late miraculous Deliverance of his Highnesse the Lord Protector from a desperate danger,' a poem (1656, 14 Oct. 4to); 'Boni Ominis Votum,' a congratulatory poem on the parliament of 1656 (28 July 1656); 'A Cause allegorically stated,' 1657; 'A Sudden Flash . . . by Britains Remembrancer,' 1657, a long poem dedicated to the Protector; and 'A private Address to the said Oliver,' 1657–8.

Wither's support of Cromwell's government did not go wholly without reward, although no substantial aid was afforded him. He had gained little hitherto by his political partisanship. From 1645 onwards he had occupied himself in 'discovering' the estates of royalist delinquents, and was granted on paper much confiscated property in Surrey, but, owing to various accidents, he failed to secure permanent possession of any portion of it. Sir John Denham's lands at East Horsley were for a short time under his control, as well as the estate of Stanislaus Browne at Pirbright, but he gained little by the temporary seizure (cf. *Cal. Committee for Advance of Money*, i. 515, ii. 872–3; *Cal. Committee for Compounding*, pp. 972–3, 1792; cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Duke of Portland's MSS. i. 195). In 'A Thankful Retribution' (1649, in verse) he expressed gratitude to a few members of parliament who had vainly urged the bestowal on him of an office in the court of chancery. He seems to have been appointed later a commissioner for levying assessments in support of the army in the county of Surrey. In 1650, too, the commons, in reply to his numerous petitions, acknowledged that a sum approaching 4,000*l.* was due to him, and it was arranged that an annual income amounting to 8 per cent. on a portion of it should be secured to him (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 519). At the same time an order was made for settling 150*l.* a year upon him from Sir John Denham's lands 'in full satisfaction of all other demands.' But his financial position was not permanently improved, and he sought further official work. In 1653 he was employed as a commissioner for the sale of the king's goods (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, ii. 171). In 1655 a clerkship in the statute office of the court of chancery was bestowed on him. But his needs were still unsatisfied, and he repeated his old grievances in a new series of printed petitions which only ceased with his life.

On Cromwell's death Wither appealed to his son Richard to carry on the traditions of his father's rule, as well as to relieve his own sufferings (cf. *Petition and Narrative of George Wither, Esq.*, 1658?; *Epistolicum-Vagum-Prosa-Metricum*, 1659). In 'A Cordial of Confection' (1659) he admitted the possibility of the restoration of Charles II under certain conditions. But when the Restoration was assured, he expressed his apprehensions with a frankness that gave him a new notoriety (cf. *Salt upon Salt*, a poem on Cromwell's death, 1659; *Fides Anglicana*, 1660; *Furor Poeticus*, 1660; *Speculum Speculativum*, 1660, three editions, a long poem in verse dedicated to the king). In the last days of the Commonwealth he resided at Hambledon, Surrey, but he returned to London, to a house in the Savoy, in 1660. His attitude attracted the attention of the authorities; his papers were searched, and an unpublished manuscript reflecting on the reactionary temper of the House of Commons led to his prosecution by order of parliament. The paper, which was in verse, was entitled 'Vox Vulgi. Being a welcome home from the Counties, Citties, and Burroughs, to their prevaricating Members: saving the honour of the House of Commons, and of every faithfull and discreet individual Member thereof.' 'This was intended (he said) to have been offered to the private consideration of the Lord Chancellor [Earl of Clarendon]: but had been seized upon when unfinished, and its author taken into custody.' On his arrest in August 1660 Wither was committed to Newgate. He was brought before the House of Commons on 24 March 1661–2, and was then committed to the Tower to await impeachment (Duke of Somerset MSS., *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 15th Rep. vii. 93). On 3 April 1662 the king was thanked for his arrest. Six days later a petition was read on his behalf, and his wife was allowed access to him in order that he might be induced to recant (*Commons' Journals*, 1662–3). No further proceedings against him were taken. He remained a prisoner till 27 July 1663, when he was released on giving a bond for good behaviour. The offending poem, 'Vox Vulgi,' was not printed at the time, and remained in manuscript among the Earl of Clarendon's papers in the Bodleian Library till 1880, when the Rev. W. D. Macray published it in 'Anecdota Bodleiana' (pt. ii.)

During his imprisonment Wither's pen was never idle for a moment. He explained the meaning of his 'Vox Vulgi' in a miscellaneous collection of verse entitled 'An Improvement . . . evidenced in Crums and Scraps,' 1661 (cf. *The Triple Paradox*, printed for the author, 1661, moralisings in

verse; *The Prisoner's Plea*, 1662, prose). While still a prisoner he also resumed his prophetic mantle in his medley of prose and verse called 'A Proclamation, in the name of the King of Kings, to all the Inhabitants of the Isles of Great Britain. . . . Whereto are added some Fragments of the same Author's omitted in the first impression of the booke intitled "Scraps and Crums"' (1662, 8vo). From Newgate on 8 March he dated, too, his prose 'Paralellogrammaton: an Epistle to the three Nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Whereby their sins being parallel'd with those of Judah and Israel, they are forewarned and exhorted to a timely repentance' (3 May 1662, 8vo). 'Verses intended to the King's Majesty. By Major George Wither, whist [*sic*] he was prisoner in Newgate,' bore the date 22 March 1662[-3], (two octavo editions).

After his release in July 1663 Wither issued 'Tuba Pacifica: Seasonable Præcautions, whereby is sounded forth a Retreat from the War intended between England and the United Provinces of Lower Germany. . . . Imprinted for the Author, and are to be disposed of rather for Love than Money,' 1664 (8vo, in verse). He remained in London during the great plague of 1665, and drew from it many pious morals in his verse 'Memorandum to London occasioned by the Pestilence,' 1665, with a 'Warning piece to London,' 8vo. In 1665 there also appeared 'Meditations upon the Lord's Prayer, with a Preparatory Preamble to the Right Understanding and True Use of this Pattern,' London, 8vo; and next year 'Three Private Meditations, for the most part of Publick Concernment,' London, 1666, 8vo (in verse). Once again he ventured into the political arena with a poem called 'Sighs for the Pitchers: Breathed out in a Personal Contribution to the National Humiliation, the last day of May 1666, in the Cities of London and Westminster, upon the near approaching engagement then expected between the English and Dutch Navies;' there is a warning prefixed of many faults escaped in the printing owing to 'the author's absence;' a woodcut on the title presents two pitchers (England and Holland); there were two editions in 1666. The government viewed the pamphlet with suspicion, and warrants were issued for the arrest of those who sold it (*Cal. State Papers*, 1665–6, p. 569).

The last work that Wither published was 'the first part' of a series of extracts from his old prophetic books, which bore the general title 'Fragmenta Poetica.' 'The first part' had the subsidiary title 'Ecchoes from the Sixth Trumpet. Reverberated by a Review of Neglected Remembrances' (1666); a portrait of the author at the age of seventy-nine was prefixed. The volume, which supplies an account of Wither's chief works, was twice reissued posthumously in 1669—first with the new title 'Nil Vltra, or the Last Works of Captain George Wither;' and again with the title 'Fragmenta Prophetica, or the Remains of George Wither, esq.'

Wither died in his house in the precincts of the Savoy on 2 May 1667, after living in London 'almost sixty years together;' he was buried 'within the east door' at the church of the Savoy Hospital in the Strand. An 'epitaph composed by himself upon a common fame of his being dead and buried' was published in his 'Memorandum to London,' 1665.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Emerson or Emerton of South Lambeth. She survived him; her will, dated 15 May 1677, was proved 19 Jan. 1682-3. 'She was a great wit,' according to Aubrey, 'and would write in verse too.' Wither frequently refers to 'his dear Betty' in his poems in terms of deep devotion. By her he had six children, only two of whom—a son and a daughter—seem to have survived the poet. The daughter Elizabeth married Adrian Barry, citizen of London, and of Thame, Oxfordshire, and died about 1708. She prepared for publication in 1688 her father's 'Divine Poems by way of a paraphrase on the Ten Commandments;' she wrote under the initials 'E. B.,' and dedicated the work to her father's friends. The poet's surviving son, Robert, was buried at Bentworth in 1677, and by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Hunt of Fidding, left, with other issue, two sons—Hunt Wither and Robert Wither (*d.* 1695)—and two daughters (cf. *Shepherds Hunting*, ed. Brydges, 1814, pp. x–xiii).

Besides the engraved portraits prefixed to 'Juvenilia,' 'The Emblems,' 'Fragmenta Poetica,' and other of his books, an original portrait of Wither, painted in oil by Cornelius Janssen, was sold at Gutch's sale in 1858. This is probably the picture from which the likeness by John Payne was engraved for Wither's 'Emblemes' (1635). The head prefixed to the thirty-first emblem in Thomas Jenner's 'Soules Solace' (1631, 4to) is supposed to be intended for Wither.

In his 'Fides Anglicana' (1660) Wither enumerated eighty-six of his works. His 'Ecchoes from the Sixth Trumpet' (1666) gives a far briefer list. The full total of his publications reached a hundred, and others remained in manuscript. Various reissues of

books by him, as well as many new publications that were doubtfully assigned to him, besides the 'Divine Poems' edited by his daughter in 1688, appeared before the end of the seventeenth century. Among these are: 'Vox et Lacrimæ Anglorum' (London, 1668, 8vo); 'Mr. George Wither Revived, or his Prophesie of our present Calamity, and (except we repent) future Misery, written in the year 1628' (1683, fol. extracts from the eighth canto of 'Britain's Remembrancer'); 'Gemitus de Carcere Natus, or Prison Sighs and Supports, being a few broken Scraps and Crums of Comfort' (1684, 4to); 'The Grateful Acknowledgment of a late trimming Regulator, with a most Strange and wonderful Prophecy taken out of Britain's Genius, written by Captain George Wither' (1688, 4to, a selection from 'Prosopopœia Britannica'); 'Wither's prophecy of the downfal of Antichrist,' 'a collection of many wonderful prophecies,' 1691, 4to); 'A Strange and wonderful prophecy concerning the Kingdom of England . . . taken out of an old manuscript by G. W.,' 1689, fol. In 'Wonderful Prophecies relating of the English Nation' (1691, 4to) one of the prophecies is by Wither.

'Wither Redivivus: in a small new years gift pro rege et grege. To his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange,' 1689, 4to, is a medley in the manner of Wither, but is probably not by Wither himself. Of other works doubtfully assigned the most interesting is 'The Great Assizes holden in Parnassus by Apollo' (1645), where Wither is introduced in the jury.

Among the lost works which Wither claimed to have written are: 'Iter Hibernicum of his Irish Voyage;' 'Iter Boreale;' 'Patrick's Purgatory;' 'Philaretes Complaint.' In Ashmolean MS. 38 are some unprinted verses by him, including 'Mr. George Withers to the king when he was Prince of Wales;' 'Uppon a gentlewoman that had foretold the time of her death;' and 'An Epitaph on the Ladie Scott.'

Wither has verses, besides those already specified, before Smith's 'Description of New England' (1616); Hayman's 'Quodlibets' (1629); Wastel's 'Microbiblion' (1626); Butler's 'Female Monarchy' (1634); Blaxton's 'English Usurer' (1638); beneath the portrait of Lancelot Andrews prefixed to his 'Moral Law Expounded' (1642); Carter's 'Relation of the Expedition of Kent, Essex, and Colchester' (1650); and Payne Fisher's 'Panegyric on the Protector' (1656). In Mercer's 'Angliæ Speculum' (1646, &c.) there are an anagram and epigram to the 'famous Poet Captain George Withers.' Cockain's 'Divine Blossoms' (1656) is dedicated to him.

The largest collection of Wither's works was in the library of Thomas Corser. Two earlier collectors were Alexander Dalrymple and John Matthew Gutch, and many copies that belonged to them are now in the British Museum.

The history of Wither's reputation is curious. His early reputation as a lyric poet died out in his lifetime; he himself admitted that it 'withered.' For some years after his death his name was usually regarded as a synonym for a hack rhymester. Royalists ranked him with Robert Wild [q. v.], the presbyterian poet. Butler, in 'Hudibras,' classed him with Prynne and Vicars. Phillips, in his 'Theatrum Poetarum' (1675), more justly wrote: 'George Wither, a most profuse pourer forth of English rhime, not without great pretence to a poetical zeal against the vices of his times, in his "Motto," his "Remembrancer," and other such like satirical works. . . . But the most of poetical fancy which I remember to have found in any of his writings is a little piece of pastoral poetry called "The Shepherd's Hunting."' Richard Baxter, in the prefatory address to his 'Poetica Fragmenta' (1681), declared: 'Honest George Withers, though a rustic poet, hath been very acceptable; as to some for his prophecies, so to others, for his plain country honesty.' Dryden declared:

> He fagotted his notions as they fell,
> And if they rhymed and rattled, all was well.

Pope, in the 'Dunciad' (i. 126), expressed scorn for 'wretched Withers.' Swift likened him to Bavius. Dr. Johnson and the editors of the chief collections of English poetry did not mention him or his works. But towards the end of the eighteenth century his early poems were reprinted. Percy included his famous song, 'Shall I wasting in despair,' and an extract from 'Philarete,' in his 'Reliques of Ancient Poetry.' Ellis quoted him in his 'Specimens.' The result was that critics like Lamb, Coleridge, and Southey recognised his merit, and, ignoring the political and religious lucubrations of Wither's later years, by which alone he desired to be judged, gave his literary work unstinted praise. Southey declared that he had the 'heart and soul' of a poet. Lamb studied him with Quarles. In the 'Annual Review' (1807) Lamb wrote: 'Quarles is a wittier writer, but Wither lays more hold of the heart. Quarles thinks of his audience when he lectures; Wither soliloquises in company with a full heart.' In an essay on

'The Poetical Works of George Wither' (published in Lamb's 'Works' in 1818) he expressed unbounded faith in his poetic greatness. It is now universally recognised that Wither was a poet of exquisite grace, although only for a short season in his long career. Had his last work been his 'Faire Virtue,' he would have figured in literary history in the single capacity of a fascinating lyric poet. He was one of the few masters in English of the heptasyllabic couplet, and disclosed almost all its curious felicities. But his fine gifts failed him after 1622, and during the last forty-five years of his life his verse is mainly remarkable for its mass, fluidity, and flatness. It usually lacks any genuine literary quality and often sinks into imbecile doggerel. Ceasing to be a poet, Wither became in middle life a garrulous and tedious preacher, in platitudinous prose and verse, of the political and religious creeds of the commonplace middle-class puritan. At times he enjoyed considerable influence; but his political philosophy amounted only to an assertion that kings ought not to be tyrannical nor parliaments exacting, and his religious views led merely to a self-complacent conviction of the sinfulness of his neighbours and of the peril to which their failings exposed the world, owing to the working of the vengeance of God.

Extracts from 'Juvenilia' by Alexander Dalrymple (London, 1785, 8vo) formed the earliest attempt at a full reprint of Wither's poems. Selections from Wither figured in a very thin volume called 'Select Lyrical Ballads, written about 1622,' which was printed by Sir S. E. Brydges (1815, 8vo). Brydges also printed 'Shepherd's Hunting' (1814), 'Fair Virtue' (1815), and 'Fidelia' (1818) in separate volumes. In 1810 Gutch reprinted a few specimens of Wither's early work, and sent to Lamb an early interleaved copy for corrections and suggestions. 'I could not forbear scribbling certain critiques in pencil on the blank leaves,' Lamb wrote to Gutch on 9 April 1810. The book, with these pencilled notes, was afterwards sent to Dr. George Frederick Nott [q. v.], the editor of Surrey's and Wyatt's poems. Nott added emendations of his own, and the volume again found its way to Lamb, who amusingly recorded his low opinions of Nott's taste. The volume, with the triple set of annotations, was subsequently acquired by Mr. Swinburne, who humorously described it in the 'Nineteenth Century' in January 1885; Mr. Swinburne's essay is reprinted in his 'Miscellanies,' 1886. J. M. Gutch also edited the 'Juvenilia' and other works in 'Poems of George Wither,' without notes or introduction (Bristol, 1820, 3 vols.); this collection was never completed; some copies are divided into four volumes, and bear the date 1839. Sheets containing a life of Wither by Gutch, intended to accompany his edition, were accidentally destroyed; only one impression was preserved by Gutch (cf. *Athenæum*, 1858, i. 500). Stanford printed a few of Wither's poems in his 'Works of British Poets' (1819, vol. v.) Southey included the 'Shepherd's Hunting' in his 'Select Works of English Poets' (1831). Wither's 'Halelujah' and 'Hymnes and Songs of the Church,' edited by Edward Farr, were reprinted in the 'Library of Old Authors,' 1857–8. The greater number of Wither's works were reprinted by the Spenser Society between 1870 and 1883 in twenty parts. A selection was edited by Professor Henry Morley in his 'Companion Poets,' 1891. 'Fidelia' and 'Faire Virtue' are included in Mr. Arber's 'English Garner.'

[The general facts are collected in Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 761–75 (a confused bibliography); Aubrey's Lives, ed. Andrew Clark, i. 221, ii. 306–7; Hunter's Chorus Vatum (Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 24491, p. 49); Masson's Milton; Park's British Bibliographer, an elaborate bibliography by Park; preface to Brydges's reprint of Shepherds Hunting, 1814; Brydges's Censura Literaria; Wither's publications in the reprint of the Spenser Society, especially the Schollers Purgatory, 1625, and Ecchoes from the Sixth Trumpet, 1666. Some further biographical particulars may be gleaned from the following tracts, in which incidents in Wither's political and literary career are adversely criticised: A letter to George Wither, touching his soi-disant Military Exploits in Kent, Surrey, Gloucester, and Middlesex. Sold by the Cryers of 'New, new, and true News,' in all the streets of London, 1646, 4to; A letter to George Wither to prevent his future Pseudography, London, 1646, 4to; Mr. Wither his Prophesie of our present Calamity and (except we repent) future Misery, written in the year 1628, n.p. or d. 4to (two editions); Withers Remembrancer: or Extracts out of Master Withers his booke called Britain's Remembrancer. Worthy of the review and consideration of himselfe, and all other men, 1643, 8vo; A letter to George Wither, Poetica Licentia Esq., published for the better information of such who by his perpetual scribbling have been screwed into an opinion of his worth and good affection to the publick, London, 1646, 4to.] S. L.

WITHERING, WILLIAM (1741–1799), physician, botanist, and mineralogist, was born at Wellington, Shropshire, in March 1741, being the only son of Edmund Withering, a surgeon, and his wife Sarah Hector, a kinswoman of Richard Hurd

[q. v.], bishop of Worcester. Withering was educated by Henry Wood of Ercall until 1762, when he entered the university of Edinburgh, graduating M.D. in 1766. He devoted himself specially to the study of chemistry and anatomy, joined the Medical Society of Edinburgh, and became a freemason, devoting his hours of leisure to the German flute and harpsichord. At Edinburgh he made the acquaintance of Richard Pulteney [q. v.], the historian of British botany. After a visit to Paris Withering settled down in practice at Stafford, where he remained from 1767 to 1775, acting during most of that time as sole physician to the county infirmary. Here, too, he began to collect plants, doing so at first for the lady patient who became his wife. In 1775, on the death of Dr. Small, Withering removed to Birmingham, where he soon acquired a practice as large and as lucrative as that of any physician out of London, and for thirteen years acted as chief physician to the Birmingham General Hospital. In 1776, the year after his settling in Birmingham, Withering published his most important work, 'A Botanical Arrangement of all the Vegetables naturally growing in Great Britain, according to the System of the celebrated Linnæus; with an easy Introduction to the Study of Botany;' and about the same time he evinced his interest in Spain by assisting (Sir) John Talbot Dillon [q. v.] with chemical and botanical notes to his 'Travels' through that country. He became an active member of the Society for Promoting the Abolition of the Slave Trade and of the celebrated Lunar Society, in which he was associated with Joseph Priestley [q. v.], Matthew Boulton [q. v.], and James Watt [q. v.], and was for a time engaged in chemical researches to combat, as he says, 'that monster Phlogiston'—a subject which he, however, handed over to his friend Priestley. His attention being for a time directed to mineralogy, he communicated to the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society—of which he was elected a fellow in 1784—analyses of Rowley ragstone and toadstone in 1782, and experiments and observations on 'terra ponderosa,' or barium carbonate (afterwards named Witherite in his honour), in 1784, and in 1783 published a translation of Sir Torbern Bergmann's 'Sciagraphia Regni Mineralis,' with notes by himself, under the title of 'Outlines of Mineralogy.' In 1786 Withering moved to Edgbaston Hall, until then the residence of Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe, where he amused himself by breeding Newfoundland dogs and French cattle, and where he completed the second edition of the 'Botanical Arrangement,' for which work he constantly employed two professional plant-collectors. Withering was not himself present at the dinner in July 1791 in commemoration of the French revolution which gave rise to the riots in which Priestley's house was sacked; but, the disturbance growing, he felt compelled to fly, taking with him his books and specimens in wagons loaded up with hay, though the arrival of the military ultimately saved his house from destruction. In December 1792, after the publication of the third volume of the 'Botanical Arrangement,' which dealt in a most original manner with the fungi and other cryptogams, Withering, who was long threatened with consumption, sailed for Lisbon, where he remained until the following June. While there, at the request of the Portuguese court he analysed the hot mineral waters of Caldas da Rainha, and on revisiting Lisbon in October 1793 presented a memoir on the subject to the Royal Academy of Sciences, and was made a foreign corresponding member of that body. The memoir was published both in the 'Transactions' of the Academy and in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' As the result of his plant-collecting in Lisbon he drew up a 'Floræ Ulyssipponensis Specimen,' which is included in his 'Miscellaneous Tracts,' collected by his son in 1822. Withering came to the conclusion that the climate of Lisbon was of no service in cases of consumption, and, travelling through the south of England on his return, decided that the Undercliff of the Isle of Wight would be far preferable. He then purchased from Priestley his house, 'The Larches,' which had been sacked by the mob in 1791, and here he spent the five remaining years of his life, living mainly in his library, which was maintained artificially at a uniform temperature of 65° F. His son, indeed, maintains in the memoir prefixed by him to his father's 'Miscellaneous Tracts' that nothing showed his skill as a physician more than the way in which he prolonged his own frail existence. Among the distinguished men who visited him at Birmingham were Camper, Necker, Calonne, Reinhold Forster, and Afzelius. The last-mentioned botanist, demonstrator in the university of Upsal, revised Withering's herbarium in preparation for the third edition of the 'Botanical Arrangement,' which appeared in 1796; and Thunberg, the successor of Linné, sent him Swedish plants for the purposes of the same work, and lent his sanction to Withering's modification of Linné's classification by the merging

of the Gynandria, Monœcia, Diœcia, and Polygamia in the other classes. Withering died on 6 Oct. 1799, it being wittily said during his long illness that 'the flower of physicians is indeed Withering.' He was buried at Edgbaston old church, where his monument bears a bust and is ornamented with the foxglove, which he did much to introduce into the pharmacopœia, and with *Witheringia*, a genus of Solanaceæ dedicated to his honour by L'Héritier. The fine portrait of Withering painted by Charles Frederick von Breda in 1792 was engraved by W. Bond as a frontispiece to the 'Miscellaneous Tracts,' as well as by Ridley for Thornton's collection. Withering married, on 12 Sept. 1772, Helena, only child of George Cookes of Stafford, by whom he had two children, who survived him—William (1775–1832) and Charlotte.

His chief works, in addition to those already sufficiently described, were: 1. 'Dissertatio Inauguralis de Angina Gangrænosa,' Edinburgh, 1766. 2. 'A Botanical Arrangement of all the Vegetables naturally growing in Great Britain,' London, 1776, 2 vols. 8vo; 2nd edit., much improved by Dr. Jonathan Stokes, Birmingham, 3 vols., vols. i. and ii. 1787, vol. iii. 1792; 3rd edit., Birmingham, 1796, 4 vols.; 4th edit., enlarged by William Withering the younger, London, 1801, 4 vols.; 5th edit., 'corrected and considerably enlarged,' Birmingham, 1812, 4 vols.; 6th edit., London, 1818, 4 vols.; 7th edit., London, 1830, 4 vols.; another edit., 'corrected and condensed' by William Macgillivray, London, 1830, 4to (3rd edit. of this abbreviation, London, 1835, 8vo); 8th edit., London, 1852, 8vo. 3. 'An Account of the Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat, or Scarlatina Anginosa,' 1778; 2nd edit. 1793. 4. 'An Account of the Foxglove and some of its Medical Uses,' 1785, 8vo.

[Memoir by his son prefixed to Miscellaneous Tracts, London, 1822, 8vo; Colvile's Worthies of Warwickshire, 1870, 4to.] G. S. B.

WITHERINGTON, WILLIAM FREDERICK (1785–1865), landscape-painter, was born in Goswell Street, London, on 26 May 1785. At school and afterwards in business he cultivated a taste for drawing, and at length, in 1805, became a student at the Royal Academy, though he did not decide till some time later to become a painter by profession. In 1808 he exhibited his first picture, 'Tintern Abbey,' at the British Institution, and made his first appearance at the Royal Academy in 1811, with two views of Hartwell, Buckinghamshire. He remained a constant contributor to the Royal Academy exhibitions till the year of his death, sending 138 pictures in all, in addition to sixty-two at the British Institution. He also exhibited for several years in succession at the Birmingham Society of Arts, founded in 1821. His early pictures were principally landscapes, but he varied them with such subjects as 'Lavinia,' 'The Soldier's Wife,' 'Sancho Panza,' and 'John Gilpin.' In 1830 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. He had lived hitherto chiefly in London, but his health failed about this time, and he was compelled to spend several months of each year in the country, chiefly in Kent.

In 1840 he became an academician. Henceforth he employed his renewed health and vigour in painting views in Devonshire, the lake country, Wales, and other parts of England, though Kent was still his favourite county. His pictures are simple unaffected studies of English scenery, varied with incidents of country life, in which the figures are well painted. Two of his best known works, 'The Hop Garland,' engraved by H. Bourne, and 'The Stepping Stones,' engraved by E. Brandard, were presented to the National Gallery as part of the Vernon collection in 1847, but they are among the pictures temporarily on loan to other galleries. 'The Hop Garden' (1834), one of his best works, is in the Sheepshanks collection at the South Kensington Museum. 'Angling,' 'The Beggar's Petition,' and several other pictures have been engraved. There is a lithograph, 'The Young Anglers,' by Witherington himself. He died at Mornington Crescent, London, on 10 April 1865.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Exhibition Catalogues; Times, 15 April 1865.] C. D.

WITHEROW, THOMAS (1824–1890), Irish divine and historian, was son of Hugh Witherow, a farmer at Ballycastle, near Limavady, Londonderry, by Elizabeth Martin, and was born there on 29 May 1824. He received his early education at a 'hedge school,' from which he passed to the care of James Bryce (1806–1877) [q. v.], and, later on, successively to the Academy and the Royal Academical Institution in Belfast. In 1838 he entered the collegiate department of the latter seminary, and here, with the exception of a session at Edinburgh, all his college days were spent. In 1844 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Glendermot, and in 1845 ordained at Maghera, Londonderry, by the presbytery of Magherafelt as colleague to Charles Kennedy. He proved himself a most able and faithful

clergyman. In 1865, on the opening of the Magee presbyterian college, Londonderry, he was appointed by the general assembly professor of church history and pastoral theology. The duties of this chair he discharged during the remainder of his life with much zeal and efficiency. In 1878 he was elected moderator of the general assembly, and in 1884 a senator of the royal university of Ireland. He died on 25 Jan. 1890 at Londonderry, and was buried in the city cemetery there.

He married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Milling, Maghera, by whom he had seven daughters and one son.

Witherow was author of a number of valuable works, the chief of which are: 1. 'Three Prophets of our own,' 1855. 2. 'The Apostolic Church—which is it?' 1856. 3. 'A Defence of the Apostolic Church,' 1857. 4. 'Scriptural Baptism; its Mode and Subjects,' 1857. 5. 'Derry and Enniskillen in the year 1689,' 1873. 6. 'The Boyne and Aghrim,' 1879. 7. 'Historical and Literary Memorials of Presbyterianism in Ireland' (1623–1800), 2 vols. 1879. 8. 'History of the Reformation; a primer,' 1883. 9. 'Life of Rev. A. P. Gondy, D.D.' (commenced by Thomas Croskery [q. v.], but left unfinished), 1887. 10. 'Two Diaries of Derry in 1689, being Richards's Diary of the Fleet and Ash's Journal of the Siege, with Introduction and Notes,' 1888. 11. 'The Form of the Christian Temple,' 1889. He was a frequent contributor to the 'British and Foreign Evangelical Review,' the Belfast 'Witness,' and the Londonderry 'Standard,' and was one of the editors of the 'Presbyterian Review.' He received the honorary degree of D.D. in 1883 from 'the Presbyterian Theological Faculty, Ireland.'

[Personal knowledge; Minutes of General Assembly of Presbyterian Church in Ireland; obituary notice in Belfast Witness; information supplied by Rev. R. G. Milling, B.D., Ballynahinch.] T. H.

WITHERS, THOMAS (1769–1843), captain in the navy, son of Thomas Withers, yeoman, of Knapton, North Walsham, Norfolk, and Priscilla his wife, was baptised on 17 Sept. 1769. On 4 June 1779 he was admitted one of the nautical scholars of Christ's Hospital, where he continued for upwards of six years, though for part of the time (14 July 1781–31 Jan. 1784) he was borne on the books of the Grana as servant of the purser, Joseph Withers, presumably his uncle. On 1 Dec. 1785 he was discharged from Christ's Hospital and bound apprentice to Richard Harding, commander of the East India Company's ship Kent, for a term of seven years 'unless his majesty should require his last year's service' (information from Christ's Hospital per Mr. W. Lempriere). In May 1793 he entered on board the Agamemnon, then newly commissioned by Captain Horatio (afterwards Viscount) Nelson [q. v.], to whom his North Walsham connection had probably introduced him. In the Agamemnon Withers continued as midshipman, schoolmaster, and master's mate till July 1796, when he followed Nelson to the Captain. During this time he had seen much exceptional service; had been landed at Bastia and Calvi; had been wounded at Oneglia on 29 Aug. 1795, and been captured at Vado in November (Nicolas, *Nelson Despatches*, ii. 77, 111). On the day after the battle of Cape St. Vincent he was made lieutenant into the prize-ship Salvador del Mundo (15 Feb. 1797, confirmed 22 March). From February 1798 to December 1800 he was serving in the Terrible in the Channel, with Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton [q. v.], as afterwards in the Kent in the Mediterranean and on the coast of Egypt till August 1802, when he was made acting commander of the expedition. The commission was confirmed on 11 April 1803. For a few months in the end of 1804 he commanded the Tartarus sloop in the Channel, and in 1805 was appointed agent for transports to the Elbe and Weser. In this service he continued: in Sicily, the Ionian Islands, and Alexandria, 1806–7; Halifax and Martinique, 1808–10. During 1810–16 he was principal agent in the Mediterranean—coast of Spain and Italy. He was made post-captain on 13 May 1809. After the war he had no service, and lived in retirement at North Walsham till his death on 4 July 1843.

[Marshall's Royal Naval Biogr. v. (Suppl. pt. ii.), 476; Service-book in the Public Record Office; Gent. Mag. 1843, ii. 435.] J. K. L.

WITHERSPOON, JOHN (1723–1794), presbyterian divine and statesman, born on 5 Feb. 1722–3 in the parish of Yester in Haddingtonshire, was the eldest son of James Witherspoon (*d.* 12 Aug. 1759), minister of that parish, by his wife Anne, daughter of David Walker (*d.* 1787), minister of Temple in Midlothian. His mother's family claimed descent from John Knox and his son-in-law, John Welch. Witherspoon was educated at the grammar school at Haddington, where he was distinguished by his diligence and proficiency in the classics, and proceeded to Edinburgh University, where he was laureated on 8 May 1739. On 6 Sept. 1743 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Haddington, and, after assisting his father

for a few months, he was presented in 1744 to the parish of Beith by Alexander Montgomerie, tenth earl of Eglinton [q. v.], called on 24 Jan. 1744–5, and ordained on 11 April. On the outbreak of the rebellion in 1745 Witherspoon, influenced by loyalty, placed himself at the head of a small body of volunteers and marched to Glasgow. Being ordered to return, he disobeyed, continued his advance, and was made prisoner by the rebels after the battle of Falkirk, in which, however, he took no part. He was confined in the castle of Doune with other prisoners, until they managed to escape by a rope of knotted blankets.

Witherspoon's fame as a preacher steadily increased, and on 16 June 1753 he attained distinction as an author by his 'Ecclesiastical Characteristics, or the Arcana of Church Policy, being an Attempt to open up the Mystery of Moderation' (Glasgow, 8vo), written in a vein of delicate humour against the 'moderate' party in the Scottish church. The work was deservedly popular, and reached a fifth edition in 1763 (Edinburgh, 8vo). It at first appeared anonymously, but it was followed in 1763 by a 'Serious Apology' for the 'Characteristics,' in which Witherspoon acknowledged the authorship (Edinburgh, 8vo). It also earned the praise of Warburton and of Rowland Hill, and was lauded by the bishops of London and Oxford as an exquisite exposure of 'a party they were no strangers to in the church of England.' In his warfare with the moderates he had to encounter almost alone writers of the calibre of Hugh Blair [q. v.], Alexander Gerard (1728-1795) [q. v.], and William Robertson the historian.

In 1756 Witherspoon established his reputation by his 'Essay on the Connection between the Doctrine of Justification by the imputed Righteousness of Christ and Holiness of Life' (Glasgow, 16mo), one of the ablest expositions of the Calvinistic doctrine in any language. It has been repeatedly republished. He increased his popularity by his 'Serious Enquiry into the Nature and Effect of the Stage' (Glasgow, 8vo). John Home [q. v.] had scandalised popular ideas of ministerial propriety by placing 'Douglas' on the Edinburgh stage in 1756, and Witherspoon's grave and temperate rebuke came as a solace to outraged sentiment. It was reprinted in 1842 as the first of a series of 'Reprints of Scarce Tracts connected with the Church of Scotland' (Edinburgh, 8vo), with an ironical preface by Alexander Colquhoun-Stirling-Murray-Dunlop [q. v.], directed against the 'moderates' of his own time. No more of the series appeared. A new edition by William Moffat was published in 1876 (Edinburgh, 8vo). On 9 Dec. 1756 Witherspoon was called to the town church at Paisley, and on 16 June 1757 he was admitted. He continued to publish pamphlets and sermons for some years, until in 1762 a discourse, entitled 'Sinners sitting in the Seat of the Scornful: Seasonable Advice to Young Persons,' involved him in unexpected difficulties. In the preface he rebuked by name, and with some severity, some young men who had travestied the Lord's Supper on the night before its celebration at Paisley. In consequence he was prosecuted for libel and defamation, and, after proceedings extending over thirteen years, he was sentenced by the supreme court on 28 Feb. 1776 to pay damages to the extent of 150*l*. Much sympathy was shown him, and on 28 June 1769 the university of St. Andrews bestowed on him the honorary degree of D.D.

In 1765 Witherspoon published a delightful satire, 'The History of a Corporation of Servants discovered a Few Years Ago in the Interior Parts of South America' (Glasgow, 4to), in which, after tracing the growth of ecclesiasticism before and after the Reformation under the guise of the history of a guild of servants, he proceeded to hold up to ridicule the abuses prevalent in the Scottish church. In the meantime his fame was growing daily. He declined invitations to become minister of a congregation in Dublin and of the Scottish church at Rotterdam. On 9 May 1768, however, having received two invitations to become principal of Princeton College, New Jersey, he resigned his charge, and in July sailed for America. He was received in New England with great enthusiasm, and his journey from Philadelphia to Princeton was a triumphal procession. His reputation was great enough to ensure Princeton a marked increase in prosperity after his arrival. He and his friends presented a large number of books to the college library, and he exerted himself to obtain pecuniary aid for the college from the North American colonies. He effected a revolution in the system of instruction by introducing the Scottish system of lectures, greatly extending the study of mathematical science, improving the course of instruction in natural philosophy, and in 1772 introducing Hebrew and French to the curriculum. He himself lectured on eloquence, history, philosophy, and divinity. Under his auspices were educated many ministers and early patriots and legislators of the United States, among them James Madison.

On the outbreak of the American revolution Witherspoon's varied talents as a preacher, debater, politician, and man of affairs at last found full room for action in the turmoil of the war of independence. He strongly supported the cause of the colonies, and in the spring of 1776 he took his seat in the convention for framing the first constitution for New Jersey. His conduct in this assembly established his capacity for affairs. After serving there during the deposition of William Franklin, the royalist governor, on 21 June 1776, he was elected by the citizens of New Jersey as their representative in the general congress by which the constitution of the United States was framed. All his influence was exerted in favour of the declaration of independence. When a member of congress expressed a fear that they 'were not yet ripe' for such a declaration, Witherspoon replied, 'In my judgment, sir, we are not only ripe but rotting.' At his instance the Scottish soldiers were omitted from the list of mercenaries whom, according to the declaration of independence, England had employed against the colonists. He was among those who signed the declaration on 4 July, and, with the exception of a brief interval, he remained in congress until the virtual close of the revolution. His erudition gave him weight in an assembly in love with theory, and his training in Scottish ecclesiastical politics prepared him for the secular politics of America. On 7 Oct. he was appointed a member of the secret executive committee. He was a member of the board of war, and on 27 Aug. 1778 was made a member of the committee of the finances. In 1781 he was one of the commissioners who brought about an accommodation between congress and the mutineers from Washington's army at Trenton (*Ann. Reg.* 1781, i. 7). During the whole of the struggle he continually influenced public opinion by sermons, pamphlets, and addresses, in which, while strenuous for independence, he showed the dangers of excessive decentralisation and urged the necessity of leaving sufficient strength to the executive. He also strongly deprecated an undue resort to a paper currency, and urged the propriety of making loans and establishing funds for the payment of interest.

On the settlement of the question of American independence early in 1783, Witherspoon resumed his academic duties, and two years later he visited Great Britain to obtain subscriptions for the college, which had suffered severely during the war. He found, however, that the feeling against the colonists was too strong to afford him much chance of success, and, after a brief visit, he finally returned to the United States. In 1785 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale College. Two years before his death he became blind, but, in spite of this infirmity, he continued to preach and to lecture until the end of his life. He died on 15 Nov. 1794, and was buried at Princeton. He was twice married: first, in 1748, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Montgomery of Craighouse; and secondly, in 1791, to Anne, widow of Dr. Dill of York County, New York. By the former he had three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, James, became a major in the American army, and was killed at Germantown. Of his daughters, Anne married Samuel Stanhope Smith, who succeeded him as president of Princeton College; and Frances married David Ramsay, the historian. John Cabell Breckinridge, the confederate leader, was a descendant of Witherspoon (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. xi. 25). Witherspoon's portrait was engraved from life by Trotter in 1785, and a colossal statue was erected to him on 20 Oct. 1876 in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. He was brilliant in conversation, and was said to have a more imposing presence than any American leader, except Washington.

Witherspoon, both from his attainments and his position, exercised a considerable influence on theological development in the United States, and he has been credited with moulding presbyterian thought in New England (cf. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, July 1863; *Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review*, October 1863). Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of: 1. 'Seven Single Sermons,' Edinburgh, 1758, 8vo; Philadelphia, 1778, 8vo. 2. 'A Practical Treatise on Regeneration,' London, 1764, 12mo; 5th ed. London, 1815, 12mo. 3. 'Essays on Important Subjects,' London, 1764, 2 vols. 12mo. This collection included No. 2 as well as 'Ecclesiastical Characteristics.' 4. 'Discourses on Practical Subjects,' Glasgow, 1768, 12mo; Edinburgh, 1804, 12mo. 5. 'Practical Discourses on Leading Truths of the Gospel,' Edinburgh, 1768, 12mo; 1804, 12mo. 6. 'Considerations on the Nature and Extent of the Legislative Authority of the British Parliament,' Philadelphia, 1774, 8vo; erroneously attributed to Benjamin Franklin. 7. 'The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men,' a sermon, Philadelphia, 1776, 8vo; this discourse, a defence of revolutionary theories, was republished in Glasgow in 1777, with severe annotations, in which he was styled a rebel and a traitor. To the American edition he added an 'Address to the Natives of Scot-

land,' which appeared separately in 1778. 8. 'Sermons on various Subjects, not already published . . . with the History of a Corporation of Servants, and other Tracts,' Edinburgh, 1798, 12mo. He also published numerous single sermons, lectures, and essays. A collective edition of his works, with a memoir by his son-in-law, Samuel Stanhope Smith, was published in New York in four volumes in 1800 and 1801, and a second edition in Philadelphia in 1802. New editions were published at New York in 1802 in four volumes, and at Edinburgh in 1804-5, and in 1815 in nine volumes. His 'Miscellaneous Works' appeared at Philadelphia in 1803, his 'Select Works' at London in 1804 (2 vols. 8vo), and his 'Essays, Lectures, and Sermons' at Edinburgh in 1822 (6 vols. 12mo). Several of his sermons are included in David Austin's 'American Preacher,' Elizabeth Town, 1793–4, 4 vols. 8vo. Witherspoon edited the 'Sermons' of James Muir of Alexandria, United States of America, in 1787. To him is also doubtfully ascribed 'A Letter from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, in which the Manner of Public Worship there is pointed out, the Inconveniences and Defects considered, and Methods for removing them humbly proposed,' London, 1759, 8vo; 5th ed. Edinburgh, 1826, 8vo; and with still less probability 'A Series of Letters on Education by a Blacksmith, edited by Isaac James,' Bristol, 1798, 8vo; Southampton, 1808, 12mo. Witherspoon was severely satirised by Jonathan Odell, the loyalist poet (see *Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution*, pp. 17–18).

[Sanderson's Biogr. of Signers of the Declaration of Independence, 1865, pp. 296–314; Tyler's Literary History of the American Revolution, New York, 1897, ii. 319–30; Sprague's Annals, iii. 288–300; Chambers's Biogr. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855; Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scoticanæ, I. i. 364, II. i. 160, 203–5; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. xi. 25, 5th ser. viii. 16; Ann. Reg. 1780, i. 366; The Faithful Servant Rewarded, funeral sermon by John Rodgers, 1795; Halkett and Laing's Dict. of Anon. and Pseudon. Lit. 1885; Life of Witherspoon, prefixed to his Works, Edinburgh, 1804; New Statistical Account, II. ii. 159–60; Bromley's Cat. of Engr. Portraits, p. 372; Collections of Hist. Soc. of New Jersey, ii. 182, iii. 193–6, 198; The Princeton Book, 1879, pp. 45–47; Headley's Chaplains and Clergy of the Revolution, 1864; Cochrane Corresp. (Maitland Club), p. 119.] E. I. C.

WITHMAN (*d.* 1047?), abbot of Ramsey, called also Leucander and Andrew, was a German by birth (*Chron. Abb. Rames.* p. 121, Rolls Ser.), one of those apparently whom Cnut gathered round him. Green, on what authority does not appear, places Withman among the royal chaplains who, under Cnut, were first organised for administrative purposes (*Conquest of England*, pp. 544–5). Withman was promoted in 1016 to the great abbacy of Ramsey (*Chron. Abb. Rames.* App. p. 340). He was a hard student and a man of stern character, whose discipline involved him in serious disputes with his monks. Against the latter he appealed to the diocesan, Ætheric; but the bishop, having visited the house, gave decision in favour of the monks, reminding the abbot of the breadth and tolerance of St. Benedict's great rule (*ib.* pp. 121–3). Withman thereupon set out on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, whence he returned to find his successor in the abbacy appointed. The new abbot, Æthelstan, at once offered to resign, but Withman refused to allow him, and himself retired to a solitary spot near Ramsey, called Northeye. Here, with one companion and two servants, and supported by the abbey, he lived over twenty-six years, dying probably about 1047 (*ib.* pp. 125, 340). Withman is said to have enjoyed the friendship of Edward the Confessor, whom he persuaded to give certain lands to the abbey in 1047 (*ib.* pp. 160, 340). He wrote a life of the Persian bishop St. Ivo or St. Ives, whose remains were supposed to be buried at Ramsey. The original is apparently lost, but a revision by Goscelin [q.v.] is printed in the 'Acta Sanctorum' (ii. 288 seq.) and in Migne's 'Patrologia' (clv. p. 80). Bale also attributes to Withman a narrative of his journey to Jerusalem (*Scriptt. Illustr. Brit.* i. 151), of which, however, nothing further seems to be known.

[In addition to the chief authorities mentioned in the text, see Leland's Comment. de Scriptt. Brit. i. 166; Pits, De Illustr. Angl. Scriptt. p. 183; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 479; Dugdale's Monast. Angl. ii. 547; Wright's Biogr. Brit. Lit. i. 511–12; Freeman's Norman Conquest, ii. 79, 599.] A. M. C–E.

WITHRINGTON. [See WIDDRINGTON.]

WITTLESEY, WILLIAM (*d.* 1374), archbishop of Canterbury. [See WHITTLESEY.]

WIVELL, ABRAHAM (1786–1849), portrait-painter, was born on 9 July 1786 in the parish of St. Marylebone, London. He was the fourth child and only son of a tradesman who had left Launceston, Cornwall, a year previously, and died soon after his son's birth, leaving his widow very badly off. Young Wivell began to work for his living at the age of six as a farmer's boy. He returned to London two years later, and,

after trying several occupations, was apprenticed to a hairdresser in 1799 for seven years. At the end of this term he set up for himself in the same trade, and advertised his skill in taking likenesses by exhibiting miniatures among the wigs in his shop-window. He made the acquaintance of Joseph Nollekens and James Northcote [q. v.], who helped him to extend his practice as a portrait-painter, though he could not yet afford to live by that alone. He made some unsuccessful experiments about this time in etching and mezzotint engraving. A mezzotint portrait by him, after John Smith, was published in Rodd's 'Portraits to illustrate Granger's Biographical History of England,' 1819. In 1820 he took portraits of Arthur Thistlewood [q. v.] and the other Cato Street conspirators in Clerkenwell prison, and received a commission from the publisher Thomas Kelly of 17 Paternoster Row to draw them again during their trial at the Old Bailey. These portraits met with great success. Later in the same year he took a sketch of Queen Caroline as she appeared on a balcony to receive the greetings of the people on her return to London. The sketch was brought to the queen's notice, and she gave Wivell a sitting to enable him to finish the portrait. At the queen's trial in the House of Lords Wivell, who had gained a surreptitious entrance among the barristers, took rapid sketches of all the persons concerned, which were circulated at the time among the company present and afterwards published. This was the starting-point of Wivell's career of prosperity. He soon obtained abundant commissions from the royal family and the aristocracy, and painted portraits, which were afterwards engraved, of George IV, the Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Clarence, Prince George and Princess Augusta of Cambridge as children, Lord Holland, Sir Francis Burdett, George Canning, Sir Astley Cooper, Lord John Russell, and many more of the leading men of the day. He painted the portraits of nearly two hundred members of parliament for a view of the interior of the House of Commons which was published by Bowyer and Parkes, and received numerous commissions for theatrical portraits. He seldom exhibited at the Royal Academy or other galleries, and few of his portraits were painted in oils; the majority were highly finished pencil-drawings on a miniature scale. In 1825 he went to Stratford-on-Avon and made a drawing of the bust of Shakespeare in Stratford church, which was engraved by J. S. Agar. In 1827 he published 'An Inquiry into the History, Authenticity, and Characteristics of the Shakespeare Portraits,' and lost a large sum of money by the venture, since the sale of the book was not nearly sufficient to cover the expense of the plates. He was relieved at this juncture by the death of his uncle, Abram Wivell of Camden Town, who left him his house and furniture and an annuity of 100*l.* for life. In 1828 Wivell became interested in the subject of fire-escapes, in which he invented several improvements. In 1829 a society was formed which developed into the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, established in 1836. Wivell became superintendent of fire-escapes to this society, with a salary of 100*l.*, and held this post till 1841, when he left London for Birmingham. There he resumed his practice as a portrait-painter and had sittings from many of the important residents. In 1847 he took portraits of railway celebrities for the 'Monthly Railway Record.' He died at Birmingham on 29 March 1849. He was twice married, in 1810 and 1821. His second wife and ten children survived him. His eldest son, Abraham, also became an artist, and painted a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, which was engraved in mezzotint by W. O. Geller in 1848. A portrait of Wivell, drawn by himself, was engraved by William Holl.

[Art Journal, 1849, p. 205.] C. D.

WIX, SAMUEL (1771–1861), divine, born in London on 9 Feb. 1771, was the second son of Edward Wix of St. Peter's, Cornhill. He was educated at the Charterhouse under Samuel Berdmore [q. v.], and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted pensioner on 8 Nov. 1791, and elected scholar on 6 Dec. 1792. He graduated B.A. in 1796 and M.A. in 1799. He was apparently admitted at the Inner Temple (16 Aug. 1783), but was ordained deacon in 1798 and priest in 1800. After holding curacies in Chelsea, Ealing, Eynsford, Kent, and Faulkbourne, Essex, successively, he was presented in 1802 to the living of Inworth, Essex. Six years later he was elected hospitaller and vicar of St. Bartholomew's the Less in London. He was also for a time president of Sion College. An adherent of the old high-church party, he cared more for devotion than polemics, yet he involved himself in controversy. His first publication was 'Scriptural Illustrations of the Thirty-nine Articles, with a practical Commentary on each . . . affectionately intended to promote Religious Peace and Unity,' 1808, 8vo. It was followed in 1818 by a more ambitious eirenicon, published originally in the 'Eclectic

Review,' entitled 'Reflections concerning the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome being holden, with a view to accommodate Religious Differences.' This produced, among other answers, an angry reply from Thomas Burgess (1756–1837) [q. v.], bishop of St. David's. Wix wrote two temperate rejoinders. His 'Reflections' attracted the attention of Jerome, comte de Salis, who became Wix's lifelong friend, and caused his book to be translated at his own expense into several foreign languages. But Wix was opposed to granting Romanists political rights, and in 1822 issued a pamphlet in support of his views.

Wix, who wrote many similar pamphlets, was a man of singular simplicity of character and of vigorous intellect. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries. He died at the vicarage, St. Bartholomew's, London, on 4 Sept. 1861. A tablet to his memory was erected in the church by order of the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. By his wife, a Miss Walford of the Essex family, he had several children. The eldest son, Edward Wix (1802–1866), a graduate of Trinity College, Oxford, was sometime archdeacon of Newfoundland, and afterwards vicar of St. Michael's, Swanmore, near Ryde, where he died on 24 Nov. 1866, being succeeded in the parish by his son, Richard Hooker Edward Wix (1832–1884). He was a frequent contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and the author of 'Six Months of a Newfoundland Missionary's Journal,' 1836, 8vo, and of 'A Retrospect of the Operations of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in North America,' 2nd edit. 1833, 8vo.

[Admission entry at Christ's Coll. per the Master; Gent. Mag. 1861 ii. 453, 1862 i. 94–6, 1866 ii. 849; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Allibone's Dict. of English Lit.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. Le G. N.

WODE. [See Wood.]

WODEHOUSE. [See also Woodhouse.]

WODEHOUSE or WOODHOUSE, ROBERT de (*d.* 1345?), treasurer of the exchequer, was son of Bertram de Wodehouse, a Norfolk knight who fought with distinction against the Scots under Edward I, by his wife Muriel, daughter and heir of Hamo, lord of Felton. His eldest brother, Sir William Wodehouse, was ancestor of the present Earl of Kimberley (see *Visit. Norfolk*, Harl. Soc.; Blomefield, *Hist. Norfolk*, passim; Burke, *Peerage*).

Robert, who probably accompanied his father to Scotland, was presented to the church of Ellon in the diocese of Aberdeen on 9 Sept. 1298. He was king's clerk, and travelled into Scotland with money on the king's service in July 1306, receiving on 2 April 1307, as his reward apparently, the church of Staunton-upon-Wye. These preferments were among the first of a long series which Wodehouse received at the hands of three kings in succession, for most of the churches which were bestowed upon him had fallen, for some reason or other, into the royal gift. On 4 Dec. 1310 he was presented to the church of Plumbland in Westmorland, and from May 1311 onward he appears in numerous entries in the patent rolls as king's escheator both north and south of Trent. This office he seems to have vacated at the close of 1312. From this time his rise in the royal favour was rapid. On 7 Oct. 1314 he received the prebend of Ketton in Lincoln Cathedral, and two royal mandates, directed to the civil and ecclesiastical officers respectively, were issued for the repression of the opposition which the appointment apparently excited. On 16 Oct. 1315 he obtained a license for a grant of land at Bunny in Nottinghamshire. He was at this time pastor of the church of Torrington in Yorkshire, where he had a house, and on 15 Feb. 1317 received a grant of land in London. On 24 March the king gave him a prebend of York, on 30 March the church of Auckland belonging to Durham, and on 10 April the church of Hackney in London. Edward II also gave Wodehouse the custody for life of the hospital of St. Nicholas, Pontefract.

On 24 July 1318 Wodehouse was appointed a baron of the exchequer, and was summoned to parliament among the judges until November 1322, when he resigned or was removed, and became keeper of the wardrobe. He retained this office under Edward III (from 5 Sept. 1327 till 2 March 1328). He apparently held property in Ireland which he administered by attorneys. In 1328 Wodehouse became archdeacon of Richmond, and on 16 April 1329 was appointed second baron of the exchequer. On 16 Sept. following he was made treasurer of the exchequer. As treasurer he was brought into relations with the papal agents, for to him fell the duty of receiving from the papal nuncio, also a king's clerk, the king's moiety of the first-fruits; on 8 June 1331 the king ratified his appointment by papal provision to the prebend of Colewich in Lincoln Cathedral. Some time before this he had received the prebend of Northwell in St. Mary's, Southwell. On 28 Nov. 1330 Wodehouse gave up the

treasurership to William de Melton (*d.* 1340) [q. v.], archbishop of York, only to receive the chancellorship of the exchequer on 17 Dec. The latter office he held merely for a few months, possibly for Robert de Stratford [q. v.], who was abroad part of the year; Wodehouse delivered up the seal to Stratford on 16 Oct. 1331. For a few years Wodehouse appears only once in the rolls, and then merely in connection with the duties of his archdeaconry. On 10 March 1338 he was again appointed treasurer of the exchequer, but delivered up the keys to William la Zouch [q. v.], from whom he had received them, on 16 Dec. of the same year. On 3 May 1340 he got license to alienate in mortmain certain lands for the support of two chaplains who were to perform divine service for his good estate in life and in death. He probably died about 1345, as his will was proved on 3 Feb. 1346 (Le Neve, iii. 138).

Wodehouse seems to have been a faithful if not an indispensable servant of kings, who held many arduous offices, but he was undoubtedly a notable pluralist. It is improbable that the above list of his preferments is an exhaustive one (Le Neve, *Fasti*, i. 591 et passim).

[The details of Wodehouse's biography are drawn almost exclusively from the recently published Calendars of Patent and Close Rolls, Edward I–Edward III; see also Le Neve's Fasti; Rot. Parl. vol. ii.; Blomefield's Norfolk; Foss's Judges.] A. M. C–e.

WODELARKE, ROBERT, D.D. (*d.* 1479), founder of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, was the son of Richard and Joan Wodelarke (*De precibus* statutes of the college). He was one of the six original fellows of King's College, was the third surveyor of King's College chapel during its building, and superintended the works till Henry VI's deposition in 1455. Henry had promised 1,000*l.* a year, and when this payment ceased Wodelarke paid the sum of 328*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* out of his own means. He was provost of King's from 1452 to 1479, and did much to promote learning in the university. He bought a site on 10 Sept. 1459, and on St. Catharine's day, 25 Nov. 1473, he formally founded a college, or hall, or house, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and to St. Catharine of Alexandria, patroness of Christian learning. He intended to endow a master and ten fellows learned in philosophy and theology, but the troubles of civil war obliged him to reduce his original scheme to a master and three fellows. He built the college on two tenements in Mill Street, Cambridge, and endowed it with funds described in a memorandum drawn up by him and still preserved in the college (Philpott, *Documents*, p. 1). The college was to be called St. Catharine's Hall or Catharine Hall, a name which it retained till, on the general revision of collegiate statutes in 1860, with the other ancient collegiate foundations of Clare and Pembroke, always before called halls, it was designated college, perhaps because in the university of Oxford the word hall indicates a subordinate position. He drew up the original statutes (*ib.* p. 11), and obtained a charter from Edward IV on 16 Aug. 1475 (*ib.* p. 8). He obtained licenses for divine worship in the college chapel on 15 Jan. 1475 and 26 Sept. 1478 (*ib.* pp. 30, 31). His sister Isabel, wife first of William Bryan of Swyneshed, Lincolnshire, and afterwards of John Canterbury, added to the endowment in 1479 (*ib.* p. 32). He gave the college a library of eighty-seven volumes of manuscript, including three books of Aristotle, 'Acero de officiis,' one book on medicine, one on geometry, five histories, the 'Etymologiæ' of Isidore, and all the standard works in theology. The college thus founded has ever since been pre-eminent for learning, and has produced, besides eminent men in most branches of knowledge, more than twenty bishops and three senior wranglers. Wodelarke was chancellor of the university in 1459 and in 1462, and died in 1479.

[Corrie's Catalogue of the Original Library of St. Catharine's Hall (Cambridge Antiquarian Society), 1840; Philpott's Documents relating to St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, 1861; Willis and Clark's Architectural History of the University of Cambridge; Austen Leigh's History of King's College.] N. M.

WODENOTE, THEOPHILUS (*d.* 1662), royalist divine, born at Linkinhorne, near Launceston, Cornwall, was son of Thomas Wodenote, M.A., fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and vicar of that parish, who was descended from the Wodenoths or Woodnoths of Cheshire [see Wodenoth, Arthur]. His mother was Francisca, daughter of Henry Clifford of Boscombe, Wiltshire. He was educated at Eton school, and was elected in 1606 to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He proceeded M.A. in due course, and was incorporated in that degree at Oxford on 13 July 1619 (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, i. 390). He graduated B.D. at Cambridge in 1623, and was created D.D. in 1630. He was vicar of Linkinhorne from 1619 to 1651 when he was sequestered from his benefice on account of his adherence to the royalist

cause. He was restored to his vicarage in 1660, and was buried at Linkinhorne on 1 Oct. 1662.

He married at Linkinhorne, in 1615, Mary, daughter of James Spicer of St. Gorran, 'who came out of the East Countrey.' His son Theophilus was matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1652, and, like his father, furnished John Aubrey [q. v.] with notes for his 'Brief Lives' (ed. Clark, i. 139, 245, 281, 308, ii. 203, 307).

His principal works were: 1. 'Hermes Theologus; or a Divine Mercurie dispatcht with a grave Message of New Descants upon Old Records,' London, 1649, 12mo, edited with a preface by the Rev. Edward Simmons. There is a portrait of Wodenote in the engraved title-page. 2. 'Good Thoughts in Bad Times,' London, 1652? Wood says this manual was written at Broad Chalk, Wiltshire, while the author 'absconded in the house of a near relation of his (vicar of that place), being then obnoxious to arrests.' 3. 'Eremicus Theologus; or a Sequestred Divine his Aphorisms or Breviats of Speculations,' London, 1654, 8vo.

[Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 5524 f. 156 *b*; Arber's Reg. of Stationers' Company, 1877, iv. 90; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornubiensis; Cole's Hist. of King's Coll. Cambridge, iii. 51; Visitation of Cornwall, 1620 (Harl. Soc.), p. 266; Life of Nicholas Ferrar (Mayor), pp. 179, 355; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Granger's Biogr. Hist. of England, 5th edit. ii. 73; Harwood's Alumni Eton. pp. 177, 211; Pref. to Hermes Theologus; Kennett's Register, p. 231; Walker's Sufferings, ii. 392.] T. C.

WODENOTH or **WOODNOTH**, ARTHUR (1590?–1650?), colonial pioneer, born about 1590, was descended from the Wodenoths or Woodnoths of Savington, Cheshire (*Two Lives of Ferrar*, ed. Mayor, p. 339; *Visitation of Cheshire*, pp. 254–6; *Addit. MSS.* 5529 f. 72, 6032 f. 132; Ormerod, *Cheshire*, iii. 448, 483–4). He was second son of John Wodenoth of Savington, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of John Touchet of Whitley. Mary Wodenoth, the mother of Nicholas Ferrar [q. v.], was his father's sister; and his father's brother Thomas, who settled at Linkinhorne, Cornwall, and spelt the name Wodenote, was father of Theophilus Wodenote [q. v.] (*Brit. Mus. Addit. MS.* 5524, f. 157).

At one time Arthur thought of taking holy orders, but was dissuaded by Ferrar, and returned to his business, which was that of a goldsmith in Foster Lane, London. His intimacy with the Ferrars is shown by the numerous letters to him from Ferrar's sister, Mrs. Collet, printed by Mayor; it was he who arranged the purchase of Little Gidding by Mrs. Ferrar, and supervised the restoration of the neighbouring church at Leighton, to which Ferrar's friend George Herbert [q. v.] had been presented in 1626; with Herbert Wodenoth became as intimate as he was with the Ferrars. He witnessed Mrs. Ferrar's will in 1628, was present at Herbert's death in 1633, and was executor of his will (Walton, *Lives*, ed. 1827, pp. 271, 279, 281, 283, 287, 312–13). He was also well known to Izaak Walton [q. v.], whom he supplied with details of Herbert's life (Herbert, *Country Parson*, ed. Beeching, pp. xix–xxvi).

It was probably through Ferrar and Mrs. Ferrar's second husband, Sir John Danvers [q. v.], that Wodenoth became interested in the Virginia Company. He was not a member till some time after 1612, but he took an active part in the affairs of the company till the revocation of its charter, siding, like Ferrar, with the party of Sir Edwin Sandys [q. v.] against that of Sir Thomas Smith (1558?–1625) [q. v.] In 1644 he was deputy governor of the Somers Islands Company, and before his death he drew up a 'Short Collection of the most Remarkable Passages from the Originall to the Dissolution of the Virginia Company,' London, 1651, 4to; it is in the main a defence of Sandys, Ferrar, and Danvers, and has been often quoted by the historians of Virginia. Wodenoth was dead before the publication, and in the preface by 'A. P.' is said to have been 'a true friend and servant to . . . the parliament interest.' He was married, and had a son Ralph.

[Two Lives of Ferrar, ed. Mayor, passim; Herbert's Country Parson, ed. Beeching; Izaak Walton's Lives; Brown's Genesis of the United States; authorities cited.] A. F. P.

WODHULL, MICHAEL (1740–1816), book-collector and translator, son of John Wodhull (1678–1754) of Thenford, Northamptonshire, by his second wife, Rebeccah (1702–1794), daughter of Charles Watkins of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, was born at Thenford on 15 Aug. 1740. He was sent from a private school at Twyford to Winchester College, where he was known as the 'long-legged Republican' (Wrangham, *English Library*, p. 520). On 13 Jan. 1758 he matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, but did not take a degree.

Wodhull was possessed of a large fortune. His town house was in Berkeley Square, and about 1765 he built the existing manor-house (replacing an Elizabethan mansion) near the church at Thenford, a good view of

which is in Baker's 'Northamptonshire.' His figure, tall and handsome, with a military appearance, was familiar from 1764 at the chief book-sales of London. J. T. Smith describes him as 'very thin, with a long nose and thick lips,' and clad in a coat which was tightly buttoned from under his chin. He sat the whole day long with great patience and was very rigid in his bids, not advancing a sixpenny-bit beyond his reserve (*Book for a Rainy Day*, 1861, p. 100). Wodhull was a keen whig, ardent for the spread of civil and religious liberty, and his poems show sympathy with the views of Rousseau. He filled no public office save that of high sheriff for Northamptonshire in 1783. He deprecated the long war with France, and after the treaty of Amiens visited Paris to make acquaintance with its libraries. For a time he was among the *détenus* of Napoleon, and he suffered so much from the dampness of the prison and the confinement within its walls that he came back to England an invalid. His sight gradually failed and his voice became inaudible. Dibdin and Heber visited him in the winter of 1815 and found him in bad health. He died at Thenford on 10 Nov. 1816, and was buried in an altar-tomb under a fine yew-tree on the south side of the chancel. On 30 Nov. 1761 Wodhull married at Newbottle, near Banbury, Catherine Milcah, fourth daughter of the Rev. John Ingram of Wolford, Warwickshire. She died, leaving no issue, at Wolford on 28 May 1808, aged 64, and was buried at Thenford. A whole-length portrait of her, painted by Zoffany, was in the south library at Thenford, and a mezzotint engraving of it, by Richard Houston, was published on 28 May 1772 (see also Smith, *Mezzo Portraits*, ii. 692–3). By his will, dated 21 Aug. 1815, Wodhull devised Thenford, the library, and his other estates to Mary Ingram, his wife's sister, who died on 14 Dec. 1824, and left them to Samuel Amy Severne.

Wodhull was the first translator into English verse of all the extant writings, the nineteen tragedies and fragments, of Euripides. He advertised in February 1774 his intention of publishing this translation, and thought that one year would have sufficed for his task; but the work was not completed (in 4 vols.) until 1782; a new edition, 'corrected throughout by the translator,' was published in 1809 (3 vols.) His translation of the 'Medea' forms part of vol. lxix. of Sir John Lubbock's 'Hundred Books;' five more of the plays in his translation are in Henry Morley's 'Universal Library (vol. lviii.), and 'Hecuba,' with seven others of his rendering, is in vol. lxi. His version is accurate, but not imbued with much poetic feeling.

His other writings included 2. 'Ode to the Muses,' 1760. 3. 'A Poetical Epistle to xxxx xxxxxxx [John Cleaver] M.A., Student of Christ Church,' 1761; 2nd edit. corrected, 1762. 4. 'Two Odes,' 1763. 5. 'Equality of Mankind, a Poem,' 1765; this, with the previous pieces, was included in his poems (1772 and 1804), and in Pearch's 'Collection of Poetry' (vol. iv.); it was also issued, 'revised and corrected with additions,' in 1798 and 1799. 6. 'Poems,' 1772; a collection of the pieces published separately (150 copies only printed for presents). 7. 'Poems,' revised edit. 1804; prefixed is a portrait of Wodhull, painted by Gardiner in 1801 and engraved by E. Harding; it is reproduced in Quaritch's 'Collectors.' Two of his poetical pieces are in the 'Poetical Register' for 1806–7 (pp. 241–4 and 481–3). He suppressed his 'Ode to Criticism,' which he wrote when very young, in satire of some peculiarities in Thomas Warton's poems; but Warton inserted it in 'The Oxford Sausage' (1814, pp. 131–8). He helped in the fourth edition of Harwood's 'View of the Classics' (1790) and Dibdin's 'Introduction to the Classics' (3rd edit.), and was a frequent correspondent of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' chiefly as 'L.L.,' the terminating letters of his name.

Some of the duplicates in Wodhull's library were sold in 1801 (a five days' sale), and more in 1803 (an eight days' sale). The rest of his collections, about four thousand volumes and many manuscripts, remained at Thenford, the property of the family of Severne, until 1886. The printed books were chiefly first editions of the classics and rare specimens of early printing in the fifteenth century, many being bound by Roger Payne in Wodhull's 'favourite Russia leather' with his arms on the cover. They also contained about fifteen hundred tracts of the seventeenth century, collected by Sir Edward Walker [q. v.], and many poems and pamphlets of the eighteenth century. They were sold in January 1886 (a ten days' sale), and realised 11,972*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The sale of his manuscripts took place on 29 and 30 Nov. 1886. Wodhull not only bought but read his books. He was an admirable Greek scholar, and without an equal in his knowledge of French editions and printers in the sixteenth century. His portrait is reproduced in Dibdin's 'Bibliographical Decameron' (iii. 363-6), and he figures in the 'Bibliomania' as Orlando (cf. also *Bibliomania*, 1876, pp. 575–7).

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. i. 164-5; Book Lore, iii. 76-82, 99-103; Athenæum, 1886, i. 103, 138, 167; Gent. Mag. 1816, ii. 463-4, 564-6; Quaritch's Book Collectors, pt. ix. by Frederick Clarke; Baker's Northamptonshire, i. 711-17.] W. P. C.

WODROW, ROBERT (1679-1734), ecclesiastical historian, second son of James Wodrow, professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, by Margaret, daughter of William Hair, a small proprietor in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, was born at Glasgow in 1679. In 1691 he entered the university of Glasgow, where, after taking the degree of M.A., and while attending the theological classes, he was on 18 Jan. 1697 appointed university librarian, an office which he held for four years. After resigning the librarianship he went to reside in the house of a relative, Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, lord of session under the title of Lord Pollock; and while there he was, 6 Jan. 1703, licensed to preach by the presbytery of Paisley, with the view, probably, of qualifying him for presentation to the parish of Eastwood, near Glasgow, which was in the gift of Lord Pollock, and to which he was presented on the death of the incumbent in the following summer, the ordination taking place on 28 Oct. Notwithstanding calls from Glasgow in 1712, and from Stirling in 1717 and again in 1726, he preferred the quietude of Eastwood, and remained there till his death, 21 March 1734. He was buried at Eastwood. He married, in 1708, Margaret, daughter of Patrick Warner, minister of Irvine, and granddaughter of William Guthrie, minister of Fenwick; he had sixteen children, ten sons and six daughters, of whom Robert succeeded him at Eastwood, Patrick—the 'auld Wodrow' of Burns's 'Twa Herds' who 'lang has wrought mischief'—became minister of Tarbolton, and James became minister of Dunlop and afterwards of Stevenston.

Though specially devoted to historical and antiquarian studies, Wodrow not only enjoyed great popularity as a preacher, but took an ardent interest in ecclesiastical politics. On the union of the kingdoms in 1707 he was nominated by the Paisley presbytery one of a committee to consult with the assembly's commission at Edinburgh as to the methods to be adopted for guarding the interests of the presbyterian kirk, and on the accession of George I in 1714 he took an active part in the fruitless endeavour to obtain the abolition of the law of patronage. He, however, systematically discouraged every attempt to avoid compliance with the law of patronage while it remained in force, and in 1731 he assisted Principal Hadow in drawing up the act of the assembly anent the method of planting of vacant churches, the passing of which in the following year gave rise to the associate presbytery, which was to develop into the secession church, and latterly, after union with the relief church, into the united presbyterian church.

In 1721-2 Wodrow published, in two volumes, 'The History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution' (Edinburgh, fol.), of which a second edition, with a memoir by Robert Burns, D.D., appeared at Glasgow in four volumes, 1828-30. It displays enormous labour, and contains a most detailed and, considering the immense difficulties of his task, a remarkably authentic, though not by any means an impartial or sufficient, account of the covenanting persecution. It was approved by the general assembly of the kirk, and dedicated to George I, who recognised its semi-official character by, on 26 April 1725, authorising the payment out of the exchequer of 100 guineas to the author. In defence of the episcopal side of the dispute, Alexander Bruce, a member of the faculty of advocates, projected a work to be entitled 'An Impartial History of the Affairs in Church and State in Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution.' He had, however, only begun to collect materials for it when it was interrupted by his death in 1734, and although it was undertaken by Bishop Robert Keith (1681-1757) [q. v.], only the first volume, bringing the narrative down to 1568, appeared.

Wodrow was also the author of: 2. 'The Oath of Abnegation considered in a Letter to a Friend,' 1712. And he left in manuscript: 3. A 'Life' of his father, James Wodrow, professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, which was published in 1828. 4. A series of 'Memoirs of Reformers and Ministers of the Church of Scotland,' which is preserved in the library of the university of Glasgow, and of which two volumes were printed by the Maitland Club, 1834-45, under the title 'Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers and most eminent Ministers of the Church of Scotland,' and another volume, having special reference to ministers in the north-east of Scotland, by the New Spalding Club in 1890. 5. 'Analecta; or, Materials for a History of remarkable Providences, mostly relating to Scotch Ministers and Christians,' in the library of the faculty of advocates, Edinburgh, and printed in four volumes by the Maitland Club, 1842-3, containing a good deal of interest-

ing gossip and anecdotes relating to the author's own time, but much of it by no means trustworthy. 6. Twenty-four volumes of correspondence, partly preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and partly in the possession of the church of Scotland, of which three volumes were published in 1842–3. In 1841 the Wodrow Society was established at Edinburgh for the publication of works of the early writers of the church of Scotland; it was dissolved in 1847 after publishing twelve works.

[Life prefixed to the second edition of Wodrow's History; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot.]

T. F. H.

WOFFINGTON, MARGARET (1714?–1760), actress, the daughter of John Woffington, a journeyman bricklayer, was born, it is commonly said, on 18 Oct. 1718 in Dublin, but probably four or five years earlier. Her father, dying in 1720, received a pauper's funeral, and left his wife, with two children, in debt. An effort on the part of the widow to keep a huckster's shop on Ormonde Quay failed, and Mrs. Woffington earned a small and precarious livelihood by hawking fruit or watercress in the street. At this time Madame Violante, a Frenchwoman, had opened, with a miscellaneous entertainment consisting largely of rope-dancing, an edifice, partly theatre partly booth, constructed in a house formerly occupied by Lord-chief-justice Whitehead, fronting on Fawnes' Court, near College Green. One of her feats was to cross the stage on a tight-rope with a basket containing an infant suspended to each foot. Among the children so carried was 'Peg' Woffington. When, after a season, the experiment failed, Peg took to her mother's occupation of selling fruit or vegetables in the street. When ten years of age she was engaged afresh by Madame Violante for a lilliputian company, and played Polly in the 'Beggar's Opera.' Subsequently she played Nell in the 'Devil to Pay,' and other parts. Her performance attracted the attention of Thomas Elrington (1688–1732) [q. v.], who engaged her at Aungier Street Theatre, where, besides dancing between the acts, she played elderly parts, such as Mrs. Peachum and Mother Midnight in Farquhar's 'Twin Rivals.' For a time she acted with Sparks, Barrington, and others at the Rainsford Street theatre, a house on the outskirts of Dublin. Her first serious attempt was as Ophelia, which she played successfully on 12 April 1737 at Smock Alley Theatre. She repeated her performance of Polly Peachum, and played Mrs. Clive's part of Miss Lucy in Fielding's 'Old Man taught Wisdom, or the Virgin Unmasked.' Her name also stands to Female Officer and to Phillis in the 'Conscious Lovers.' In April 1740 she gave what to the end was considered her most bewitching impersonation, that of Sir Harry Wildair in the 'Constant Couple.'

The fame of this secured her an engagement from Rich for Covent Garden, at which house she appeared on 6 Nov. 1740 as Silvia in the 'Recruiting Officer.' She was then announced as 'Miss Woffington.' When on the 8th she repeated the part, it was as Mrs. Woffington, which name she subsequently bore. In this character she had to masquerade as a boy, and immediately took the town by storm. On 13 Nov. she was Lady Sadlife in the 'Double Gallant,' and on the 15th Aura in Charles Johnson's 'Country Lasses.' On the 21st she appeared, by particular desire, as Sir Harry Wildair. She acted the character twenty nights during the season, ten of them being consecutive, and was so successful in the part that no male actor was thenceforth acceptable in it. On 5 Dec she was Elvira in the 'Spanish Friar,' and was seen during the season as Violante in the 'Double Falsehood,' Lætitia in the 'Old Bachelor,' Victoria in the 'Fatal Marriage,' some part (presumably Florella) in 'Greenwich Park,' Angelica in the 'Gamester,' Phillis, and Cherry in the 'Beaux' Stratagem.' Next year she was engaged at Drury Lane, where she made, it is believed, her first appearance on 8 Sept. 1741 as Silvia, playing Sir Harry Wildair on 4 Jan. 1742. Ruth in the 'Committee,' Lady Brute in the 'Provoked Wife,' Nerissa in the 'Merchant of Venice,' Rosalind in 'As you like it,' Helena in 'All's well that ends well' (in which, through illness, she broke down), Mrs. Sullen in the 'Beaux' Stratagem,' Clarinda in the 'Double Gallant,' Berinthia in the 'Relapse,' Belinda in 'Man of the Mode,' Lady Betty Modish in the 'Careless Husband,' Clarissa in the 'Confederacy,' and Cordelia to the Lear of Garrick followed. In the summer she returned to Dublin, when she sprang to the height of popularity.

She reappeared at Drury Lane on 15 June 1742 as Sir Harry Wildair, and on the arrival of Garrick two days later she played Lady Anne to his Richard III. She also supported him as Angelina in 'Love makes a Man, or the Fop's Fortune,' and other parts. She had her share in bringing about what was called the 'Garrick fever' [see GARRICK, DAVID], and when Garrick returned to London, she accompanied him, or followed immediately after him. They were known lovers, Garrick's affection for her dating, it is thought, from a period before he went on the

stage, and they began on their arrival a tripartite domestic arrangement at 6 Bow Street, in which Charles Macklin [q. v.] was the third. This unpromising experiment speedily broke down, and Mrs. Woffington and Garrick retired to Southampton Street, Strand [for the particulars of this experiment, and for the lines in which Garrick or Hanbury-Williams berhymed 'lovely Peggy,' see GARRICK, DAVID]. Mrs. Woffington was less seen at Drury Lane than might have been expected from her Dublin triumphs. She had to face, however, the formidable rivalry of Mrs. Clive and Mrs. Pritchard. She appeared as Queen Anne for the first time in England; spoke an epilogue to the 'Merchant of Venice' on Shakespeare's women characters; played Lady Lurewell in the 'Constant Couple' to the Sir Harry Wildair of Garrick, which, after her own, was a failure; and was, 17 Feb. 1743, the first Charlotte in Fielding's 'Wedding Day.' In the following season she was seen for the first time in London as Ophelia, Mrs. Ford, Lady Townley, Portia in 'Merchant of Venice,' and Millamant in the 'Way of the World;' and was, 3 April 1744, the first Lætitia in Ralph's 'Astrologer,' an alteration of 'Albumazar.' The season 1744–5 saw her as Mrs. Frail in 'Love for Love,' Oriana in 'The Inconstant,' Narcissa in 'Love's last Shift,' and Belinda in the 'Provoked Husband;' and the following season as Maria in the 'Nonjurors,' Florimel in 'Comical Lovers,' Constantia in the 'She Gallants,' the scornful Lady, Penelope in the 'Lying Lover,' Mrs. Conquest in the 'Lady's last Stake,' Isabella in 'Measure for Measure,' Viola in 'Twelfth Night,' Aminta in the 'Sea Voyage,' Female Officer in 'Humours of the Army,' and Mariana in the 'Miser.' On 18 Jan. 1746 she was the original Lady Katherine Gordon in Macklin's 'Henry VII, or the Popish Impostor.'

On 30 April of the previous year, for Mrs. Woffington's benefit, the part of Cherry in the 'Beaux' Stratagem' had been played by Miss M. Woffington, being her first appearance on any stage. This was her sister Mary, who subsequently married Captain (afterwards the Hon. and Rev.) George Cholmondeley, second son of the Earl Cholmondeley, and a nephew of Horace Walpole, and survived Margaret over half a century.

In the following season, 1746–7, when Garrick had become associated with Lacy in the management of Drury Lane, Mrs. Woffington 'created' no new part, but was seen for the first time as Charlotte in the 'Refusal,' Lady Percy, Cleopatra in 'All for Love,' Belinda in 'Artful Husband,' Mrs. Loveit in 'Man of the Mode,' Silvia in 'Marry or do Worse,' and Lady Rodomont in 'Fine Lady's Airs.' On 13 Feb. 1748 she was the first Rosetta in Moore's 'Foundling,' and was seen during the season as Sulpitia in 'Albumazar,' Jacintha in 'Suspicious Husband,' Hippolito in Dryden's alteration of the 'Tempest,' Flora in 'She would and she would not,' and Jane Shore. In the next season, the busiest of her later career, she reappeared at Covent Garden, where she was, 13 Jan. 1749, the original Veturia in Thomson's 'Coriolanus.' Mrs. Woffington, according to the epilogue, painted with wrinkles her beautiful face in order to play the character. She was also Arabella, otherwise My Lady No, in 'London Cuckolds,' Helena in the 'Rover,' Portia in 'Julius Cæsar,' Lady in 'Comus,' Elvira in 'Love makes a Man,' Bellemante in 'Emperor of the Moon,' Andromache in 'Distressed Mother,' Calista in 'Fair Penitent,' Lady Touchwood in 'Double Dealer,' Leonora in 'Sir Courtly Nice,' and Queen Katharine in 'Henry VIII.' In 1749–50 she was Desdemona, Lady Macbeth, Clarinda in 'Suspicious Husband,' Aspasia in 'Tamerlane,' Estifania in 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife,' Lady Jane Grey in piece so named (a performance that added greatly to her reputation, high as this was), Anne Bullen in 'Virtue Betrayed,' and Queen Mary in 'Albion Queens.' The years 1750 and 1751 added to the list Queen in 'Hamlet,' Hippolita in 'She would and she would not,' Lady Fanciful in 'Provoked Wife,' Hermione in 'Distressed Mother,' and Constance in 'King John.'

During the three following seasons she was in Dublin. Her success was even greater than before. Writing to the Countess of Orrery on 21 Oct. 1751, Victor, the historian of the stage, says: 'Mrs. Woffington is the only theme either in or out of the theatre —her performances are in general admirable.' He compares her with Mrs. Oldfield and Mrs. Porter. Some tolerable verses signed by her name, asking for an annual repetition of a kiss given her in 1746 by the Duke of Dorset, are in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for December 1751. During her stay she added to her repertory Zara in the 'Mourning Bride,' Lothario, Widow Lackit in 'Oroonoko,' and Palmira in 'Mahomet.' By her performances in four stock plays she brought her management 4,000*l.*, a record quite unprecedented. Taking what proved to be a final farewell of Ireland, she returned with Sheridan, her manager, to England, and reappeared at Covent Garden 22 Oct. 1754, as Maria in the 'Nonjuror,' adding during the season to her repertory Phædra in 'Phædra and Hippolitus,' Lady

Plyant in 'Double Dealer,' Aurelia in 'Twin Rivals,' Jocasta in 'Œdipus,' and Isabella in 'Fatal Marriage.' Next season saw her as Angelica in 'Love for Love,' Lady Dainty in 'Double Gallant,' Roxana in 'Rival Queens,' Penelope in 'Ulysses,' and Violante in the 'Wonder.' She was also, 23 March 1756, the first Melantha in 'Frenchified Lady.' It was in this season that Mrs. Woffington, who was on bad terms with Mrs. Bellamy, while performing Roxana to her rival's Statira, drove her off the stage and stabbed her almost in sight of the audience. In consequence of the quarrel Foote wrote his 'Green-room Squabble, or a Battle-Royal between the Queen of Babylon and the Daughter of Darius.' Even more bitter than this feud was that between Woffington and Mrs. Clive—'no two women ever hated each other more' (Davies). In her last season on the stage Mrs. Woffington played Celia in the 'Humourous Lieutenant,' Almeria in 'Mourning Bride,' Queen in 'Richard III,' and Lothario, and was on 14 March 1757 the first Lady Randolph in Home's 'Douglas.'

On 3 May she played Rosalind in 'As you like it.' This was her last performance. She had been declining in health all the season. Tate Wilkinson, to whom she had shown herself tyrannical and venomous, was standing by her when in the fifth act she complained of indisposition. He gave her his arm and took her away. She changed her dress and returned on the stage, saying she was ill. She got half through the epilogue when her voice broke. She strove vainly to recall her words, screamed with terror, and tottered to the door, where she was caught. 'The audience, of course, applauded till she was out of sight, and then sunk into awful looks of astonishment at seeing a favourite actress struck so suddenly by the hand of death (for so it seemed) in such a situation of time and place, and in her prime of life. . . . She was that night given over, and for several days, but she afterwards so far recovered as to linger till 1760, but existed as a mere skeleton' (Tate Wilkinson, *Memoirs*, i. 118–19). She died on 28 March 1760 in Queen Square, Westminster, whither she had been removed from Teddington. In Teddington she was buried, and a tablet to her memory was placed on the east wall of the northern aisle of the church; she is in the inscription called 'spinster.' In the register she is described as 'of London.'

Mrs. Woffington is said to have been the handsomest woman that ever appeared on the stage, though Wilkinson, whom her sarcasms and persecution stung, awards a slight preference to Miss Farren, subsequently Countess of Derby. 'A bold Irish-faced girl' was the description of her by Conway, the correspondent of Horace Walpole. She had vivacity (as Walpole himself admitted, though he disliked her acting) and wit, and a rarer gift—conscientiousness towards the public, scarcely ever disappointing an audience even when really too ill to act. She was content also, while the entire range of characters in tragedy and comedy was assigned to her, to take secondary parts. Her society was sought by all ranks, and she was one of the most courted and caressed of women. Her amours were numerous. She frankly avowed that she preferred the society of men to that of women, and told concerning herself the story that, after acting Sir Harry Wildair amid thunders of applause, she said to James Quin [q.v.] in the green-room, 'I have played the part so often that half the town believes me to be a real man,' receiving from Quin the rough retort, 'Madam, the other half knows you to be a woman.' She was, when she died, under the protection of Colonel Cæsar, and was held by some to be secretly married to him. Brought up as a Roman catholic, she changed her religion late in life, the reason, it is said, being the promise, subsequently fulfilled, of a legacy of 200*l.* a year from Owen MacSwinny [q. v.]

Mrs. Woffington was seen to highest advantage in ladies of rank and elegance—Millamant, Lady Townley, Lady Betty Modish, Lady Plyant, Maria in the 'Non-juror,' Angelica, and the like. She won also in tragedy high recognition, including that of so competent and prejudiced an observer as Wilkinson. Andromache and Calista were her most popular tragic parts. In breeches parts, and notably in Sir Henry Wildair, she carried the town captive. Neither Garrick nor Woodward was equally welcome in this character. Her voice was bad, and she was charged in tragedy with imitating the rather artificial method of Marie-Françoise Dumesnil, the famous actress of the Comédie-Française. Campbell, who could not have seen her, says 'she used to bark out the "Fair Penitent" with the most dissonant notes.' Both Cibber and Quick thought highly of her acting. The singular honour was accorded her in Dublin, during her last visit in 1753, of being elected president of the Beefsteak Club in that city. She assisted regularly at its meetings, being the only woman admitted. The privilege aroused some popular prejudice against her and her manager, Sheridan, and was partly the cause of her quitting Ireland. Innumerable stories, many of them apocryphal but some doubtless true, are told about

her, showing her generally as a vivacious, good-hearted woman with unequalled power of fascination, but subject to 'tantrums.' Garrick bought the wedding-ring for the purpose of marrying her, but hung back, and at last quarrelled with her. Making allowance for one essentially feminine error, Murphy credited her with the possession of every virtue, 'honour, truth, benevolence, and charity,' and with abundance of wit. She took great care of her sister's education, allowed her mother through life, and settled on her, a pension, and built and endowed almshouses at Teddington. She lent her dresses to the beautiful Misses Gunning, facilitating thus their conquests.

'A Monody on the Death of Mrs. Woffington' by John Hoole [q. v.] appeared in 1760, and she has been commemorated in our own day in the successful drama 'Masks and Faces' (1852) by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade. In December 1852 Charles Reade inscribed 'to the memory of Margaret Woffington' the 'dramatic story' of which she is the heroine.

Many fine portraits of Margaret Woffington are in existence. These show her generally in her own hair, with a long and rather pensive face. Her portrait as Penelope, by Reynolds, was lent by Lord Sackville to the Guelph Exhibition. Portraits of her by Hogarth, Mercier, and Wilson are in the Mathews collection in the Garrick Club. She was also painted by Vanloo and by Zoffany (*Cat. Second Loan Exhib.* No. 378, *Third Loan*, No. 745). Smith's 'Catalogue' mentions ten, and reproduces one by Pond (now in the National Portrait Gallery, London), engraved by Ardell. Augustin Daly printed in sumptuous form, and in a limited edition, a life of Woffington, in which he reproduced many portraits, including one by Hogarth as Sir Harry Wildair, one from the Kensington Gallery, and others as Phebe (by Van Bleeck, 1747), and as Mrs. Ford (by Edward Haytley [q. v.], 1751, engraved by J. Faber). A portrait by Hogarth is at Bowood. In Daly's book numerous references to her in prose and verse are collected, and the whole, in spite of some errors in printing, is a fine and unfortunately, as regards the general public, almost inaccessible tribute (cf. *Saturday Review*, 2 June 1888). Mr. Austin Dobson contributed to the 'Magazine of Art' (viii. 256) a paper on portraits of 'Peg' Woffington.

[The chief separate biography is Augustin Daly's Life of Peg Woffington, Philadelphia, 1888, privately printed. Another modern compilation is the Life and Adventures of Peg Woffington, by J. Fitzgerald Molloy, 1884, 2 vols. 8vo. Genest's Account of the English Stage and Hitchcock's History of the Irish Stage are responsible for most of the facts preserved concerning Mrs. Woffington. Biographies are in the Georgian Era, Galt's Lives of the Players, and the Managers' Note-book. Tate Wilkinson in his Memoirs supplies many important particulars, as do the Lives of Garrick by Davies and Murphy. Among other works which have been consulted are Walpole's Letters, ed. Cunningham; Hanbury-Williams's Works, 1822, vol. ii. passim; Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. G. B. Hill; Doran's Stage Annals, ed. Lowe; Chetwood's History of the Stage; Memoirs of Lee Lewis; Wheatley and Cunningham's London; Thorne's Environs of London; Smith's Catalogue of Mezzotinto Portraits; Marshall's Cat. of National Portraits; Clark Russell's Representative Actors; Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies; Dibdin's English Stage; Campbell's Life of Siddons; Boaden's Life of Jordan; O'Keeffe's Recollections; Victor's History of the Stage and Letters; Fitzgerald's History of the Stage; Bellamy's Apology; Lowe's Bibliography of the Stage; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. vols. vi. vii.] J. K.

WOGAN, (Sir) CHARLES (1698?–1752?), Jacobite soldier of fortune, known as the Chevalier Wogan, born about 1698, was the second son of William Wogan and his wife, Anne Gaydon. His great-grandfather, William Wogan of Rathcoffey (1544–1616), was twelfth in descent from Sir John Wogan [q. v.], chief justice of Ireland. In 1715 Charles and his younger brother Nicholas (see below) took service under Colonel Henry Oxburgh [q. v.], whose force ignominiously surrendered to General Wills at Preston on 14 Nov. In the following April the grand jury of Westminster found a true bill against Wogan, and his trial for high treason was appointed to take place in Westminster Hall on 5 May 1716 (cf. *Hist. Reg. Chron. Diary*, p. 221). At midnight on the eve of the trial Wogan took part in the successful escape from Newgate planned by Brigadier Mackintosh. He was one of the lucky seven (out of the fifteen) who made good their escape, and for whose recapture a reward of 500*l.* was vainly offered (Griffith, *Chronicles of Newgate*, i. 313). He succeeded in getting to France, where he took service in Dillon's regiment until 1718. In that year he followed the chevalier to Rome. At the close of the same year he served with Ormonde on a diplomatic mission to win a Russian princess's hand for the exiled prince. He failed, and selected Maria Clementina Sobieska, granddaughter of the famous John Sobieski, deliverer of Europe. Clementina, on her way to join the chevalier at Bologna, was arrested

by the order of the emperor (to whom the goodwill of the British government was of paramount importance) at Innspruck, whence Wogan, with three kinsmen, Richard Gaydon, Captain Missett, and Ensign Edward O'Toole, released her in a romantic manner (27 April 1719). For this exploit the pope, Clement XI, conferred upon Wogan the title of Roman senator (13 June 1719). James rewarded Wogan by a baronetcy.

He took service as a colonel in the Spanish army, and in 1723 distinguished himself at the relief of Santa Cruz, besieged by the Moors under the Bey Bigotellos. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and made governor of La Mancha, an appropriate charge. Thence he sent to Swift in 1732 a cask of Spanish wine and a parcel of his writings for the dean to correct. Swift wrote him in return a characteristic letter deploring that he did not see his way to get Wogan's effusions published: 'Dublin booksellers,' he says, 'have not the least notion of paying for copy.' On 27 Feb. 1733 Wogan despatched to Swift, in his capacity as the 'mentor and champion of the Irish nation,' a long budget of grievances (printed in Scott's *Swift*, xvii. 447–97). He followed this up with another cask of Spanish wine, the merits of which Swift acknowledged in another entertaining letter (*ib.* xviii. 341). In 1746 the Chevalier Wogan was with the Duke of York at Dunkirk in the hope of being able to join Prince Charles Edward in England (see *Stuart MSS.* at Windsor, Wogan to Edgar, 1752). He seems to have returned to La Mancha, and to have died there soon after 1752. Portraits of the chevalier are in possession of Lord Aylmer, of Baron Tanneguy de Wogan, and of Lord Talbot de Malahide.

An entertaining account of the escape of the Princess Clementina from Innspruck, and the hurried flight of the party through Brixen into Venetian territory, appeared in 1722 under the title 'Female Fortitude, Exemplify'd in an impartial Narrative of the Seizure, Escape, and Marriage of the Princess Clementina Sobiesky, As it was particularly set down by Mr. Charles Wogan (formerly one of the Preston prisoners), who was a chief Manager in the Whole Affair. "Quo ducunt fata sequantur"' (London, 8vo; the British Museum has several copies with slightly variant title). The materials for this version of the affair may have been provided by Wogan or his comrades, but his own more detailed narrative was drawn up in French, dated 'St. Clement de la Manche,' 4 March 1745, and dedicated to the queen of France, Marie Leczinska. Two excellent modern narratives of the elopement (based upon the French version) are printed, one in the 'Dublin Review,' October 1890, and the other in 'Longman's Magazine,' March 1895. The texts of the various narratives of the elopement were first printed by Sir J. T. Gilbert at Dublin in 1894 in the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society's publications. Wogan's letters to Edgar (in the Stuart MSS.) display an uncommonly attractive, bright, and cheerful character.

Charles's younger brother, Nicholas Wogan (1700–1770), was born on 13 March 1700, and was thus only fifteen when he saved the life of an English officer at Preston on 13 Nov. 1715, carrying him out of a cross-fire. On 16 May 1716 he was found guilty of high treason with Charles Radcliffe and Mackintosh, but was pardoned, doubtless on account of his youth and his chivalrous action. In 1722 he was deep in the Jacobite plot which involved Atterbury and proved fatal to Christopher Layer [q. v.] The report of the lords' commission is full of references to 'Nick,' who was on shipboard waiting for a chance to land with troops in England. One or two notes from 'Nick' are pleasant cheerful compositions. He was naturalised as a French subject on 5 March 1724, joined Berwick's regiment, and was at Fontenoy (1745), where he lost an arm. During 1745–6 he was also with Prince Charles Edward in Scotland. He was made Chevalier de St. Louis, and pensioned in 1754. He died in France in 1770. He married Rosa, eldest daughter of Sir Neill O'Neill [q.v.], but neither he nor the Chevalier Charles left issue. The Rathcoffey line was continued in the persons of the nephew of Charles and Nicholas, (Sir) François de Wogan, 'baronnet,' who distinguished himself with the Irish brigade at Lauffeld in 1747. His great-grandson is the present Baron Emile Tanneguy De Wogan (*b.* 23 Nov. 1850), a well-known littérateur and member of the Yacht Club de France.

[Mémoire historique et généalogique sur la famille de Wogan par le Comte Alph. O'Kelly de Galway, Paris, 1896; Wogan's Narrative, ed. J. T. Gilbert, 1894; Wogan's (?) Female Fortitude, 1722; Patten's Hist. of the Rebellion of 1715; O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades in the Service of France, 1870, pp. 306 sq.; D'Alton's Army Lists of James II, pp. 465, 540; De Burgo's Hib. Dom. p. 266; Hist. MSS. Comm. 10th Rep. App. vi. 216 sq.; Swift's Works, ed. Scott, vols. xvii. xviii.; Pope's Works, ed. Elwin and Courthope, iv. 6, vii. 137; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees; Stuart Papers, vol. i.; Lang's Companions of Pickle, 1898, pp. 20–3, 224; Macmillan's Magazine, March 1895; Jesse's Pretenders and their Adherents, 1883, p. 55; Ewald's Life of Charles

Edward Stuart, pp. 3 sq.; Stanhope's Hist. 1853, i. 338; Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, 1830, ii. 212.] A. L.

WOGAN, EDWARD (*d.* 1654), royalist captain, was a grandson of David Wogan of New Hall, co. Kildare, and would appear to have been the third son of Nicholas Wogan (*d.* July 1636) of Blackhall, by Margaret, daughter of William Holywood of Herbertstown, co. Meath (O'Hart, *Irish Pedigrees*, 1888, ii. 447). He may almost certainly be identified with the 'Captain Wogan' of Okey's dragoons in the 'new model,' as when in 1648 he deserted the parliament's service and went over to Langdale we learn that the offence was seriously aggravated by the fact that he took over 'his troop' with him (Gardiner, *Civil War*, iv. 91). He marched safely to Scotland with this troop (Rushworth, vii. 1021-4), his surrender being indignantly but vainly demanded by the parliament. Later, in 1648, he joined Ormonde in Ireland (Carte, ii. 97). Ormonde appointed him governor of Duncannon, nine miles south-east of Waterford, in place of Captain Thomas Roche, who had begged for the transference of his responsibility; at the same time one hundred and twenty of Ormonde's 'life guard' were sent to aid in the defence. Wogan made a brilliant sortie in the spring of 1649 (Castlehaven, *Memoirs*, 1680, p. 116), and held the fortress successfully against Ireton during the summer, though both places were taken under Cromwell's immediate direction in the middle of December. Wogan himself had been captured by Colonel Sankey on 9 Dec. 1649, having previously sallied out of Duncannon to the assault of Passage Fort, a castle some five miles out of Waterford. In February 1650 Wogan, 'that perfidious fellow,' corrupted the provost-marshal and escaped from his prison in Cork (Whitelocke, p. 426). Had he not escaped, Cromwell intended to execute him as 'a renegade and a traitor,' who not only 'did betray his trust in England, but counterfeited the general's hand (thereby to carry his men whom he had seduced into a foreign nation to invade England), under whom he had taken pay.' In December 1650 he sailed with Ormonde for Brittany, and he is next heard of at Worcester fight (3 Sept. 1651), rallying a troop of royalist horse, effectually covering Charles's retreat, and joining him in the evening at Barbon's Bridge, about a mile out of the city (*Boscobel Tracts*, ed. Hughes, 1857, p. 43); he then escaped into France. In the autumn of 1653, having with difficulty obtained the king's consent to his enterprise, he boldly landed at Dover with seven or eight companies, made his arrangements in London, and enlisted over a score of men (some accounts say as many as two hundred) in the neighbourhood of Barnet for the king's service. With these he marched through England, gaining a few recruits on the way, giving out that his troopers were Commonwealth soldiers, and actually escaping detection until he arrived at Durham, where he had a smart brush with some of Cromwell's horse, but got through; and some months later (January 1654) successfully joined the highland force of Middleton [see Middleton, John, first Earl] at Dornoch in the south of Sutherlandshire. A few weeks later he was run through the shoulder in a skirmish; his wound mortified and, no efficient surgical aid being at hand, proved fatal (4 Feb.) He was buried on 10 Feb. in the kirk of Kenmore, near Aberfeldy. The troop that he commanded was handed over to Robert Dungan (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1655, p. 225; *Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 286); several of his comrades made their way back to France.

Clarendon gives an interesting, if not very exact, sketch of Wogan's character and of his adventurous journey to Scotland in his 'History.' Scott, in the description which he gives of Captain Wogan in the twenty-ninth chapter of 'Waverley' (containing some verses by 'Flora Mac-Ivor' upon Captain Wogan's tomb), unaccountably gives 1649 as the date of his death.

A portrait of Edward Wogan, whom Clarendon described in 1653 as 'a beautiful person of the age of three- or four-and-twenty' (he was probably somewhat more than this), is in the possession of Lord Talbot de Malahide.

Wogan briefly sketched his experiences as a Commonwealth soldier in 'The Proceedings of the New-Moulded Army from the time they were brought together in 1645 till the King's going to the Isle of Wight in 1647;' Carte printed half of this narrative, bringing down the sketch until February 1646; the remainder is printed as Appendix A to the 'Clarke Papers,' from the original in the Clarendon state papers (Bodleian, No. 2607).

Captain Edward Wogan's younger brother Thomas, who must be distinguished from Thomas Wogan [q. v.], is stated to have fought at Worcester, and to have died shortly afterwards. His eldest brother, William, was sheriff of Kildare in 1687, and represented the county in James II's parliament of 1689.

[O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, 1888, ii. 447; Lodge's Irish Peerage, 1789, iii. 256; Clarendon's Hist. of the Great Rebellion, 1888, v. 313–15; Carlyle's Cromwell, ii. 228–9, v. 233, App. xvi; Carte's Ormonde, ii. 97; Clarke Papers (Camd. Soc.), i. 421; Denis Murphy's Cromwell in Ireland, 1883, pp. 174 sq., 197, 230; Mil. Memoirs of John Gwynne, 1822, pp. 220 sq., 166; Carte's Collect. of Original Papers, 1739; Whitelocke's Memorials under dates 24 Jan. and 17 Feb. 1653; Gilbert's War in Ireland, iii. 216, vi. 80–5; Firth's Scotland and the Commonwealth (Scots Hist. Soc.), 1895, pp. 296, 297, 298, 302; Gardiner's Great Civil War, iv. 91, and Commonwealth, ii. 403–4; Masson's Milton, iii. 720; Heath's Chronicle of the late Intestine War, 1676, p. 355; Spottiswoode Society's Miscellany, vol. ii.; Sinclair's Guide up the Valley of the Tay, 1882; notes kindly furnished by John Christie, esq.] T. S.

WOGAN, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1321?), chief justice and governor of Ireland, was, according to pedigrees supplied to Lewis Dwnn about 1590, a son of Sir Matthew Wogan (by Avicia, heiress of Walter Malephant), and great-grandson of Gwgan, son of Bleddyn ap Maenarch, lord of Brecknock. Gwgan, whose name in course of time was softened into Wogan, married Gwenllian, the heiress of Wiston in Pembrokeshire, where his descendants were subsequently settled. Others, with less probability, trace the family from the De Cogans, two of whom, Milo and Richard, accompanied Robert Fitz-Stephen from Pembrokeshire to Ireland in 1170, and then began the English conquest of that country (Laws, *Little England beyond Wales*, pp. 123, 131–2). Still more fanciful is the descent from a Roman patrician named Ugus, given by a writer of the last century, on the authority of a manuscript pedigree shown him in 1742 at Florence by a Chevalier Ughi (De Burgo, *Hibernia Dominica*).

Wogan was probably first introduced to Edward I's notice by William de Valence, earl of Pembroke [q. v.], when in November 1284 the king and his consort visited St. David's shrine on the completion of the Welsh war. At all events, his name first appears under the date of 22 May 1285, when Edward I granted him letters of protection with the view of his proceeding to Ireland (*Cal. of Documents relating to Ireland*, 1285–1292, p. 33). In 1290 he was a referee with Hugh Cressingham [q. v.] in a dispute between the queen and William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, and his wife (*Rot. Parl.* i. 31, 33). In 1292 he was one of the justices itinerant assigned to the four northern counties, and in 1295 was appointed chief justice of Ireland. Wogan arrived in Ireland on 18 Oct. 1295, and among his first acts he made a truce for two years between the Burkes and the Geraldines. In the same year he also convoked a parliament in Kilkenny, where it was enacted that the English colonists should not adopt Irish names. Immediately after, he took a troop of the English settlers to aid the king in Scotland, and it is mentioned that on 13 May 1296 the leaders were entertained by the king at Roxburgh Castle. On his return in 1298 he had the task of again reconciling the Burkes and the Geraldines, and thenceforward he 'kept everything so quiet that we hear of no trouble in a great while' (Cox). In 1300 he made a second expedition to Scotland, and on his return called another parliament in 1302, when he also tried to levy a subsidy on the clergy. Edward II charged him with the duty of suppressing the knights templars in Ireland, which he carried out successfully in February 1307–8. In the following August he was recalled home, and some writers (e.g. O'Kelly) have erroneously fixed his death at this date, but in June 1309 he was reappointed to his former office. He convoked two more parliaments at Kilkenny, one on 2 Feb. 1309–10, the other in 1311. He suffered defeat at the hands of the rebels on 7 July 1312, but they afterwards voluntarily surrendered to the king's mercy, whereupon Wogan towards the end of the month finally quitted Ireland, leaving behind him a great reputation as a firm administrator. He probably retired to live in his native county of Pembroke, his interest in which had been shown during his absence in Ireland by his founding in 1302 a chantry at St. David's in the chapel of St. Nicholas (also called the Wogan chapel) for the souls of himself, Edward I, and Bishop David Martin; and in grateful memory of the king's visit to St. David's in 1284 he also founded the chapel of King Edward ('Acta et Statuta Ecclesiæ Menevensis' in *Harl. MS.* 1249; Freeman and Jones, p. 100; Fenton, *Pembrokeshire*, p. 88). He also procured from the king the livings of Llanhowel and Llandeloy (in Dewisland), and from the heirs of Hugo, baron of Naas in Kildare (a descendant of Maurice Fitz-Gerald), the manor of Maurice Castle, also in Dewisland (Owen, *Pembrokeshire*, p. 406).

Wogan appears to have died in 1321. A tomb with the effigy of a knight, cross-legged, generally supposed to be Wogan's, formerly stood in the Wogan chapel at St. David's, but is now in Bishop Vaughan's chapel (*Book of Howth*, p. 146; cf. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1318 and 1323, pp. 175, 200). He married Joan, sole heiress of Sir William

Picton of Picton Castle in Pembrokeshire, which property was therefore added to his previous estate of Wiston. His offspring by her is variously given by different genealogists. Dwnn mentions three sons, viz. William, from whom the Wogans of Wiston were subsequently descended; John, whose descendants lived at Picton; and Thomas, who settled at Milton, all in Pembrokeshire. Wogan is said to have had by a second marriage another son, named Harry, who married Margaret, heiress of Wilcock Dyer of Boulston, and became the founder of that branch of the family which in time absorbed the Milton estate (PHILLIPPS, *Glamorganshire Pedigrees*, p. 41).

According to another pedigree of Wogan's descendants, said to have been compiled in 1840 by Sir William Beetham, Ulster king-at-arms, his children are said to have settled in Ireland. Thomas, who is described as the eldest son, is said to have succeeded his father as justiciary of Ireland, but on failure of his issue the second son John became the head of the family and the founder of the Wogans of Rathcoffey in Ireland. The original grant of Rathcoffey to John de Wogan on 27 Aug. 1317 is found in the Exchequer Roll (9 Edward II, No. 1200). The names of the other children in this pedigree are Walter (described as escheator of Ireland), Bartholomow, Jane, and Eleanor. In spite of this discrepancy there is no doubt that both the Wogans of Rathcoffey and the Pembrokeshire families of that name were descended from Wogan the justiciary, but perhaps they represent the offspring of different wives.

[Lewis Dwnn gives pedigrees showing the ancestors and descendants of Sir John Wogan, in his Heraldic Visitations of Wales, i. 42, 90, 106, 108 (correcting an erroneous pedigree on p. 107) and 229, especially footnote, ii. 55. The chief source of information as to Wogan's administration in Ireland is the Calendars of Documents relating to Ireland, vols. for 1293–1301, and 1302–7. The numerous documents here calendared are also summarised (and other information added) in an article on the Wogans of Rathcoffey by the Rev. Denis Murphy, printed in the Proc. of the Royal Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland (1890–1), 5th ser. i. 119 et seq. (cf. p. 716), and in Mémoire historique et généalogique sur la Famille de Wogan . . . par le Comte Alph. O'Kelly de Galway (Paris, 1896). There are other documents summarised in the Cal. of the Carew MSS. (Book of Howth), pp. 125–7 (cf. p. 146). See also Cox's Hibernia Anglicana (1689), pp. 85–92; Foss's Lives of the Judges; Fenton's Pembrokeshire, pp. 233, 235, 278, 321; Archæologia Cambrensis, 2nd ser. v. 33, 39, 5th ser. xv. 225–37.] D. Ll. T.

WOGAN, THOMAS (*fl.* 1646–1666), regicide, was a member of the Wogan family of Pembrokeshire. He was elected as a recruiter to represent the borough of Cardigan in the Long parliament on 24 Aug. 1646. He is said to have served in the parliamentary army as captain of dragoons, though probably this is a confusion with Edward Wogan [q. v.] On 23 Jan. 1647 he presented to a committee of the House of Lords a petition from the town of Cardigan for the establishment of a free school there. At the end of March 1648 he received the leave of the House of Commons to go to Wales to endeavour to restore peace in Pembrokeshire and the adjoining counties. He then served under Colonel Thomas Horton [q. v.], and in June he was voted the sum of 300*l.* as part of the arrears due to him.

Wogan was one of the king's judges. He was present at the trial on 18, 22, 23, and 26 Jan. 1649, and was in Westminster Hall on the 29th when sentence was pronounced. He signed the death-warrant. In April 1652 lands belonging to the Commonwealth of England were settled upon Wogan and his heirs in satisfaction of all arrears. He sat in the restored Rump parliament of 1659. At the Restoration he was summoned to trial with other regicides, and on 9 June 1660 was excepted from the Act of Oblivion. He surrendered on 27 June, and, although not within the prescribed period for doing so, his surrender was accepted, and he was one of the nineteen included in the saving clause of suspension from execution in case of attainder till the passing of a future act. His forfeited lands at Wiston, near Haverfordwest, were granted to Robert Werden [q. v.] in August 1662. On 27 July 1664 he was stated to have escaped from York Tower, and a proclamation was issued for his arrest. The last reference that has been discovered to him is dated September 1666, when he is spoken of as 'at Utrecht, plotting' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1666–7, p. 156).

[Noble's Lives of the Regicides, p. 337; Official List of M.P.'s, i. 498; Hist. MSS. Comm. 6th Rep. p. 154; Nalson's Trial of Charles I, passim; Commons' Journal, v. 86, 230, 519, 566, 608, vi. 156, 568, vii. 119, 129, viii. 61, 75, 139; Cal. of State Papers, Dom. 1651; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iii. 25; Masson's Milton, iii. 720, v. 454, vi. 28, 44, 49, 54, 94, 45 *n.*]

B. P.

WOGAN, WILLIAM (1678–1758), religious writer, born in 1678 at Gumfreston, Pembrokeshire, was a younger son of Ethelred Wogan, rector of Gumfreston and vicar of Penally. The father, who was instituted to

the rectory of Gumfreston on 10 Aug. 1665 (*Episcopal Acts at Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen*), belonged to the Wogans of Lisburn in Ireland. On his death in 1685 the family was dispersed; the elder brother, also called Ethelred, going to Lisburn (where he died on 10 April 1712), while William was sent to an uncle (probably his mother's brother), Robert Williams of Cefn-gorwydd in the parish of Loughor, Glamorganshire (cf. CLARK, *Glamorgan Genealogies*, p. 561). He was educated first under a quaker schoolmaster in this neighbourhood, and then at the newly established grammar school of Swansea. In 1694 he was admitted scholar of Westminster, and became captain of the school, proceeding thence in 1700 to Trinity College, Cambridge (WELCH, *Alumni Westmon.* pp. 225, 237). While here he contributed some verses to the Cambridge poems on the death of the Duke of Gloucester. He left, without taking his degree, to become tutor in the family of Sir Robert Southwell [q.v.], and in 1710 became clerk to his son, who was then secretary to the Duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland. This took him to Ireland, where he soon after entered the army, and was for years stationed at Dublin. On 7 Dec. 1718 he married Catherine Stanhope, a friend and protégée of Lady Elizabeth Hastings. By her (who died on 19 June 1726) he had an only daughter, who was married to Robert Baynes, rector of Stonham Aspal, Suffolk. From about 1727 on, Wogan lived at Ealing in Middlesex, but died at his daughter's house at Stonham Aspal on 24 Jan. 1758, and was buried at Ealing on 29 Jan.

Wogan was a man of distinguished piety, and was on intimate terms with many of the evangelical leaders of the time, a selection from his correspondence with Whitefield and Wesley being printed in his 'Life.' In his retirement at Ealing he wrote a large number of religious works, including the following: 1. 'A Penitential Office,' London, 1721, 12mo. 2. 'The Right Use of Lent, or Help to Penitents,' London, 1732, 8vo. 3. 'Character of the Times delineated,' London, 1735, 8vo. 4. 'Scripture Doctrine of Predestination, Election, and Reprobation;' a reprint was issued from Carmarthen in 1824, two editions of a Welsh translation of the work having been previously published from the same press in 1808 and 1810 respectively (*Cat. Cardiff Welsh Library*, p. 536). 5. 'Essay on the Proper Lessons of the Church of England.' This, his most important work, was first published anonymously in 1753 in four volumes (London, 8vo), but to the second edition published after his death in 1764 his name was attached. It was also published in Dublin in 1768, and an edition described as the third was brought out in 1818 (London, 4 vols.), to which is prefixed a memoir of the author by James Gatliff. At least four other editions have been subsequently published (LOWNDES, s.v.; ALLIBONE, *Dict. of Engl. Lit.*) He also left several works in manuscript, one of which, entitled 'Penitential Offices for the Season of Lent,' compiled about 1748, is at present in the possession of the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher of St. Michael's, Shrewsbury.

[The chief authority is Gatcliff's Life of William Wogan, Esq., mentioned above. See also Williams's Eminent Welshmen, p. 543.]

D. Ll. T.

WOIDE, CHARLES GODFREY (1725–1790), oriental scholar, a native of Poland, was born on 4 July 1725. He was educated at the universities of Frankfort an der Oder and Leyden, and then became minister of the Socinian church at Lissa in Poland, near the border of Silesia. In 1750, while he was residing at Leyden, he began to transcribe the 'Lexicon Ægyptiaco-Latinum' of Martinus Veyssiere la Croze, and, under the tuition of Christianus Scholtz, became an expert in the language of Lower Egypt.

From June 1770 Woide held the post of preacher at the Dutch chapel royal in St. James's Palace, London, and soon afterwards joined with it the duties of reader. On the recommendation of the archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop Lowth, and Lord North, he worked in the libraries of Paris, at the expense of George III, for four months in 1773 and 1774, studying oriental manuscripts, and on his return sent to the 'Journal des Savans' a short article on La Croze's lexicon and on the scholars best acquainted with the languages of ancient Egypt. He had now perfected himself in the Sahidic language of Upper Egypt. At a later date he also served as reader and chaplain of the reformed protestant church in the Savoy, London.

In 1775 the university of Oxford published at the Clarendon Press the 'Lexicon Ægyptiaco-Latinum,' which La Croze had drawn up and Scholtz had revised. Woide was engaged to edit the work, and he added to it notes and indexes. He then reduced from four volumes into one the manuscript 'Grammatica Ægyptiaca utriusque Dialecti' of Scholtz, and illustrated it with notes. It was published in 1778 by the Clarendon Press under Woide's supervision, the Sahidic portion being entirely his own work. About 1778 he was living at 5 Lisson Street, Paddington. On 12 Feb. in that year he was elected F.S.A.

Woide was appointed assistant librarian at the British Museum in 1782. He was at first engaged in the natural history section, but was afterwards transferred to the more congenial department of printed books. Dr. Thomas Somerville[q.v.], while in London in 1785 at work in the British Museum, was 'under the deepest obligations' to Woide, whom he describes as 'the oriental secretary who had the charge of the Hebrew and Arabic manuscripts' (*Life and Times*, pp. 210–11). He was at this time engaged upon his noble facsimile edition of the 'Novum Testamentum Græcum,' from the 'Codex Alexandrinus' or 'Codex A,' at the British Museum. It was published by John Nichols in 1786, through the munificence of the trustees of the British Museum, and on 5 May 1786 Woide presented a copy to the king (*Gent. Mag.* 1786, i. 437, ii. 497–8). There were about 450 copies on common paper at two guineas each, and twenty-five on fine paper at five guineas apiece. Ten were on vellum, but only six of them had the notes and illustrations. He added to it 'admirable prolegomena and notes.'

An appendix to this work, begun by Woide and completed by Henry Ford, professor of Arabic at Oxford, was published by the university in 1799. It contained the fragments of the New Testament, about a third in all, in the Sahidic dialect, mostly taken from manuscripts at Oxford, with a dissertation on the Egyptian versions of the scriptures, and a collation of the 'Vatican Codex.' On the publication of the 'Codex Alexandrinus' in 1786 J. G. Burckhardt printed a thesis at Leipzig in justification of the reading θεος in the manuscript in 1 Tim. iii. 16, and in 1788 G. L. Spohn published at the same place the 'notitia' of Woide, 'cum variis ejus lectionibus omnibus.'

Woide was a D.D. of the university of Copenhagen. He was elected F.R.S. on 21 April 1785, created D.C.L. by the university of Oxford on 28 June 1786, and was also a fellow of many foreign societies. A fit of apoplexy seized him at a conversazione in the house of Sir Joseph Banks on 6 May 1790, and on 9 May he died in his rooms at the British Museum. His wife had died on 12 Aug. 1784, leaving two daughters.

Woide supplied information to Franciscus Perezius Bayerius for his book 'De Nummis Hebræo-Samaritanis,' which was printed at Valentia in 1781, and several of his communications are in the appendix (pp. i–xix). He contributed to the 'Archæologia' (vi. 130–2) a paper on a 'Palmyrene Coin,' communicated for the fourth edition of William Bowyer's 'Critical Conjectures on the New Testament' (1812) the notes of Professor Schultz, and revised the Greek notes in the 1788 edition of Bishop Warburton's works.

His portrait was engraved by Bartolozzi in 1791.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Sheppard's St. James's Palace, ii. 244–7; Gent. Mag. 1784 ii. 638, 1790 i. 478; Biogr. Univ. 1828; Didot's Nouvelle Biogr. Générale; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. vi. 492, 602, ix. 11–14; Nichols's Lit. Illustr. viii. 448.] W. P. C.

WOLCOT, JOHN (1738–1819), satirist and poet, under the title of Peter Pindar, was the son and fourth child of Alexander Wolcot, by Mary Ryder, his wife. He was born at Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon, and baptised on 9 May 1738 (*Baptismal Register*, Dodbrooke). His father, who was a country surgeon and son of a surgeon, died on 14 June 1751, and the future poet fell under the care of his uncle, John Wolcot of Fowey. He was educated at Kingsbridge grammar school, and afterwards at Liskeard and Bodmin. In or about 1760 he was sent on his uncle's advice for twelve months to France to learn the language. He, however, acquired no love for the French, of whom he afterwards wrote:

> I hate the shrugging dogs,
> I've lived among them, ate their frogs

(*Coll. Works*, i. 107). Medicine being determined on as a profession, Wolcot went in 1762 to London for the purpose of study, and lodged with his uncle by marriage, Mr. Giddy of Penzance. In 1764 he returned to his uncle at Fowey, with whom he lived, acting as assistant till 1767. On 8 Sept. of this year he graduated M.D. at Aberdeen (*Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. xi. 94). Wolcot was well acquainted and distantly connected with Sir William Trelawny of Trelawne, Fowey [see under TRELAWNY, EDWARD], and, on Trelawny's appointment as governor of Jamaica in 1767, Wolcot was chosen to accompany him as physician. Finding, however, that medical prospects in Jamaica were not encouraging, he returned home in 1769 for the purpose of taking orders, with a view to securing the valuable living of St. Anne, which was in the gift of his patron, and then apparently soon likely to become vacant. He was without difficulty admitted by the bishop of London deacon on 24 June 1769, and priest on the following day (*Register of Bishopric of London*). Thus equipped he returned to Jamaica in March 1770, but found the hoped-for living was not vacant. He was granted the incumbency of Vere, but lived most of his time at the governor's house,

performing his almost nominal duties by deputy. Reverting to his original profession, he was appointed physician-general to the horse and foot in the island on 21 May 1770. He lived on terms of close friendship with the Trelawny family, and one of the first of his poems published in London was an elegy on the death of Miss Anne Trelawny, 'the Nymph of Tauris' (*Annual Register*, 1773, p. 240). On the death of Trelawny he obtained leave of absence from the new governor, Dalling, on 20 Feb. 1773, and returned to England in company with Lady Trelawny, whose death shortly afterwards possibly robbed him of a future wife (Redding, *Recollections, Literary and Personal*, i. 258).

Dropping his clerical profession very completely, Wolcot now settled at Truro, where he established himself in a house on the Green, with the view of practising as a doctor. His peculiar medicinal methods, which consisted in encouraging his fever patients to drink cold water, and his opinion that a physician could do little more than watch nature and 'give her a shove on the back if he sees her inclined to do right' (*ib.* i. 253), involved him in disputes with his professional brethren. He quarrelled also with the corporation of Truro, and when that body attempted to revenge the lampoons he had written upon their ill management by planting a parish apprentice upon him, the doctor removed to Helstone (November 1779), leaving behind a characteristic letter: 'Gentlemen,—Your blunderbuss has missed fire,—Yours, John Wolcot.' He remained at Helstone and Exeter for the next two years, but the success of some songs set to music by Jackson of Exeter, and of a small number of poems, with a 'supplicating Epistle to the Reviewers,' published in London in 1778, inclined him to abandon medicine and remove to the metropolis. Another reason was his friendship with John Opie [q. v.], whose developing genius was now ready for the town. Wolcot first became acquainted with the young painter at the house of Mr. Zankwell at Mithian in 1775 (Boase, *Collectanea Cornubiensia*), and instantly detected his abilities. He took him into his own house at Truro, provided all necessary material, and gave instruction and advice, and, when fully satisfied with the genius of the artist, persuaded him to move to London in 1781. In the first instance there appears to have been an agreement between the two to share equally all profits made by the painter, and for a time they lived together in London, but after a quarrel separated, and were never again cordially united. The origin of the quarrel is sometimes attributed to Opie's frank criticism of Wolcot's paintings, but is more likely to have arisen owing to the painter, on becoming fashionable, refusing to carry out the arrangement as to profits. There is, however, no doubt that Opie's immediate success in town was due to Wolcot, who introduced him to Mrs. Boscawen, and extolled his genius in verse. In 1782 appeared 'Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians by Peter Pindar, Esq., a distant relative of the Poet of Thebes and Laureat to the Academy.' The instant success of this amusing criticism on the academicians and their works made Wolcot repeat the publication in 1783, 1785, and, with his 'Farewell Odes' on the same subject, in 1786. Benjamin West [q. v.] was the especial butt of the poet's humour, which was generally coarse, and not infrequently profane; few of the academicians escaped punishment at Peter's hands. His highly expressed appreciation of the landscapes of Gainsborough and Richard Wilson [q. v.] proved his discrimination.

In the first instance the lyric odes did not prove a source of profit, costing their author some 40*l.* (Taylor, *Records of my Life*, i. 228), but he soon discovered a more paying enterprise in ridiculing the private life of the king. The first of the five cantos of the 'Lousiad, an heroi-comic poem,' appeared in 1785, and the last in 1795. In 1787 the poet pursued the same fruitful subject in 'Ode upon Ode, or a Peep at St. James and Instructions to a celebrated Laureat, being a comic Account of the Visit of the Sovereign to Whitbread's Brewery.' In all these three productions, though the satire was coarse, it was often extremely humorous, and great sales were effected. Peter Pindar was well supplied with information as to the doings of the royal household (Jerdan, *Autobiography*, ii. 264), and he described with much point the king's plainness of mind and body, his pride, his parsimony, and his mannerisms of speech. On the other hand, the vices of the Prince of Wales were treated as virtues in the 'Expostulatory Odes' (ode iii.), and an obvious bid made for his favour by the poet. Whether or no 'the king as well as the nation delighted in the bard' (Hazlitt, 8th Lecture, *English Comic Writers*), the popular conception of royalty was doubtless affected by his writings. The queen seems by Peter's confession to have checked his attentions by the action of her solicitor (ode ix., *Expostulatory Odes*), and the government attempted to secure silence by the bestowal of a pension of 300*l.* (Jerdan, *Autobiography*, ii. 264). This appears to have

been actually settled, Yorke acting as intermediary (*ib.*) But the arrangement came abruptly to an end, owing to a difference of opinion as to the amount in question and the duties involved (Taylor, *Records of my Life*, i. 228). Whether from fear of prosecution or promise of pension, he certainly in 1790 confined himself to smaller game, such as Sir Joseph Banks [q. v.], Sylvanus Urban, and James Bruce (1730–1794) [q. v.], the African traveller. The same year he vented his opinions on social matters in a 'Rowland for an Oliver,' but he returned in 1792 to the king as a more profitable subject for ridicule, and his verses addressed to Pitt from this time forward he contrived to make as offensive as possible. In 1793 he sold for an annuity of 250*l.* the copyright of his existing works to J. Walker, the publisher, and it was at the same time stipulated that the refusal of his future work should rest with the same publisher. Disputes and eventually litigation arose with respect to the agreement, but the poet was completely successful, and the annuity was paid him to the end of his long life.

After running a free course for twenty years the satirist was, however, to meet with more than his match. In vol. iv. art. xxvi. of the 'Anti-Jacobin' his 'Nil admirari, or a Smile at a Bishop,' was savagely considered, and a review of the author's life given, in which he was termed 'this disgustful subject, the profligate reviler of his sovereign and impious blasphemer of his God.' Peter was quite unable to stand his ground with Gifford, the savagery of whose 'Epistle to P. Pindar' (1800, 4to) was equalled only by its dexterity [see Gifford, William, 1756–1826]. Wolcot was so infuriated that he sought a personal encounter with the author. The two met in Wright's shop in Piccadilly, 18 Aug. 1800, when a scuffle took place, in which Wolcot was the aggressor, and undoubtedly got the worst of it (cf. *The Battle of the Bards by Mauritius Moonshine*; *Peter's Æsop, a St. Giles's Eclogue*, &c.) The commonplace offensiveness of Peter's 'Cut at a Cobbler' fell flat. But Peter was by no means silenced. The resignation of Pitt gave him an opportunity of expressing his rejoicing in 'Out at Last! or the Fallen Minister,' 1801. Canning also was specially singled out for abuse.

The appreciation once exhibited by the Prince of Wales, who is said to have had the poet's proof-sheets forwarded to him before publication (Jerdan, *Autobiography*, ii. 274), was not continued by the prince as regent, and the indignant Peter in 1811 expresses his feelings in being thus forsaken in 'Carlton House Fête, or the Disappointed Bard.' In 1807 a charge was made against him by his landlady which appears to have been entirely groundless, as on his trial before Lord Ellenborough on 27 June 1807, the jury found for him without leaving the box (*Trial of Peter Pindar for Crim. Con.* London, 1807). In Wolcot's later years he was afflicted by failure of sight, and in May 1811 was almost blind (Crabb Robinson, *Diary*, vol. i.); he, however, still continued to write and publish. His last work was an 'Epistle to the Emperor of China,' published in 1817 on the occasion of Lord Amherst's unfortunate embassy. Wolcot died on 14 Jan. 1819 at Montgomery Cottage, Somers Town, and was buried on 21 Jan. in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, where by his own wish his coffin was placed touching that of Samuel Butler (1612–1680) [q.v.], the author of 'Hudibras.'

In appearance Wolcot was 'a thick squat man with a large dark and flat face, and no speculation in his eye.' He possessed considerable accomplishments, being a fair artist and good musician, and, despite the character of his compositions, his friends described him as of a 'kind and hearty disposition.' He was probably influenced in his writings by no real animosity towards royalty (Mrs. Robinson, *Memoirs*, 1801, vol. iv.), and himself confessed that 'the king had been a good subject to him, and he a bad one to the king.' His writings, despite their ephemeral interest, still furnish stock quotations.

In London he frequently changed his place of residence, living in 1793 in Southampton Row, Covent Garden; in 1794 at 13 Tavistock Row, Covent Garden; at 1 Chapel Street, Portland Place, in 1800; 8 Delany Place, Camden Town, in 1802; in 1807 he was at 94 Tottenham Court Road; and he moved to Somers Town in 1816.

There are at least eight portraits of Wolcot by Opie, one of which is now in the National Portrait Gallery, London; one was engraved by C. H. Hodges in 1787, and by G. Kearsley in 1788. A miniature on ivory, painted by W. E. Lethbridge, is now in the National Portrait Gallery, London. Among other existing engravings may be mentioned a bust in oval by Corner, in the 'European Magazine' (vol. xii.); half-length by Ridley, 1792, in the 'Gentleman's Magazine;' bust as frontispiece to an edition of works in three volumes (1794); and bust by K. Mackensie to the fourth edition of 'Tales of the Hoy,' 1798.

The following is a list of Wolcot's works: 1. 'Poetical Epistle to Reviewers,' London, 1778, 4to. 2. 'Poems on various Subjects,'

London, 1778, 4to. 3. 'The Noble Cricketers,' 4to. 4. 'Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians for 1782,' 1782, 4to. 5. 'More Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians for 1783,' 1783, 4to. 6. 'Lyric Odes for 1785,' 1785, 4to. 7. 'The Lousiad: an Heroi-comic Poem in Five Cantos,' 1785–95, 4to. 8. 'Farewell Odes to Academicians,' 1786, 4to. 9. 'A Congratulatory Epistle to James Boswell,' 1786, 4to. 10. 'Bozzy and Piozzi, or the British Biographers,' 1786, 4to; 9th edit. 1788. 11. 'Ode upon Ode, or a Peep at St. James,' 1787, 4to. 12. 'Instructions to a Celebrated Laureat,' 1787, 4to. 13. 'An Apologetic Postscript to Ode upon Ode,' 1787, 4to. 14. 'Brother Peter to Brother Tom [i. e. T. Warton],' 1788, 4to. 15. 'Peter's Pension: a Solemn Epistle,' 1788, 4to. 16. 'Sir Joseph Banks and the Emperor of Morocco,' 1788, 4to. 17. 'Peter's Prophecy, or the President and Poet,' 1788, 4to. 18. 'Epistle to his Pretended Cousin Peter,' 1788, 4to. 19. 'Lyric Odes to the Academicians and Subjects for Painters,' 1789, 4to. 20. 'A Poetical Epistle to a Falling Minister [W. Pitt],' 1789, 4to. 21. 'Expostulatory Odes to a Great Duke and a Little Lord,' 1789, 4to. 22. 'A Benevolent Epistle to Sylvanus Urban,' 1790, 4to. 23. 'A Rowland for an Oliver,' 1790, 4to. 24. 'Advice to the Future Laureat,' 1790, 4to. 25. 'A Letter to the Most Insolent Man Alive,' 1790, 4to. 26. 'A Complimentary Letter to James Bruce, Esq., the Abyssinian Traveller,' 1790, 4to. 27. 'The Rights of Kings, or Loyal Odes to Disloyal Academicians,' 1791, 4to. 28. 'Odes to Mr. Paine, Author of "Rights of Man,"' 1791, 4to. 29. 'The Remonstrance,' 1791, 4to. 30. 'A Commiserating Epistle to James Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale,' 1791, 4to. 31. 'More Money, or Odes of Instruction to Mr. Pitt,' 1792. 32. 'The Tears of St. Margaret,' 1792, 4to. 33. 'Odes of Importance,' 1792, 4to. 34. 'A Pair of Lyric Epistles to Lord Macartney and his Ship,' 1792, 4to. 35. 'Odes to Kien Long, Emperor of China,' 1792, 4to. 36. 'A Poetical . . . Epistle to Pope,' 1793, 4to. 37. 'Pathetic Odes to the Duke of Richmond's Dog Thunder,' 1794, 8vo. 38. 'Celebration, or the Academic Procession to St. James,' 1794, 4to. 39. 'Hair-powder: a plaintive Epistle to Mr. Pitt,' 1795, 4to. 40. 'Pindariana,' 1794, 4to. 41. 'The Convention Bill: an Ode,' 1795, 4to. 42. 'The Cap: a Satiric Poem,' 1795, 4to. 43. 'The Royal Visit to Exeter,' 1795. 44. 'The Royal Tour and Weymouth Amusements,' 1795, 4to. 45. 'An Admirable Satire on Burke's Defence of his Pension,' 1796, 4to. 46. 'One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Six: a Satire,' 1797, 4to. 47. 'An Ode to the Livery of London,' 1797, 4to. 48. 'Picturesque Views with Poetical Allusions,' 1797, fol. 49. 'Tales of the Hoy,' 1798, 4to. 50. 'Nil Admirari, or a Smile at a Bishop,' 1799, 4to. 51. 'Lord Auckland's Triumph, or the Death of Crim. Con.,' 1800, 4to. 52. 'Out at last, or the Fallen Minister,' 1801, 4to. 53. 'Odes to the Ins and Outs,' 1801, 4to. 54. 'Tears and Smiles,' 1801, 8vo. 55. 'The Island of Innocence,' 1802, 4to. 56 'Pitt and his Statue: an Epistle to the Subscribers,' 1802, 4to. 57. 'The Middlesex Election,' 1802, 4to. 58. 'The Horrors of Bribery,' 1802, 4to. 59. 'Great Cry and Little Wool,' 1804, 4to. 60. 'An Instructive Epistle to the Lord Mayor,' 1804, 4to. 61. 'Tristia, or the Sorrows of Peter,' 1806, 4to. 62. 'One more Peep at the Royal Academy,' 1808. 63. 'The Fall of Portugal, or the Royal Exiles: a Tragedy,' 1808, 8vo. 64. 'A Solemn Epistle to Mrs. Clark,' 1809, 4to. 65. 'Carlton House Fête, or the Disappointed Bard,' 1811, 4to. 66. 'An Address to be spoken at the opening of Drury Lane Theatre,' 1813, 4to. 67. 'Royalty Fogbound, or the Perils of a Night,' 1814, 8vo. 68. 'The Regent and the King: a Poem,' 1814, 8vo. 69. 'A most Solemn Epistle to the Emperor of China,' 1817, 4to.

Editions of his collected works were published—Dublin, 1788, 1 vol.; in 3 vols., Dublin, 1792, 12mo; in 4 vols., London, 1794–6, 8vo; in 5 vols., 1812, with a memoir and portrait; and selections from his works in 1824 and 1834, 12mo.

Wolcot edited in 1799 the 'Dictionary of Painters' of Matthew Pilkington [q.v.], 4to. He left a quantity of unpublished poems, some of which and a portion of his correspondence were sold on 17 May 1877 by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson.

Wolcot had many imitators; one, C. F. Lawler, wrote under the same name; others, under very similar names, such as 'Peter Pindar jun.,' 'Peter Pindar minimus,' 'Peter Pindar the elder,' 'Peter Pindar the younger' (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[Annual Biography and Obituary for 1820 (the second part of this notice of Wolcot is by his nephew, Mr. Giddy); Ann. Reg. 1819, Chron. p. 115; European Mag. xii. 91; Gent. Mag. LXXXIX. i. 93, 116; Rogers's Life of Opie; Polwhele's Traditions, i. 74–80, ii. 513; Polwhele's Unsexed Females, 1800, to which is attached a short and hostile account of Wolcot; Redding's Fifty Years' Recollections, i. 256, ii. 257; Boase and Courtney's Bibliotheca Cornubiensis; Boase's Collectanea Cornubiensia; Georgian Era, iii. 378.] W. C–R.

WOLF. [See also WOLFE, WOLFF, WOOLF, and WOULFE.]

WOLF, JOSEF (1820–1899), animal painter, the eldest son of Anton Wolf, a farmer and Hauptmann of Mörz, near Münstermayfield, in Rhenish Prussia, and his wife Elizabeth, was born in Mörz on 21 Jan. 1820. He was educated at the school at Metternich, and from very earliest days exhibited that love of nature and its portraiture that distinguished him throughout life, sparing no pains in the acquisition of subjects, and showing great ingenuity in improvising drawing materials. After leaving school he worked some time on the farm, but at length his father was induced to let the 'bird-fool' follow his natural bent, and he was apprenticed, when sixteen, for three years to the Gebrüder Becker, lithographers at Coblenz, where he was soon employed as designer, principally of trade circulars. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he spent a year at home, and next accepted a temporary engagement as wine-gauger. He then, when unsuccessfully seeking work at Frankfort, made the acquaintance of Rüppell, the traveller and ornithologist, from whom for the first time he received encouragement and an introduction to the naturalist Kaup at Darmstadt. Passing to that town, he obtained employment with a lithographer, and in his overtime worked for Rüppell, executing drawings for the 'Systematische Uebersicht der Vogel Nord-Ost-Afrikas.' Subsequently getting work for Schlegel and Wulverhorst's 'Traité de Fauconnerie,' he was able to give up lithography, and removed to Leyden to carry on the task. An attack of ague compelled his return about 1843 to Darmstadt, where he attended the art school, going in 1847 to study at the Antwerp academy.

In February 1848, affairs being unsettled on the continent, Wolf came to London, whither his fame had preceded him, and at once found employment at the British Museum, illustrating Robert Gray's 'Genera of Birds,' and afterwards assisting Gould with his 'Birds of Great Britain.' In 1849 his first picture for the academy, 'Woodcocks seeking Shelter,' was accepted and hung on the line. His career as an illustrator now began, and he drew for the publications of the Zoological Society, for 'Ibis,' and for many other works. Two books, though he did not write the text, may be considered specially his: 'Zoological Sketches,' issued in two series, 1861 and 1867, and 'Life and Habits of Wild Animals,' with letterpress by D. G. Elliot (London, 1874, fol.), which was reissued in 1882 as 'Wild Animals and Birds: their Haunts and Habits.' In 1860 he had taken a studio in Berners Street, thence he removed in 1874 to The Avenue, Fulham Road (afterwards Boehm's studio), but, finding this too far from the Zoological Gardens, went a few months later to the Primrose Hill studios, Fitzroy Road, Regent's Park, where he died unmarried on 20 April 1899.

Of kindly genial nature and a keen sportsman, visiting Scotland and Norway to shoot, he had the greatest aversion to wanton slaughter in 'sport.' He loved and studied his subjects, and his acquaintance with the habits and actions of wild animals from personal observation enabled him to trace their forms upon canvas with a fidelity to nature that has never been excelled. In the opinion of Sir Edwin Landseer he was, 'without exception, the best all-round animal painter that ever lived.'

[Palmer's Life of J. Wolf, 1895, with portrait, sketches, and a complete bibliography of his work; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Artist, May 1899.]

B. B. W.

WOLFE, ARTHUR, first Viscount Kilwarden (1739–1803), lord chief justice of Ireland, born on 19 Jan. 1738–9, was the son of John Wolfe of Forenaughts, co. Kildare, and of Mary, only daughter of William Philpot. He entered at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1755, and, having obtained a scholarship, graduated B.A. in 1760. He entered as a student at the Middle Temple, and was called to the Irish bar in 1766. He quickly acquired a considerable practice, and was appointed a king's counsel in 1778. Six years later Wolfe entered the Irish House of Commons as member for Coleraine. He subsequently (1790) exchanged this seat for Jamestown, and in 1798 was returned for the city of Dublin and for Ardfert, but elected to sit for the city. In 1787, on the promotion of Hugh Carleton [q. v.] to the bench, Wolfe was appointed solicitor-general, and in 1789, on the elevation of John FitzGibbon [q. v.] to the Irish woolsack, he became attorney-general and was sworn a member of the privy council in Ireland. Wolfe retained the position of chief law officer of the crown for nine years, discharging its important duties in very difficult times with much ability. In recognition of his distinguished services in this office Wolfe's wife was raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baroness Kilwarden in 1795. In July 1798, on the death of John Scott, lord Clonmell [q. v.], he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench and was created a peer by the title of Baron Kilwarden of Newlands. In 1800, on the passing of the Act of Union, of which he was a convinced advocate, he was further advanced to the dignity of viscount, and created a peer of the

United Kingdom. On 23 July 1803, while driving with his daughter and a nephew from his country residence to Dublin Castle on the night of the Emmet insurrection, Wolfe's carriage was stopped in Thomas Street by the rebels, and the chief justice and his nephew were barbarously murdered. It was said that Wolfe was mistaken by his murderers for Carleton, the chief justice of the common pleas, a judge of much sterner character. Wolfe's tenure of his high judicial office was brief and unmarked by any exceptional qualities, but his humanity and moderation were conspicuous. His conduct in relation to the trial and conviction of Wolfe Tone by court-martial is well known, and he displayed consistently the dignity and respect for law which breathe in his dying words, on hearing a desire expressed for instant retribution on his assailants: 'Murder must be punished; but let no man suffer for my death but by the laws of my country.'

Wolfe married Ann, daughter of William Ruxton of Ardee, co. Louth. A portrait of Wolfe is in the dining-hall of Trinity College, Dublin. He was elected a vice-chancellor of Dublin University in 1802.

[Webb's Compendium; Wills's Illustrious Irishmen; Madden's United Irishmen; Maxwell's Irish Rebellion; Barrington's Personal Sketches; Wolfe Tone's Autobiography, i. 120; Todd's Graduates of Dublin University; Burke's Extinct Peerages; Smyth's Law Officers of Ireland; Official Returns of Members of Parliament, ii. 680, 684, 688.] C. L. F.

WOLFE, CHARLES (1791–1823), poet, was born at Blackhall, co. Kildare, on 14 Dec. 1791. He was one of a family of eleven children and the youngest of eight sons of Theobald Wolfe of Blackhall, first cousin to Arthur Wolfe, first viscount Kilwarden [q. v.] Theobald Wolfe died when his son was but eight years old, and the poet was brought up in England by his mother, Frances, daughter of Rev. Peter Lombard, and was educated first at Bath, and afterwards at the Abbey high school, Winchester. In 1809 he matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a scholarship in 1812, and graduated B.A. in 1814; and it is within the eight years between his entrance at the university and his ordination in 1817 that the period of his poetical activity is almost exclusively comprised. He also attained great distinction in the college historical society. It was in competition for the medals of this society that Wolfe's talent for versification was first employed, and his poem on 'Patriotism,' and a more important one, 'Jugurtha,' written for the vice-chancellor's prize, show considerable merit. Though his academic career was distinguished, Wolfe declined to read for a fellowship, because he was unwilling to pledge himself to celibacy. In November 1817 he took orders, being ordained for the curacy of Ballyclog, co. Tyrone, which after a few weeks he exchanged for the more important one of Donoughmore, in co. Down. Here he laboured assiduously and successfully for three years; but the disappointment at the rejection of his addresses by the lady for whose sake he had abandoned the prospect of an academic career, acting on a constitution never robust, quickly sowed the seeds of consumption. In 1821 he was compelled to abandon his work. After two years passed in a vain quest of health he removed to the Cove of Cork, where he died, aged 31, on 21 Feb. 1823. He was buried in the ruined church of Clonmel.

Wolfe is remembered almost solely for his famous lines on the burial of Sir John Moore. Their origin, and the many spurious claims put forward to their authorship, form an interesting chapter in literary history. Originally published in the 'Newry Telegraph' on 19 April 1817, they had been for many years forgotten when the praises bestowed on them by Byron in January 1822—'such an ode as only Campbell could have written,' as reported by Medwin in his 'Conversations' (ed. 1824, pp. 164–6)—drew general attention to the elegy. Byron's regretful repudiation of their authorship, and Medwin's hints that the stanzas were really by his hero, brought forward friends to justify Wolfe's title and establish his fame. It was clearly proved that the lines were written in 1816 in the rooms of Samuel O'Sullivan, a college friend, their suggestion being immediately due to Wolfe's perusal of Southey's account in the 'Edinburgh Annual Register' of Sir John Moore's death. After being handed about among Wolfe's college friends the lines were, through the Rev. Mark Perrin, published in the 'Newry Telegraph,' whence they were transferred to various journals, and printed in 'Blackwood's Magazine' in June 1817 (i. 277). Notwithstanding O'Sullivan's testimony, confirmed by that of other friends, several fictitious claims to the authorship of the poem were put forward. A curious account of one of them, which ultimately proved to be a hoax, may be found in Richardson's 'Borderer's Table Book,' vol. vii. In 1841 the claim of one Macintosh, a parish schoolmaster, was put forward in the 'Edinburgh Advertiser' and strongly supported. On this occasion the indignant remonstrances of Wolfe's friends were reinforced by the

discovery by Thomas Luby [q. v.], late vice-provost of Trinity College, Dublin, among the papers of a deceased brother who had been a college friend of Wolfe, of an autograph letter from Wolfe containing a copy of the stanzas. This letter was made by John Anster [q. v.], who was a friend of the poet, the subject of a communication to the Royal Irish Academy which set all discussion as to the authenticity of Wolfe's claim finally at rest.

The poetical achievements of Wolfe fill but a few pages in the memorial volumes, mainly composed of sermons, published in 1825 by his friend John Russell, archdeacon of Clogher. Exclusive of some boyish productions, they number no more than fifteen pieces, all of them written almost at random, without any idea of publication, and preserved almost by accident. These, however, present the potentials of a poet of no mean order. The testimony of many contemporaries, afterwards eminent, confirms the impression which his other lyrics convey, that the lines on the burial of Sir John Moore are not, as has been represented, a mere freak of intellect, but the fruit of a temperament and genius essentially poetic.

[Russell's Remains of the Rev. Charles Wolfe, 2 vols. 1825, 12mo, 4th edit. 1829, with a portrait engraved by H. Meyer from a drawing by J. J. Russell; College Recollections, 1825 (published anonymously, but written by the Rev. Samuel O'Sullivan, and containing a vivid sketch of Wolfe under the name of 'Waller'); Taylor's History of the University of Dublin; Brooke's Recollections of the Irish Church, 1st ser.; Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. vii.; letter published in New Zealand Tablet, March 1877, by the Rev. Mark Perrin; article in New Ireland Review, May 1896, by C. Litton Falkiner; Dublin Univ. Mag. November 1842, vol. xx.; Blackwood's Mag. March 1826; Notes and Queries, 7th and 8th ser. passim; Burke's Landed Gentry.] C. L. F.

WOLFE, DAVID (*d.* 1578?), papal legate in Ireland, was born in Limerick. After seven years spent in Rome, under the guidance of Ignatius Loyola and Francis Borgia, he entered the order of the jesuits about 1550, was rector of the college at Modena, and about August 1560 returned to Ireland to superintend ecclesiastical affairs, endowed by the pope with the powers of an apostolic legate. He was instructed to regulate public worship, and to keep up communication with the catholic princes. He speedily attracted the attention of the English officials by his activity, and in 1561 Elizabeth stated to Pius IV, as one of her chief reasons for not sending representatives to the council of Trent, that Wolfe 'had been sent from Rome to Ireland to excite disaffection against her crown.' For several years he was unable to enter the pale, and on 7 Dec. 1563 he delegated his jurisdiction for Dublin and its vicinity to Thady Newman, affirming that he feared to visit the district on account of the dangers besetting the journey. In 1564 Pius V, by a bull dated 31 May, entrusted to Wolfe and to Richard Creagh [q. v.], archbishop of Armagh, the erection of universities and schools in Ireland (Moran, *Spicilegium Ossor.* i. 32–8).

About 1566 Wolfe was arrested and imprisoned in Dublin Castle, the influence of the nuncio at Madrid being exerted in his behalf in vain. In 1572 he escaped to Spain (*Cal. State Papers*, Irish Ser. 1509–73, pp. 472, 524), but in a short time returned again to Ireland. On 14 April 1577 Sir William Drury [q. v.] informed Walsingham that Wolfe was to be sent to the Indies (*ib.* 1574–85, p. 112). On 24 March 1578 Drury informed the privy council that James Fitzmaurice had put to sea with Wolfe, and had captured an English ship, whose crew had been handed over to the inquisition (*ib.* p. 130). On 28 June Everard Mercurian, the general of the jesuits, wrote to James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald (*d.* 1579) [q.v.], whose chaplain Wolfe had been at one time, stating that he would 'be glad of any employment for old David Wolf' (*ib.* p. 136). A priest named David Wolfe was shortly afterwards residing in Portugal, but according to another account he ended his days in Ireland, on the borders of Galway, about 1578.

[O'Reilly's Lives of Irish Martyrs and Confessors, 1878, pp. 32–8; Foley's Hist. of the English Prov. vii. 855, Appended Catalogue of the Irish Province, p. 2; Lenihan's Hist. of Limerick, 1866, pp. 662–4; Original Letters and Papers in illustration of the Hist. of the Church in Ireland, 1851, pp. 128–9, 171–2; Renehan's Collections on Irish Church Hist. 1861, i. 184.] E. I. C.

WOLFE, JAMES (1727–1759), major-general, born on 2 Jan. 1727 (22 Dec. 1726 O.S.) at the vicarage, Westerham, Kent, was eldest son of Edward Wolfe, by Henrietta (whose portrait was painted by Thomas Hudson; see *Cat. Third Loan Exhib.* No. 806), daughter of Edward Thompson of Marsden, Yorkshire. Of Edward Wolfe's father there is no trace, but his grandfather is said to have been Captain George Wolfe, who was one of the leading defenders of Limerick in 1651, and who belonged to a family, originally Welsh, but long settled in Ireland (Wright, p. 4).

Born in 1685, Edward Wolfe was commissioned as second lieutenant of marines on 10 March 1701–2. He served in the Netherlands under Marlborough, and in Scotland during the rebellion of 1715. He was adjutant-general in the expedition to Carthagena in 1740. On his return he was made inspector of marines. On 25 April 1745 he was given the colonelcy of the 8th foot, and on 4 June he was promoted major-general. He was employed for a short time under Wade during the rebellion of that year. He died, a lieutenant-general, on 26 March 1759, six months before his son. 'Extremely upright and benevolent,' he seems to have had no great force of character.

The childhood of James Wolfe was spent at Westerham in a house now known as Quebec house, which his parents took soon after his birth, and there he began a lifelong friendship with George Warde of Squerries Court. About 1737 his family removed to Greenwich, and he was sent to a school there, kept by the Rev. Samuel Swinden. In July 1740 he persuaded his father to let him go with him to the West Indies; but he fell ill before the expedition started, and was left behind.

On 3 Nov. 1741 he was given a commission as second lieutenant in his father's regiment of marines, then numbered the 44th foot. From this he passed, on 27 March 1742, to an ensigncy in the 12th foot (Duroure's), with which he embarked for Flanders a month afterwards. He was quartered at Ghent till February 1743, and then set out with the army on a long march to the Main. He soon found 'my strength is not so great as I imagined;' and he shared a horse with his brother Edward, an ensign in the same regiment.

At the battle of Dettingen on 27 June the regiment was in the middle of the first line, and was the one which suffered most. Wolfe wrote an excellent account of the battle to his father as soon as he had recovered from illness, brought on by fatigue. He was acting adjutant, though only sixteen, and his horse was shot; 'so I was obliged to do the duty of an adjutant all that and the next day on foot, in a pair of heavy boots.' He was commissioned as adjutant on 2 July, and promoted lieutenant on the 14th.

He spent the winter of 1743–4 at Ostend with his regiment. On 3 June 1744 he obtained a company in the 4th foot (Barrel's), and served with it in the futile campaign of that year, under Wade. In October he lost his brother, 'an honest and a good lad;' he was now the only child of his parents. He was in garrison at Ghent during the winter, and his regiment did not join the army till after the battle of Fontenoy. On 12 June 1745 he was appointed brigade-major, and for the next three years he served on the staff. In September he accompanied the regiments which were recalled to England, and sent to join Wade at Newcastle, to oppose the advance of the young Pretender.

After the retreat of the latter from Derby, Wade's army marched under Hawley upon Stirling, and was beaten at Falkirk. Wolfe was present, and afterwards went with the army to Aberdeen. During their stay there he was sent by Hawley to Mrs. Gordon, whose house Hawley was occupying, and she has left a vivid but not quite trustworthy account of his visits and of the plunder of her property (*Lyon in Mourning*, iii. 169, &c.)

He was on the staff at Culloden, and described the battle in a letter next day, but said nothing of his own share in it. His regiment was the one which suffered most, losing one-third of its men. According to an often-repeated story, Wolfe was told by the Duke of Cumberland, after the battle, to shoot a wounded highlander, 'who seemed to smile defiance of them;' he refused, and from that day declined in the duke's favour (*Anti-Jacobin Review*, 1802, p. 125). This last statement is certainly unfounded, and the rest perhaps equally so. Wolfe's name was not mentioned in the earliest version of the story, which is to be found in a letter from the Rev. James Hay of Inverness to Bishop Forbes. His authority for it is, 'It was told by the sogars.' The highlander was Charles Fraser of Inverallochy (*Lyon in Mourning*, ii. 305, iii. 56; Mackenzie, *Hist. of the Frasers of Lovat*, p. 515). Among the 'Cumberland Papers' at Windsor there are several letters to him, probably found on his body at Culloden.

Wolfe went back to the Netherlands in January 1746–7, and was brigade-major of Mordaunt's brigade in the campaign which followed. He was wounded at Laeffelt, and is said to have been personally thanked by the duke for his services. He went home for the winter, but rejoined the army in March, and remained till the end of the year with the troops quartered near Breda to guard the Dutch frontier. On his return to England he saw a good deal of Miss Elizabeth Lawson, the eldest daughter of Sir Wilfred Lawson, and the niece of General Mordaunt, his late brigadier. He formed a strong attachment for her, but his parents were adverse, and the lady herself refused him. At the end of four years he gave up hope. She died unmarried in March 1759.

On 5 Jan. 1748–9 he obtained a majority in the 20th foot (Lord George Sackville's), and joined it at Stirling early in February. The lieutenant-colonel, Cornwallis, went to Nova Scotia soon afterwards as governor, and Wolfe had command of the regiment except when the colonel was present. This had its drawbacks: 'My stay must be everlasting; and thou know'st, Hal, how I hate compulsion' (2 April 1749). The regiment was sent to Glasgow in March, and to Perth in November. Lord Bury became colonel of it there, and on 20 March 1749–50 Wolfe was given the lieutenant-colonelcy. He felt his responsibility as 'a military parent' not yet twenty-three, and was at great pains to set a good example. But the monotony soon fretted him: 'The care of a regiment of foot is very heavy, exceeding troublesome, and not at all the thing I delight in' (6 Nov. 1751). The climate tried him, for he needed sunshine for health; and 'the change of conversation, the fear of becoming a mere ruffian . . . proud, insolent, and intolerable,' made him wish to get away from the regiment from time to time.

Besides this, he had a strong desire to make good the deficiencies of his education. He took lessons in mathematics and Latin while he was at Glasgow, and he wanted to go abroad for a year or two to perfect himself in French, and at the same time study artillery and engineering. But the Duke of Cumberland refused him leave, saying, not unreasonably, that a lieutenant-colonel ought not to be absent from his regiment for any considerable time. 'This is a dreadful mistake,' Wolfe wrote, 'and, if obstinately pursued, will disgust a number of good intentions, and preserve that prevailing ignorance of military affairs that has been so fatal to us in all our undertakings' (9 June 1751). Baulked of his purpose, he spent the winter of 1750–1 in London dissipations, which injured his health. He rejoined his regiment at Banff in April. In September they went to Inverness, and in May 1752 to Fort Augustus. He formed a friendship with Mrs. Forbes of Culloden, danced with the daughter of Macdonald of Keppoch, and tried to capture Macpherson of Cluny, who was still hiding in his own country (Wright, p. 310). He made the best of his 'exile,' taking plenty of exercise, for he was a keen sportsman, and reading much. He recommended 'L'Esprit des Lois' to his friend Rickson, and found 'Thucydides' (in a French version) 'a most incomparable book.'

Rickson was then in Nova Scotia, and Wolfe took great interest in his accounts of that country, foreseeing that much would happen there in the next war with France. For the desultory frontier warfare which was going on, he said: 'I should imagine that two or three independent highland companies might be of use; they are hardy, intrepid, accustomed to a rough country, and no great mischief if they fall' (9 June 1751).

In June 1752 he got leave of absence, and after paying a visit to his uncle, Major Walter Wolfe, in Dublin, he was allowed to go to Paris in October. He remained there till March 1753, taking daily lessons in French, riding, fencing, and dancing, but seeing a good deal of the court and society. He asked leave to attend a French camp of exercise in the summer, and hoped to see something of the Prussians and Austrians; but he was recalled to the regiment owing to the sudden death of the major.

The summer was spent in road-making on Loch Lomond. In September the regiment left Scotland for Dover, and for the next four years it was quartered in the south of England. In the winter of 1754–5 it was at Exeter, and Wolfe wrote: 'I have danced the officers into the good graces of the Jacobite women hereabouts.' A year later it was at Canterbury, preparing to take the field in case of invasion, and Wolfe issued his admirable 'instructions for the 20th regiment (in case the French land)' on 15 Dec. 1755. He was often severe both on officers and men, but at this time he wrote: 'We have . . . some incomparable battalions, the like of which cannot, I'll venture to say, be found in any army,' and his own was one of them. Men of rank who wished to learn soldiering elected to serve in it. Wolfe had introduced a system of manœuvres which continued in use long after his death (see p. 18 of *Manœuvres for a Battalion of Infantry*, published in 1766), and had a wide reputation as a regimental officer. It seems to have been in reply to some mention of this by his mother that he wrote to her: 'I reckon it a very great misfortune to this country that I, your son, who have, I know, but a very moderate capacity, and some degree of diligence a little above the ordinary run, should be thought, as I generally am, one of the best officers of my rank in the service' (8 Nov. 1755). But he did not strike others as diffident: 'the world could not expect more from him than he thought himself capable of performing' (Walpole, *George II*, ii. 240).

He had hopes of the colonelcy of the 20th when it became vacant in April 1755, but it was given to Philip Honeywood, and, when again vacant in May 1756, to William Kingsley. It was as 'Kingsley's' that the regiment fought at Minden. In February

1757 Wolfe accepted the post of quartermaster-general in Ireland, which was usually held by a colonel, in the hope of obtaining that rank; but he was still judged too young. The appointment (which he resigned in January 1758) did not take him away from his regiment, to which a second battalion was added in the spring of 1757. It was then stationed in Dorset, and a few months before part of it had been sent to Gloucestershire under Wolfe, on account of riots. He shared the general discontent at the mismanagement of affairs at this time: 'We are the most egregious blunderers in war that ever took the hatchet in hand' (17 July 1756); 'this country is going fast upon its ruin by the paltry projects and more ridiculous execution of those who are entrusted' (undated). He begged his mother 'to persuade the general (his father) to contribute all he can possibly afford towards the defence of the island—retrenching, if need be, his expenses, moderate as they are' (23 Feb. 1757).

At the end of June 1757 Pitt entered on his great administration, and in September an expedition was sent against Rochefort at his instance. The troops were commanded by Wolfe's friend, Sir John Mordaunt [q. v.] Both battalions of the 20th went, and Wolfe was made quartermaster-general of the force. It arrived off the French coast on 20 Sept., and remained there ten days, effecting nothing except the occupation of the Ile d'Aix. Wolfe came home very indignant: 'We blundered most egregiously on all sides—sea and land' (24 Oct.); 'the public could not do better than dismiss six or eight of us from the service. No zeal, no ardour, no care and concern for the good and honour of the country' (17 Oct.) There was much to be said on the other side, and it is doubtful if a landing would have fared better than that of Tollemache in 1694 (see *Report of the Court of Inquiry*, 1758, Wolfe's evidence is given at pp. 28–31 and 46–8; cf. *Mémoires de Luynes*, xvi. 189, 201). But Wolfe held that in such cases 'the honour of our country is to have some weight, and that in particular circumstances and times the loss of a thousand men is rather an advantage to a nation than otherwise, seeing that gallant attempts raise its reputation and make it respectable; whereas the contrary appearances sink the credit of a country, ruin the troops, and create infinite uneasiness and discontent at home' (5 Nov.)

In the same letter he says: 'I am not sorry that I went; one may always pick up something useful from amongst the most fatal errors;' and he went on to develop the lessons he had learnt. He profited, too, in another way. His own zeal and ardour had been conspicuous, and the admiral, Sir Edward Hawke, gave the king a good opinion of him. He made him brevet colonel on 21 Oct.; and afterwards said to Newcastle: 'Mad, is he? then I hope he will bite some others of my generals' (Wright, p. 487). Above all, Pitt welcomed evidence that the failure of the expedition was due to faults of execution, not of conception, and he marked Wolfe as a man to be employed. He was, in fact, as Walpole said, 'formed to execute the designs of such a master as Pitt.'

On 7 Jan. 1758 he was summoned from Exeter to London, and made the journey, 170 miles, in thirty-two hours. He was offered the command of a brigade in the force which was to be sent against Louisbourg, and he accepted; 'though I know the very passage threatens my life, and that my constitution must be utterly ruined and undone' (12 Jan.) His letter of service as brigadier in America was dated 23 Jan. He embarked on 12 Feb. and reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, on 8 May. On the 28th the expedition left Halifax, the fleet commanded by Boscawen; the land forces, consisting of more than eleven thousand regulars and five hundred provincials, by Jeffrey (afterwards Baron) Amherst [q. v.] Louisbourg was sighted on 1 June, but for a week the weather prevented a landing. On the 8th, at dawn, the boats rowed for the shore of Gabarus Bay in three divisions, two of which were meant to distract the attention of the enemy. The third, under Wolfe, was to force a landing at Freshwater Cove, a crescent-shaped beach a quarter of a mile long, with rocks at each end. Wolfe had twelve companies of grenadiers, 550 light infantry, Fraser's regiment of Highlanders, and some New England rangers. The cove was guarded by nearly a thousand French troops, behind intrenchments and abatis, and eight guns in masked batteries swept the beach and the approaches. These guns opened fire upon the boats at close range, and with such effect that Wolfe signalled to retire; but some of the boats that were less exposed kept on, and landed their men on the rocks at one end. Wolfe followed with the rest, and, climbing the cliff, stormed the nearest battery with the bayonet. One of the other divisions landed soon afterwards at the other end of the beach, and the French, fearing they would be cut off from their fortress, left their intrenchments and fled. The British loss was only 109.

The siege of Louisbourg followed. Wolfe

was sent round the harbour with twelve hundred men to occupy the Lighthouse point, and there he made batteries which fired on the ships in the harbour, and on the island battery which guarded the entrance. By the end of a fortnight the island battery was silenced, and on the 26th Wolfe rejoined the main force in front of Louisbourg. He took the leading part in the later stages of the siege. Walpole, though prejudiced against him, wrote (7 Feb. 1759) that he had 'great merit, spirit, and alacrity, and shone extremely at Louisbourg.'

On 26 July the garrison, numbering 5637 soldiers and sailors, surrendered. There was great joy in England, but Wolfe was ill-satisfied: 'Our attempt to land where we did was rash and injudicious, our success unexpected (by me) and undeserved. . . . Our proceedings in other respects were as slow and tedious as this undertaking was ill-advised and desperate. . . . We lost time at the siege, still more after the siege, and blundered from the beginning to the end of the campaign' (1 Dec. 1758). He pressed Amherst either to make an attempt on Quebec, late as it was, or to send help to Abercrombie, who had been repulsed at Ticonderoga: 'if nothing further is to be done, I must desire leave to quit the army' (8 Aug.)

Amherst himself went to reinforce Abercrombie, and Wolfe was sent with three battalions to destroy the French fishing settlements in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He then went home, as he considered Ligonier, the commander-in-chief, had authorised him to do at the end of the campaign. In a farewell letter to Amherst he strongly advised 'an offensive daring kind of war,' and added, 'if you will attempt to cut up New France by the roots, I will come back with pleasure to assist' (30 Sept.) Orders were sent out for him to remain in America, but they came too late. He found them at Louisbourg on his return next year, and obsolete as they then were, he sent a hot reply to the secretary at war. He would have had to spend the winter at Halifax under the orders of Charles Lawrence (*d.* 1760) [q.v.], who had been junior to him, but had been made colonel and brigadier a month before him. 'Though a very worthy man' (and many years older), yet rather than submit to this, 'I should certainly have desired leave to resign my commission; for as I neither ask nor expect any favour, so I never intend to submit to any ill-usage whatsoever' (6 June 1759; *Gent. Mag.* February 1888, p. 139).

He reached England on 1 Nov., and joined the 2nd battalion of the 20th at Salisbury. It had been made a separate regiment, the 67th, and the colonelcy of it had been given to him on 21 April. He would have liked a cavalry command with the army in Germany — which would only have brought him the mortification of Minden — but failing this, he wrote to Pitt offering his services in America, 'particularly in the River St. Lawrence, if any operations are to be carried on there' (22 Nov.) By Christmas it was settled that he should command the force to be sent up the St. Lawrence against Quebec, while Amherst advanced on Montreal by way of Lake Champlain, and Prideaux on Niagara. His chief staff officers were to be men of his own choice, Guy Carleton and Isaac Barré [q. v.]; and he was given the rank of major-general in America on 12 Jan. 1759. Being 'in a very bad condition, both with the gravel and rheumatism,' he spent some time at Bath, and became engaged to Katharine, daughter of Robert Lowther, and sister of Sir James Lowther (afterwards first Earl of Lonsdale). Before starting for America he dined with Pitt and Temple, and after dinner he is said to have drawn his sword and broken out 'into a strain of gasconade and bravado' which shocked them (Stanhope, iv. 153). He had not taken much wine, but for such a man Pitt was a powerful stimulant; and the temperament which made him write of himself six months later as 'a man that must necessarily be ruined' (30 Aug.) was sure to have its moments of intoxication. Nelson, whom Wolfe resembled in so many points, was similarly tempted, as Wellington's account of their one interview shows.

On 17 Feb. he left Spithead in the flagship of Admiral Saunders, the new naval commander-in-chief, and arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on 30 April. In the beginning of June the expedition left Louisbourg, and on the 27th the troops landed on the Isle of Orleans, which is four miles below Quebec. They numbered nearly nine thousand men, and consisted of ten battalions, forming three brigades under Robert Monckton [q.v.], George Townshend (afterwards first Marquis Townshend) [q.v.], and James Murray (1725?–1794) [q. v.], three companies of grenadiers from the Louisbourg garrison, three companies of light infantry, and six companies of New England rangers. Quebec was strongly fortified, mounted more than a hundred guns, and had a garrison of two thousand men, while fourteen thousand more (besides a thousand Indians) were intrenched at Beauport, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, immediately below the town. But of the whole number only two thousand were

regulars; and Wolfe wished 'for nothing so much as to fight' them on fairly equal terms.

On 30 June he occupied Point Levi, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, with one brigade. This allowed the fleet to move up into the basin of Quebec, and on 12 July batteries near Point Levi began to bombard the town. On the 9th Wolfe had transferred his two other brigades from the Isle of Orleans to a camp on the right bank, separated from the French camp only by the Montmorenci. Here his guns were able to enfilade some of their intrenchments; but though he had tempted them by dividing his forces, the French would not attack him, but confined themselves to skirmishes and Indian warfare. On his first arrival Wolfe had issued a manifesto informing the Canadian peasantry that they would be unmolested if they took no part in the contest, but finding that they helped to harass his troops, he retaliated by burning their settlements.

In the night of 18 July two English frigates and some smaller vessels passed the batteries of Quebec and ran up the St. Lawrence. Wolfe joined them and carefully reconnoitred the left bank above the town. He found it well guarded and very difficult to land on, and, as troops landed might be beaten before they could be supported from below, he thought the attempt too hazardous.

On 31 July he made an attack upon the east end of the camp at Beauport. It was begun by troops brought over from Point Levi and the Isle of Orleans, and was to be supported by those on the left bank, who were to cross the Montmorenci by a ford below the falls. A redoubt was taken, but the grenadiers, who headed the attack, hurried on in disorder against a stronger position without waiting for their supports. They were repulsed; and as the operation depended on the tide, it had to be given up, with a loss of more than four hundred men. Wolfe blamed the grenadiers, who 'could not suppose that they alone could beat the French army;' but he also blamed himself for putting too many men into boats, 'who might have been landed the day before and might have crossed the ford with certainty' (30 Aug.)

Immediately after this check Brigadier Murray was sent up the St. Lawrence with twelve hundred men, to assist in the destruction of the French flotilla, and try to get news of Amherst. He learnt that Amherst was still at Crown Point, so that little help was to be had from him during the few weeks that the fleet could remain in the St. Lawrence. By this time Wolfe's incessant activity, with anxiety and the heat of the weather, had overtaxed 'a body unequal (as Burke said) to the vigorous and enterprising soul that it lodged;' in the latter part of August he was laid up with fever, and was suffering much. 'I know perfectly well,' he said to the doctor, 'you cannot cure my complaint; but pray make me up so that I may be without pain for a few days, and able to do my duty; that is all I want' (Wright, p. 543).

Hitherto he had taken his own course, but he now thought it best to consult his brigadiers. He suggested three different methods of attack upon the French camp, but the brigadiers were against them all, and were of opinion that 'the most probable method of striking an effectual blow is to bring the troops to the south shore, and to carry the operations above the town.' Wolfe acquiesced. He wrote to the admiral, 'My ill state of health hinders me from executing my own plan; it is of too desperate a nature to order others to execute' (30 Aug.); and at once made arrangements with him to carry out their recommendation. The Montmorenci camp was abandoned; more ships were sent up the river, and 3,600 men were marched up the right bank, and were embarked in them on 5 Sept.

The proposal of the brigadiers was that they should land on the left bank, somewhere above Cap Rouge, which is eight miles above Quebec, perhaps at two points simultaneously (*Addit. MS.* 32895, fol. 91). On 8 Sept. orders were issued accordingly. Some of the vessels were to go to Point au Tremble, ten miles higher up, and make a feint there, while five battalions were to be thrown ashore nearer to Cap Rouge. Bad weather caused the postponement of this attempt. Wolfe was not hopeful of it, and wrote next day to Lord Holderness: 'I am so far recovered as to do business, but my constitution is entirely ruined, without the consolation of having done any considerable service to the state, or without any prospect of it.' Montcalm, the French commander, had detached a corps of three thousand men to Cap Rouge to oppose a landing; and even if the landing were accomplished, the Cap Rouge river and several miles of woody country would still lie between the British and Quebec, and would give Montcalm time to bring up reinforcements.

By the 10th Wolfe had formed a new plan, the very audacity of which had its charm. He chose a landing-place, the 'Anse du Foulon,' now called Wolfe's Cove,

only a mile and a half above Quebec. The wooded cliffs were so high and steep that, as Montcalm had said, 'a hundred men posted there would stop their whole army' (Parkman, ii. 276); but it was the more likely to be left ill-guarded, especially after Wolfe's demonstrations higher up, and it was a point on which he could quickly concentrate all his troops. 'This alteration of the plan of operations was not, I believe, approved of by many beside himself. It had been proposed to him a month before, when the first ships passed the town, and when it was entirely defenceless and unguarded, but Montmorency was then his favourite scheme, and he rejected it. He now laid hold of it when it was highly improbable he should succeed from every circumstance that had happened since;' so wrote Admiral Holmes, the commander of the up-stream squadron, on the 18th (*Addit. MS.* 32895, fol. 449).

The admiral was not alone in his disposition to find fault. Townshend had written to his wife on the 6th: 'I never served so disagreeable a campaign as this . . . General Wolf's health is but very bad. His generalship in my opinion is not a bit better.' Murray wrote a month afterwards: 'His orders throughout the campaign shows little stability, stratagem, or fixt resolution' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. iv. pp. 309 and 316). When Wolfe issued his final orders on the morning of 12 Sept., the three brigadiers sent him a joint letter, requesting 'as distinct orders as the nature of the thing will admit of, particularly [as] to the place or places we are to attack. This circumstance (perhaps very decisive) we cannot learn from the public orders.' Such a step implies rather strained relations. Wolfe wrote to Monckton in reply, telling him the place, which he had indicated to him the day before, and adding: 'It is not a usual thing to point out in the public orders the direct spot of our attack, nor for any inferior officers not charged with a particular duty to ask instructions upon that point. I had the honour to inform you to-day that it is my duty to attack the French army. To the best of my knowledge and abilities I have fixed upon that spot where we can act with the most force, and are most likely to succeed. If I am mistaken I am sorry for it, and must be answerable to his majesty and the public for the consequences' (*Addit. MS.* 32895, fol. 92).

After dark seventeen hundred men entered the boats, and at 2 A.M., when the tide had turned, they dropped down the river to the point chosen. The light infantry climbed the cliffs, and drove away the guard, which was not on the alert; the others quickly followed, Wolfe among them. The up-stream squadron had drifted down after the boats, and the troops that had been left on board were soon landed. Other troops had marched up the right bank from Point Levi, and were ferried across. By daybreak 4,500 men with two guns were on the heights above Quebec. Meanwhile the line-of-battle ships had been commanding the French camp at Beauport, and boats filled with sailors and marines had threatened a landing there with such success that when Montcalm first heard the British were on shore above the town he took it for a feint.

As soon as he knew the truth he decided to engage them with all the troops he could collect, before they could entrench themselves. But besides the detachments he had made to Cap Rouge and to Montreal, a great many of his men had deserted by this time, and some were detained by the governor in the camp. Montcalm was only able to muster a force about equal to the English in number, and far inferior in quality (Parkman, ii. 298).

'The officers and men will remember what their country expects from them, and what a determined body of soldiers are capable of doing against five weak battalions, mingled with a disorderly peasantry. The soldiers must be attentive to their officers, and resolute in the execution of their duty.' These were the last words of Wolfe's last order, anticipating the signal of Trafalgar. His aim was not to entrench, but 'to bring the French and Canadians to battle,' and he had led his men forward to the plains of Abraham, an open tract within a mile of Quebec. They were drawn up with six battalions in first line facing Quebec, two covering the left flank, and one in reserve. One had been left to guard the landing-place. After some skirmishing Montcalm attacked in three columns about 10 A.M. These columns were allowed to come within forty paces, then the British first line shattered them with its fire, and charged.

Wolfe went forward to some high ground on the right, where he had an advanced post of the Louisbourg grenadiers much exposed to the enemy's sharpshooters. He had already been hit twice, and here a third bullet struck him in the breast. With the help of two or three grenadiers he walked about a hundred yards to the rear, and then had to lie down. 'Don't grieve for me,' he said to one of them; 'I shall be happy in a few minutes. Take care of yourself, as I see you are wounded.' He asked eagerly how the battle went, and some officers who came up told him that the French had given

way everywhere, and were being pursued to the walls of the town. According to one eye-witness, he 'raised himself up on this news and smiled in my face. "Now," said he, "I die contented," and from that instant the smile never left his face till he died' (13 Sept. 1759; *English Hist. Review*, xii. 763). Others add that he sent an order to the reserve battalion to cut off the French retreat by the bridge over the St. Charles (Knox, ii. 79; cf. *Notes and Queries*, 6 Nov. 1897).

He had had a presentiment of his fate, which made him the night before take a miniature of Miss Lowther from his breast, and hand it over to his old schoolfellow, Commander John Jervis (afterwards Lord St. Vincent), to be restored to her. It was perhaps this feeling that prompted him to murmur the lines of Gray's 'Elegy' as the boats dropped down the St. Lawrence, and to say, 'I would rather be the author of that piece than take Quebec' (Professor E. E. Morris in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xv. 125–9 gives some reason to think that this occurred earlier). A few lines of Sarpedon's speech to Glaucus (Pope, *Iliad*, xii. 391, &c.), written down from memory, were found in the pocket of his coat.

Montcalm survived him only a few hours, and Quebec surrendered on the 18th. As Monckton was wounded, Townshend was in temporary command. No sense of loss found expression in his despatch and general orders: Wolfe's death was barely mentioned. But it was otherwise with the troops. Wolfe's illness had caused 'the greatest concern to the whole army,' and his recovery 'inconceivable joy;' and now Major Knox notes in his 'Diary' (ii. 71) that 'our joy at this success is inexpressibly damped by the loss we sustained of one of the greatest heroes which this or any other age can boast of.'

In a masterly despatch, dated 2 Sept., Wolfe had described to Pitt the operations up to that time, and the obstacles which stood in his way. This despatch arrived on 14 Oct. and caused general despondency. 'Mr. Pitt with reason gives it all over, and declares so publicly,' Newcastle wrote next day. On the following night, the 16th, Pitt 'has the pleasure to send the Duke of Newcastle the joyful news that Quebec is taken, after a signal and compleat victory over the French army. General Wolfe is killed. Brigadier Monckton wounded, but in a fair way. Brigadier Townshend perfectly well. Montcalm is killed and about fifteen hundred French' (*Addit. MS.* 32897, fols. 88 and 115). 'The effect of so joyful news immediately on such a dejection, and then the mixture of grief and pity which attended the public congratulations and applauses, was very singular and affecting' (Burke in *Ann. Reg.* 1759, p. 43; Wolfe's despatch is given at p. 241).

The fleet brought home Wolfe's body. It was landed at Portsmouth with military honours on 17 Nov. 1759, and was buried in the family vault at the parish church, Greenwich, on the 20th. Next day Pitt moved an address for a public monument to Wolfe in a laboured speech, described by Walpole as 'perhaps the worst harangue he ever uttered' (*Memoirs of George II*, ii. 393). The monument, by Joseph Wilton, was uncovered on 4 Oct. 1773. It stands between the north ambulatory and St. John the Evangelist's chapel in Westminster Abbey. At Westerham a tablet was put up to him in the parish church, and a cenotaph at Squerries Court, on the spot where he received his first commission. A column marks the place where he fell; and in the public garden at Quebec there is an obelisk, erected in 1828 by Canadians of French and English descent, to the joint memory of Wolfe and Montcalm. On it is inscribed, 'Mortem virtus, communem famam historia, monumentum posteritas dedit.' The Society for the Promotion of Arts and Commerce struck a medal to commemorate the capture of Quebec (Brit. Mus. *English Medals*, No. 502).

There is a portrait of Wolfe, at about the age of sixteen, at Squerries Court. In the National Portrait Gallery, London, there is also a good three-quarter-length portrait of a young officer, believed to be Wolfe. The artist is unknown (see also *Century Magazine*, January 1898). A profile sketch was made by his aide-de-camp, Captain Hervey Smith, at Quebec, and is now at the Royal United Service Institution; and an engraving from it by Houston was said by Wolfe's friend, General Warde, to be 'the most like thing ever done of him' (*Addit. MS.* 33929, fol. 44). This sketch is supposed to have been used by Schaak for his picture, of which there is a half-length in the National Portrait Gallery, London (together with a facsimile of Smith's sketch). They give the same singular profile, 'like the flap of an envelope,' but there is a marked difference of expression. The death of Wolfe was painted by West, Romney, and Penny. The former, in his well-known picture now at Grosvenor House, set a new example of realism in costume, but otherwise disregarded accuracy. West also painted a picture of Wolfe in 1777 (*Cat. Third Loan Exhib.* No. 767; cf. also No. 804).

Wolfe was tall and slight, of Celtic type, and wore his red hair undisguised. He was a good son, a staunch friend, a kindly though strict commanding officer. He owned that he was 'a whimsical sort of person,' of a warm and uncertain temper, and that in writing he sometimes let fall expressions that were 'arrogant and vain.' But he claimed that this warmth of temper enabled him to hold his own, and 'will find the way to a glorious, or at least a firm and manly end when I am of no further use to my friends or country, or when I can be serviceable by offering my life for either' (29 June 1753). As a soldier he was a rare mixture of dash and painstaking, of Condé, and 'the old Dessauer.'

Believing himself to have inherited part of his father's property, nearly 20,000*l.*, Wolfe left large legacies to his friends. His mother asked for a pension to enable her to pay them without diminution of her life interest. It was not granted, but they were paid after her death, on 26 Sept. 1764. His letters to his parents then passed into the possession of General Warde of Squerries Court, where they are still preserved. His sword is in the United Service Museum, his cloak at the Tower of London. Miss Lowther married the last Duke of Bolton in 1765, and died in Grosvenor Square on 21 March 1809. The interesting imaginary portrait of Wolfe in Thackeray's 'Virginians' brings out the enthusiastic side of his character and its affinity to that of Nelson.

[There is an excellent Life of Wolfe by Robert Wright, published in 1864, giving full extracts from his letters. The only separate life previously was 'a fustian eulogium' by J—— P——, published in 1760; but Gleig's British Military Commanders (1831) contained a memoir of him. 'An Apology for the Life and Actions of General Wolfe,' by Israel Mauduit, 1765, is mainly an attack on General Conway in connection with the Rochefort expedition. General Wolfe's Instructions to Young Officers (1768 and 1780) is valuable, being made up of extracts from his regimental orders, including those 'in case the French land' in 1755, and from his general orders in 1759. The latter should be compared with another copy printed in the fourth series of manuscripts relating to the early history of Canada, by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. The Streatfeild MSS. at the British Museum contain many extracts from his letters, but these have been used by Mr. Wright. Other letters, of 1758–9, are given in Hist. MSS. Comm. 9th Rep. pt. iii. pp. 76–7, and in the Morrison Autographs, 4th ser. vi. 429–30. See also Ann. Reg. 1759, p. 281, 'Character of General Wolfe' (by Burke?); Stanhope's History of England; Smyth's History of the 20th Regiment; Hist. MSS. Comm. 11th Rep. App. iv. (Townshend Papers), 308–25, 14th Rep. App. x. 546; Gent. Mag. February 1888; Bradley's Wolfe (English Men of Action, 1895). From Cromwell to Wellington: Twelve Soldiers (1899), contains a memoir of Wolfe by General Sir Archibald Alison. For the American war, see especially Knox's Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America (1768) and Parkman's Montcalm and Wolfe (1884), with bibliographical notes, ii. 81 and 438; also Kingsford's Hist. of Canada, vol. iv.] E. M. L.

WOLFE, REYNER or REGINALD (*d.* 1573), printer and publisher, was a native of Strasburg, and seems to have learnt the art of printing there, probably from Conrad Neobarius, whose device he afterwards adopted. In both France and Germany many early printers bore the same surname: George Wolfe of Baden, printed at Paris from 1491 to 1499; Nicholas Wolfe at Lyons, in 1498 and 1499; and Thomas Wolfe at Basle in 1527. But Reyner was probably most closely related to John Wolfe, a printer of Zürich, who rose to the position of a magistrate there, and was the host of many English protestant refugees (including John Jewell) during the reign of Queen Mary.

While at Strasburg Reyner seems to have made the acquaintance of Martin Bucer [q. v.] Before 1537 he had settled in England, apparently at Archbishop Cranmer's invitation, but for some years later he annually visited Frankfort fair, bearing letters on these visits from Cromwell to English agents in Germany, and from Cranmer to Bucer, Bullinger, and other continental reformers (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vols. xii–xv. passim). He was a man of learning and a devoted protestant. He established his press in London in St. Paul's Churchyard, and, in imitation of Conrad Neobarius of Strasburg, he set up the sign of the Brazen Serpent, which he adopted as his emblem and trade-mark in most of his publications. Wolfe occasionally employed another device, a cartouche German shield, on which appeared a fruit tree (bearing in its branches a scroll inscribed 'Charitas') and two boys. According to Stow, Wolfe built his dwelling in St. Paul's Churchyard 'from the ground, out of the old chapel which he purchased of the king at the dissolution of the monasteries; on the same ground he had several other tenements, and afterwards purchased several leases of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.' Stow also notes that in 1549 Wolfe removed to Finsbury Fields at his own ex-

pense 'the bones of the dead in the charnel-house of St. Paul's, amounting to more than 1,000 cart-loads.' Wolfe prospered in his trade. Edward VI patronised him and gave him the position of royal printer. He was the first who enjoyed a patent as printer to the king in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. The instrument also declared Wolfe to be his majesty's bookseller and stationer, with an annuity of 26*s.* 8*d.* during life. Other booksellers and stationers were prohibited from printing or selling any of his books. Despite his protestant zeal, Wolfe figured in the original charter granted by King Philip and Queen Mary to the Stationers' Company in 1554. He took an active part in the new organisation, and was generous in his gifts to it. In Queen Elizabeth's confirmation of the charter in 1559 Wolfe was described as master of the company. In 1564, 1567, and 1572 he again served in the same office. He proved a benefactor to many authors, including the Kentish antiquary John Twyne [q. v.] He died in 1573, and was buried in the church of St. Faith.

Wolfe's earliest publications include the writings of Archbishop Cranmer and John Leland (1506?–1552) [q. v.] the antiquary. He appreciated Cranmer's religious views and Leland's archæological zeal. As early as 1548 he designed a 'Universal History of Cosmography,' with maps and illustrations, and he amassed materials for the English, Scottish, and Irish portions of it during the remaining twenty-four years of his life. Before Leland's death in 1552 Wolfe acquired many of his manuscript collections. He employed William Harrison (1534–1593) [q. v.] and Raphael Holinshed [q. v.] to work on the cosmography and history under his direction, but no part of the scheme was completed at the date of Wolfe's death in 1573. Holinshed and his colleague, with the aid of others, continued their labours on a narrower scale, and their results were published in 1577 under the title of Holinshed's 'Chronicles' [see HOLINSHED, RAPHAEL]. Some part of Wolfe's antiquarian collections was purchased by John Stow, who made much use of them in his works. Stow prepared for publication a history of England, which he described as 'Reyner Wolfe's Chronicle,' and was urged by Archbishop Whitgift to send it to press; but delays intervened, and Stow died without carrying out that design [see STOW, JOHN].

A portrait doubtfully said to be of Wolfe was drawn by Faithorne, and is reprinted in Ames's 'Typographical Antiquities.' Wolfe left two sons, John and Robert, and a daughter, married to the printer John Harrison, who was one of those responsible for the issue of Holinshed's 'Chronicles.' Wolfe's widow Joan carried on the business in 1574. Wolfe's apprentices included Henry Bynneman [q. v.] and John Shepperde. The latter subsequently used Wolfe's device of the brazen serpent.

Wolfe's son, JOHN WOLFE (*d.* 1601), finally inherited his father's presses, but endeavoured to carry on the business independently of the Stationers' Company. He joined in early life the Fishmongers' Company. Before 1580 he was carrying on the trade of a printer and publisher in Distaff Lane, near Old Fish Street and the Old Change, 'over against the castle,' whence he issued four books in 1581. Next year he brought out, among other volumes, Thomas Watson's *Ἑκατομπαθία*. In May 1583 the bishop of London ordered an investigation into the number of presses in London. Wolfe was reported to have five presses in all, of which two were discovered by the bishop's officers in a secret vault. On 1 July 1583 Wolfe left the Fishmongers' Company and joined the Stationers' Company (ARBER, ii. 688). Thenceforth he proved a loyal and respected member of the society. In 1589 he took an active part in the company's proceedings against Robert Waldegrave [q. v.], the printer of the Martin Mar-Prelate tracts, helping to destroy his press. In the Mar-Prelate tract 'O read over Dr. Bridge' (1589) Wolfe was described as 'the beadle of the Stationers' Company,' and was denounced as 'Machiavel' and 'the most tormenting executioner' of Waldegrave's 'goods.' At the time he was the busiest printer and publisher of London. No fewer than seventeen volumes came from his press in each of the years 1588 and 1589, many of them in Latin and Italian. Among those whose works he published were Gabriel Harvey, Robert Greene, Barnabe Barnes, and Thomas Churchyard. In the quarrel between Gabriel Harvey and Thomas Nash during 1592 and the following years, Wolfe identified himself with Harvey, whose contributions to the controversy he printed. Nash consequently included Wolfe among the objects of his satiric attacks. Harvey in his 'Foure Letters' declared it to be his resolve to be 'a sheepe in Wolfe's printe more than suffer himself or his dearest friends to be made sheepe in the wolfes walke' (HARVEY, *Works*, i. 236, ed. Grosart). In 1593 Harvey addressed 'to my loving friend John Wolfe, printer to the city,' his 'New Letter of Notable Contents.' From 1593 he acted as printer to the city of

London, although he was not formally appointed to the office till 1595, when he succeeded Singleton. He was admitted into the livery of the Stationers' Company on 1 July 1598 (Arber, ii. 872). He frequently changed his residence. In 1588 he left Distaff Lane and took up his quarters in the Stationers' Hall. In 1589 he opened 'a little shop' in St. Paul's Churchyard, 'over against the great south door.' In 1592 he rented for a time a shop in Paul's Chain, and from 1596 until his death his shop was in Pope's Head Alley, Lombard Street, near the Royal Exchange. He died before 6 April 1601, when his shop passed to William Ferbrand, and his press to Adam Islip. He left a widow Alice, who was engaged in the trade till 1613.

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. ed. Dibdin; A Bibliography of Printing, ed. Bigmore and Wyman, 1886, vol. iii.; Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Arber's Transcript of the Stationers' Company's Registers; Brit. Mus. Cat. of Books before 1640.] S. L.

WOLFE, alias Lacey, WILLIAM (1584–1673), jesuit. [See Lacey.]

WOLFF, JOSEPH (1795–1862), missionary, the son of a Jewish rabbi of the tribe of Levi named David, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Isaac Lipchowitz of Bretzfeld, was born at Weilersbach, near Forchheim and Bamberg, in 1795. He originally bore, according to oriental custom, the single name of Wolff, conferred in circumcision, but on baptism he took the christian name of Joseph, and Wolff became his surname. In the year of his birth Wolff's father removed to Kissingen to avoid the French, in 1796 he proceeded to Halle, and in 1802 again removed to Ullfeld in Bavaria. When he was eleven his father became rabbi at Württemberg, and sent him to the protestant lyceum at Stuttgart, whence he afterwards removed to Bamberg. While still a youth he learnt Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Leaving home on account of Christian sympathies, after many wanderings he was converted to Christianity in part through perusing the writings of Johann Michael von Sailer, bishop of Regensburg, and he was baptised on 13 Sept. 1812 by Leopold Zolda, abbot of the Benedictines of Emaus, near Prague. In 1813 he commenced to study Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldæan, and in that and the following year he attended theological lectures in Vienna, where he was intimate with Professor Johannes Jahn, the oriental scholar; Friedrich von Schlegel; Theodor Körner; the poet Werner; and Clement Maria Hoffbauer, the general of the Redemptorists. After visiting the great Friedrich Leopold, count of Stolberg, at his palace at Tatenhausen, near Bielefeld in Ravensberg, he entered the university at Tübingen in 1815, and by the liberality of Prince Dalberg he was enabled to study the oriental languages and theology for nearly two years. He devoted himself chiefly to the oriental languages, particularly Arabic and Persian, but he also acquired a knowledge of ecclesiastical history and biblical exegesis under Professors Steudel, Schnurrer, and Flatt. In 1816 he left Germany, visited Zschokke, Madame la Baronne de Krudener, and Pestalozzi in Switzerland, and spent some months with the Prussian ambassador, Count Waldbourg-Truchsess, and Madame de Stael-Holstein at Turin. He arrived in Rome in the same year, and was introduced to Pius VII by the Prussian ambassador. He was received on 5 Sept. 1816 as a pupil of the Collegio Romano and afterwards of the Collegio di Propaganda, but about two years later, having publicly attacked the doctrine of infallibility and assailed the teaching of the professors, he was expelled from the city for erroneous opinions.

After a visit to Vienna he entered the monastery of the Redemptorists at Val Sainte, near Fribourg; but, disliking the system of the monastery, he shortly after came to London to visit Henry Drummond [q. v.], whose acquaintance he had made at Rome. He soon declared himself a member of the church of England, and at Cambridge resumed his study of oriental languages under Samuel Lee (1783–1852) [q. v.] and of theology under Charles Simeon [q. v.] He resolved to visit eastern lands to prepare the way for missionary enterprises among the Jews, Mohammedans, and Christians who inhabited them, and commenced his extraordinary nomadic career in oriental countries. Between 1821 and 1826 he travelled as a missionary in Egypt and the Sinaitic peninsula, and, proceeding to Jerusalem, was the first modern missionary to preach to the Jews there. He afterwards went to Aleppo, and sent Greek boys from Cyprus to be educated in England. He continued his travels in Mesopotamia, Persia, Tiflis, and the Crimea, returning to England through European Turkey. While in England he met Edward Irving [q. v.], through whom he made the acquaintance of his first wife. About 1828 Wolff commenced another expedition in search of the lost ten tribes. After suffering shipwreck at Cephalonia and being succoured by Sir Charles James Napier [q. v.], whose friendship he preserved through life, he went to Jerusalem, Alexandria, Anatolia, Con-

stantinople, Armenia, and Khorassan, where he was made a slave but was rescued by Abbas Mirza. Undaunted, he traversed Bokhara, Balkh, and reached Kábul, emerging from Central Asia in a state of nudity after having been plundered and compelled to march six hundred miles without clothing. From Ludiána he went to Calcutta in a palanquin, preaching at a hundred and thirty stations on his way. At Simla Lady William Bentinck told him that, though she had convinced the governor-general's court that he was not mad, she could not persuade them that he was not an enthusiast; to which he replied, 'I hope I am an enthusiast drunk with the love of God.' After visiting Kashmír he was seized with cholera near Madras. On his recovery he went to Pondicherry in a palanquin, visited the mission in Tinnevelli, and proceeded by Goa to Bombay. He returned westward by Egypt and Malta. In 1836 he journeyed to Abyssinia, where he found at Axum Samuel Gobat, afterwards bishop of Jerusalem. He conveyed Gobat, who was very ill, to Jiddah, and then proceeded to Sana in Yemen, where he visited the Rechabites and Wahabites. After visiting Bombay he went on to the United States, where he preached before congress and received the degree of D.D. at Annapolis in Maryland. In 1837 he was ordained deacon by the bishop of New Jersey, and in 1838 priest by the bishop of Dromore. In the same year he was instituted rector of Linthwaite in Yorkshire. In 1843 he made a second journey to Bokhara in order to ascertain the fate of Lieutenant-colonel Charles Stoddart [q.v.] and of Captain Arthur Conolly [q.v.] He was sent out by a committee formed in London by Captain John Grover, which raised 500*l.* for his journey. His mission involved him in the gravest peril, for Stoddart and Conolly had already been executed, and their executioner was sent to despatch Wolff also. He escaped almost miraculously, and brought to England the first authentic news of the fate of the two officers. After his return, on 11 April 1845, he published in London and New York a 'Narrative of a Mission to Bokhara to ascertain the Fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly' (2 vols. 8vo), which reached a seventh edition in 1852 (Edinburgh, 8vo). Portions of his journal were published in the 'Athenæum' between 1844 and 1845 during the expedition. In 1845 he was presented to the vicarage of Ile Brewers in Somerset, where he died on 2 May 1862, while contemplating a new and wider missionary journey (cf. *Dr. Wolff's New Mission*, 1860). He was twice married: first, on 6 Feb. 1827, to Georgiana Mary, sixth daughter of Horatio Walpole, second earl of Orford (of the second creation). By her he had a son, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., who was named after his earliest English friend. She died on 16 Jan. 1859, and on 14 May 1861 he married, secondly, Louisa Decima, youngest daughter of James King (1767–1842) of Staunton Court, Herefordshire, rector of St. Peterle-Poer, London.

Wolff was a singular personality. At home in any kind of society in Europe or Asia, he fascinated rather than charmed by his extraordinary vitality and nervous energy. He signed himself 'Apostle of our Lord Jesus Christ for Palestine, Persia, Bokhara, and Balkh,' and styled himself the Protestant Xavier. Xavier, indeed, was his constant model, and he 'lamented that he had not altogether followed that missionary in the matter of celibacy, such was the sorrow that their separation, by his frequent wanderings, brought on Lady Georgiana and himself' (Smith, *Life of Wilson*, p. 124).

Besides the work already mentioned, Wolff was the author of: 1. 'Sketch of the Life and Journal of Joseph Wolff,' Norwich, 1827, 12mo. 2. 'Missionary Journal and Memoir,' ed. John Bayford, London, 1824, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1827–9, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. 'Journal of Joseph Wolff for 1831,' London, 1832, 8vo. 4. 'Researches and Missionary Labours among the Jews, Mohammedans, and other Sects between 1831 and 1834,' Malta, 1835, 8vo; 2nd edit. London, 1835, 8vo. 5. 'Journal of Joseph Wolff, containing an Account of his Missionary Labours from 1827 to 1831, and from 1835 to 1838,' London, 1839, 8vo. 6. 'Travels and Adventures of Joseph Wolff,' London, 1860, 2 vols. 8vo; 2nd edit. 1861; translated into German in 1863.

[Wolff's Works; Gent. Mag. 1862, ii. 107–9; Burke's Peerage, s.v. 'Orford;' Burke's Landed Gentry, s.v. 'King;' Joseph Leech's Church-goer, 1847, i. 233–41; Memoir of Bishop Gobat, 1884, pp. 177–80; Smith's Life of Wilson of Bombay, 1878, pp. 251–2.] E. I. C.

WOLLASTON, FRANCIS (1731–1815), author, born on 23 Nov. 1731, was the eldest son of Francis Wollaston (1694–1774) by his wife Mary (1702–1773), eldest daughter of John Francis Fauquier, and sister of Francis Fauquier [q. v.], the writer on finance. William Wollaston [q. v.] was his grandfather. During his earlier years he received much friendly assistance in his studies from Daniel Wray [q.v.] (Nichols, *Illustr. of Lit. Hist.* i. 12). He was educated at Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, matriculating in June 1748, and graduating LL.B. in 1754.

He was intended for the study of law, and entered Lincoln's Inn on 24 Nov. 1750; but, feeling some moral hesitancy in regard to an advocate's duties, he turned his mind to the church. He was ordained deacon at the age of twenty-three, and priest in the following year. About Christmas 1756 he undertook the morning preaching at St. Anne's, Soho. In the summer of 1758 he was instituted to the rectory of Dengie in Essex, on the presentation of Simon Fanshawe. In 1761 he was presented to the rectory and vicarage of East Dereham in Norfolk, and in 1769 to that of Chislehurst in Kent, resigning the vicarage of Dereham.

In 1772, when a bill was promoted in parliament to relieve the clergy and students at the universities from the necessity of subscribing to the Thirty-nine articles, and to substitute a simple declaration of their faith in the scriptures, Wollaston advocated the design in 'An Address to the Clergy of the Church of England in particular, and to all Christians in general' (London, 1772, 8vo), in which he proposed to apply for relief to the bishops, and through them to influence the legislature. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful, and the bill was rejected in the commons by a large majority.

On 13 April 1769 Wollaston was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; on 3 April 1777 he was appointed precentor of St. David's; and in 1779 he was appointed rector of the united London parishes of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, and St. Michael-le-Querne. He retained all his preferments until his death on 31 Oct. 1815 at the rectory, Chislehurst. On 11 May 1758 he married Althea (1739–1798), fifth daughter of John Hyde of Charterhouse Square. By her he had ten daughters and seven sons, of whom Francis John Hyde Wollaston and William Hyde Wollaston are separately noticed.

Besides the work mentioned and some sermons, Wollaston was the author of: 1. 'The State of Subscription to the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England,' London, 1774, 8vo. 2. 'Queries relating to the Book of Common Prayer, with proposed Amendments,' London, 1774, 8vo. 3. 'A Preface to a Specimen of a General Astronomical Catalogue,' London, 1789, 8vo. 4. 'Specimen of a General Astronomical Catalogue,' London, 1789, fol. 5. 'Directions for making an Universal Meridian Dial, capable of being set to any Latitude,' London, 1793, 4to. 6. 'Fasciculus Astronomicus; containing Observations of the Northern Circumpolar Region,' London, 1800, 4to. 7. 'A Portraiture of the Heavens as they appear to the Naked Eye,' in ten plates, London, 1811, fol. He also published ten astronomical papers in 'Philosophical Transactions' between 1769 and 1793. In 1793 he privately printed a few copies of an autobiography entitled 'The Secret History of a Private Man' (London, 8vo), which he distributed among his friends. There is a copy in the British Museum Library. Several letters from Wollaston, chiefly to the Duke of Newcastle, are also preserved in the British Museum (Addit. MSS. 32887 f. 501, 32888 f. 198, 32892 f. 155, 32896 f. 360, 32902 f. 330).

His youngest brother, George Wollaston (1738–1826), divine, was born in 1738. He was educated at Charterhouse and at Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1758 as second wrangler, M.A. in 1761, and D.D. in 1774. He was chosen mathematical lecturer for Sidney-Sussex, and while at Cambridge he collaborated with John Jebb (1736–1786) [q. v.] and Thorpe in editing 'Excerpta quædam e Newtoni Principiis' (Cambridge, 1765, 4to). He was contemporary at the university with the poet Gray, Thomas Twining [q. v.], Richard Farmer [q. v.], and William Paley, and with the three bishops, Beilby Porteus [q. v.], Samuel Hallifax [q. v.], and Richard Watson (1737–1816) [q. v.], with all of whom he was intimate. In December 1762 he was presented to the rectory of Dengie in Essex, and in 1764 to that of Stratford in Suffolk. In March 1774 he resigned Stratford, and was collated by the archbishop, Frederick Cornwallis [q. v.], to the rectory of St. Mary Aldermary with St. Thomas the Apostle in the city of London, which he resigned in 1790. On 17 Feb. 1763 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He died on 14 Feb. 1826 at his house, Greenside, Richmond, Surrey. On 16 June 1765 he married Elizabeth (*d.* 24 April 1784), eldest daughter of Charles Palmer of Thurnscoe Hall in Yorkshire. By her he had one daughter, Elizabeth Palmer, married to James Cave, vicar of Sunbury in Middlesex (*Gent. Mag.* 1826, i. 276).

[The Secret History of a Private Man; Burke's Landed Gentry; Gent. Mag. 1815 ii. 476, 1816 i. 275; Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, 1809, x. 210, 211; Davy's Suffolk Pedigrees in Addit. MS. 19156; Lincoln's Inn Records, 1896, i. 438; Hennessy's Novum Repert. Eccles. London. 1898, p. 300; Knowledge, 1896, p. 202.]

E. I. C.

WOLLASTON, FRANCIS JOHN HYDE (1762–1823), natural philosopher, eldest son of Francis Wollaston [q.v.] and brother of William Hyde Wollaston [q.v.],

was born in Charterhouse Square, London, on 13 April 1762, and educated at the Charterhouse. On 5 May 1779 he was admitted a pensioner of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge. He was elected to a scholarship in 1780, and proceeded B.A. in 1783, when he was senior wrangler. In the same year he was elected to the mathematical lectureship founded by Samuel Taylor in 1726, which he held until 10 Dec. 1785; and on 21 Oct. 1785 he accepted a fellowship at Trinity Hall, where he was also tutor. He graduated M.A. in 1786, B.D. in 1795.

In 1792 Wollaston succeeded Isaac Milner [q. v.] as Jacksonian professor at Cambridge, polling 35 votes against 30 for William Farish [q. v.] He began by lecturing alternately on chemistry and experimental philosophy, and is said to have exhibited 'not less than three hundred experiments annually' (*Cambr. Cal.* 1802, p. 32); but after 1796, when Samuel Vince [q. v.] was elected Plumian professor, he lectured on chemistry only. He published 'A Plan of a Course of Chemical Lectures' in 1794, of which a second edition appeared in 1805. He resigned his professorship in 1813.

In 1793 Wollaston vacated his fellowship by marriage, and in 1794 the bishop of London instituted him to the vicarage of South Weald, Essex. On 6 July 1802 he was appointed to a stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, London; and on 18 Feb. 1807 was made master of Sidney-Sussex College. But in rather less than a year the election was declared invalid by the visitor on the ground that Wollaston had never been a fellow, and his successor was appointed 31 Jan. 1808. On 12 May 1813 Wollaston became rector of Cold Norton, Essex, on 14 Dec. archdeacon of Essex, and on 2 Dec. 1815 rector of East Dereham. He usually resided at South Weald. He died on 12 Oct. 1823. On 13 Aug. 1793 he married Frances Hayles, by whom he had a son and two daughters. A portrait of Wollaston in chalks is in the possession of F. W. Trevor, esq., and a marble medallion is in the church at South Weald.

Besides the two schemes of lectures referred to above, Wollaston published: 1. 'Charge to Clergy of Archdeaconry of Essex,' London, 1816, 8vo. 2. 'Description of a Thermometrical Barometer for measuring Altitudes' (*Phil. Trans.* 1817). 3. 'On the Measurement of Snowdon by the Thermometrical Barometer' (*Phil. Trans.* 1820).

[Luard's Graduati, 1884; Cambr. Univ. Calendar, 1802; Cooper's Memorials, iii. 30; Cambr. Chronicle, 1823; Le Neve's Fasti; Foster's Index Eccles.; private information.]

J. W. C–K.

WOLLASTON, THOMAS VERNON (1822–1878), entomologist and conchologist, born at Scotter, Lincolnshire, on 9 March 1822, was the tenth son and fifteenth child of Henry John Wollaston (*d.* 27 Oct. 1833), rector of Scotter, and his wife Louisa (1783–1833), youngest daughter of William Symons of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk. He was educated chiefly at the grammar school, Bury St. Edmund's, and in 1842 entered at Jesus College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1845, and proceeding M.A. in July 1849. He resided at Cambridge until symptoms of weakness in the lungs compelled him to pass the winter of 1847–8 in Madeira. On his return he lived for a few years in London, first at Thurloe Square and later in Hereford Street, Park Lane, till his health compelled his removal to Kings Kerswell, near Torquay, and afterwards to Teignmouth. He passed many winters in Madeira, visiting, with his friend Mr. John Gray, the Cape Verde islands in 1866 and St. Helena in 1875–6.

He became a fellow of the Linnean Society of London on 2 March 1847, and was also a fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. From his Cambridge days he was devoted to entomology, especially the study of coleoptera, and his first paper, on 'Coleoptera observed at Launceston,' appeared in the 'Zoologist' in 1843; and between that date and 1877 he contributed upwards of sixty papers on insects, chiefly coleoptera, to various scientific journals. He applied himself so assiduously to collecting on his winter visits that he was able to publish a most exhaustive account of the beetles of Madeira. His collections having been purchased by the trustees of the British Museum, he produced more complete accounts in the form of museum catalogues in 1857 and 1864. An 'Account of the Land Shells of Madeira,' which he had just completed, was brought out shortly after his death. He died at 1 Barnepark Terrace, Teignmouth, on 4 Jan. 1878. He married, on 12 Jan. 1869, Edith, youngest daughter of Joseph Shepherd of Teignmouth.

Wollaston was a friend of Darwin, who was well acquainted with his work. Wollaston's book 'On the Variation of Species,' which was published in 1856, three years before Darwin's paper on the 'Origin of Species' was read, anticipated dimly some of Darwin's theories. Wollaston was too timid and too orthodox to take a decided position. His separate works are: 1. 'Insecta Maderensia,' London, 1854, 4to. 2. 'On the Variation of Species,' London, 1856, 8vo. 3. 'Catalogue of the Coleopterous Insects of Madeira in the Collection of the British

Museum,' London, 1857, 8vo. 4. 'Catalogue of the Coleopterous Insects of the Canaries in the Collection of the British Museum,' London, 1864, 8vo. 5. 'Coleoptera Atlantidum,' London, 1865, 8vo. 6. 'Coleoptera Hesperidum,' London, 1867, 8vo. 7. 'Lyra Devoniensis,' London, 1868, 8vo. 8. 'Coleoptera Sanctæ Helenæ,' London, 1877, 8vo. 9. 'Testacea Atlantica,' London, 1878, 8vo.

[Entomologist, xi. 43; Entom. Monthly Mag. xvi. 213; Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., February 1878, p. 178; Darwin's Life of Charles Darwin; information kindly supplied by his widow; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Nat. Hist. Mus. Cat.; Roy. Soc. Cat.]

B. B. W.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM (1660–1724), moral philosopher, born on 26 March 1659-60 at Coton-Clanford, Staffordshire, was son of William Wollaston by Elizabeth (Downes). The Wollastons were an old Staffordshire family. One, Henry Wollaston (*d.* 1616), went to London and returned with a fortune made in trade. A dispute between his sons as to the succession was finally compromised. The eldest, William, got most of the property, saved money, bought the manor of Shenton, near Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, and, dying in 1666, left a good estate to his son William. Henry's younger son, Thomas, who had been prosperous, took to drink, got into political trouble, and passed the 'greater part of his life in repentance.' He lived, however, to be eighty-seven, dying in 1674, and was a 'comely old gentleman.' He was chiefly dependent for support in later years upon his rich brother. He married Sabina, daughter of Sir G. Aldrych (*d.* 1626), and his youngest son, William, lived with him at various places near Shenton, and married Elizabeth Downes, daughter of a small country gentleman at Coton-Clanford. The family was embarrassed, and William apprenticed most of his sons to tradesmen.

His second son, also a William, got a little schooling, chiefly at Lichfield, and was sent to Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, having some promise of patronage from the rich William of Shenton, his father's first cousin. He was admitted a pensioner on 18 June 1674. He had an incompetent tutor, and was put to many shifts to get books. He gained some reputation for scholarship, but made an enemy of the college dean by ridiculing him in an exercise at the schools. The dean revenged himself by spreading scandals against his pupil. Once the dons told him to write a copy of verses which they meant to ridicule, when he evaded them by writing in Hebrew, which none of them understood. Naturally, he lost any chance of a fellowship; and, after taking his M.A. degree, left Cambridge on 29 Sept. 1681. He returned to his family, writing a Pindaric ode by the way to 'vent his melancholy.' Finding no better preferment, he became assistant to the master of Birmingham school in 1682. His relatives, however, began to 'invade his quiet.' The failure in trade of an elder brother for whom he had become security brought claims upon him which he had great difficulty in satisfying. Then he had to help a younger brother who had taken to drink, married a perverse woman, and also ruined himself. Wollaston tried to find comfort by reading the book of Ecclesiastes, and turned it into another Pindaric ode. A new charter for the school was obtained on the accession of James II; the old master was turned out; and Wollaston, who hoped to succeed, was appointed to the second mastership, worth about 70*l.* a year, and took priest's orders. The old master retired to live with a brother near William Wollaston of Shenton, to whom they were both known. This William had no surviving sons and was in bad health, and looking out for an heir to his estates. The other William was, according to his own account, the only relative who 'never stirred' to court the rich cousin. Once, indeed, he preached a sermon to his cousin, who 'thanked him heartily.' The cousin also secretly obtained information as to Wollaston's habits, listened to the good accounts given of him by the retired schoolmaster, and finally made a will in his favour. Soon afterwards (19 Aug. 1688) he died, and the younger William Wollaston found himself heir to his cousin's 'noble estate.'

There were drawbacks. William of Shenton had left a widow and two daughters; and the widow had legal claims, which she enforced beyond what must have been her husband's intentions. Wollaston's own relatives, too, were 'exceeding burthens.' His elder brother, in the Fleet prison, put in unjustifiable claims, but had to be supported till his death, which fortunately took place in 1694. Another brother, who had to be pensioned, persisted in living until after 1709. His father, too, was 'not altogether pleased' at missing the estate, but had now a competence, and died on 16 March 1691–2. Wollaston, however, arranged his affairs in the winter of 1688–9, and resolved to lead a comfortable life. A wife was the first essential. He paid addresses to a Miss Alice Coburne, daughter of a wealthy brewer, who died of small-pox in May 1689, on the day of their intended marriage. He erected a monu-

ment to her with a long inscription in the church of Stratford-le-Bow; and on 26 Nov. 1689 married Catharine, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Charlton, a London merchant. He settled in Charterhouse Square, and never passed a night out of the house there until his death.

Wollaston now led a retired life, and devoted himself to writing treatises on philological and ecclesiastical questions. He burnt many towards the end of his life; but thirteen fragmentary treatises which accidentally escaped are recorded in his life. He published the paraphrase of Ecclesiastes in 1691, but afterwards desired to suppress it. He privately printed in 1703 a Latin grammar for the use of his family. His one important work was the 'Religion of Nature Delineated.' It was privately printed in 1722, and published in 1724 (when Franklin was employed as a compositor). Ten thousand copies were sold 'in a few years,' and it went through many editions. He left a few fragments in continuation. His health had long been weak; and an accident hastened his death on 20 Oct. 1724. His wife had died on 21 July 1720. Both were buried at Great Finborough, Suffolk, where he had an estate; and inscriptions written by himself were placed in the church. His eldest son, William, lived at Finborough, and represented Ipswich in the House of Commons in two parliaments (from January 1731 until 1741); and his grandson, a third William Wollaston, was elected for the same borough in 1768, 1774, and 1780. Another grandson, Francis Wollaston, is noticed separately.

Wollaston was a valetudinarian and rather querulous, as appears by his autobiography. He admits that 'natural affection is a duty,' but thinks that he rather 'overacted his part' towards his brothers. His relatives probably disagreed with this; but he seems to have been a good husband and father, and is said to have been lively in conversation and willing to be serviceable to his friends. He lived with strict regularity and became much of a recluse. The 'Religion of Nature' is a version of the 'intellectual' theory of morality of which Samuel Clarke was the chief contemporary representative. One peculiarity is the paradoxical turn given to the doctrine by the deduction of all the virtues from truth. To treat a man as if he were a post is to tell a lie, and therefore wrong. In the main, however, it is an able illustration of the position, and Wollaston had considerable authority as a moralist during the century (see Hunt, *Religious Thought in England*, ii. 338 *n.*) He appears to have ceased to act as a clergyman, and his rationalism led to suspicions of his orthodoxy. He was occasionally confounded with the deist Thomas Woolston [q.v.], who was at the same college.

Portraits of Wollaston are at Shenton and at the master's lodgings at Sidney-Sussex College. A miniature portrait of him (as a young man) is in the possession of the Rev. Henry Wollaston Hutton, Vicars' Court, Lincoln. In 1732 Queen Caroline placed a marble bust of Wollaston, along with those of Newton, Locke, and Clarke, in her hermitage in the royal garden at Richmond. The bust itself has disappeared, but there exists a mezzotint engraving of it by J. Faber.

[A Life of Wollaston was prefixed to the sixth edition of the Religion of Nature in 1738. It is founded upon an autobiography written in 1709, and published in Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iv., where (pp. 541–2) there is a full genealogy of the family; cf. Nichols's Illustrations of Literature, i. 169–210. Some additional facts are given in Illustrations, i. 830–5. Waters's Genealogical Memoirs of the Chester Family (1878) gives an account of the Wollastons, including (pp. 565–7) William Wollaston.] L. S.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM HYDE (1766–1828), physiologist, chemist, and physicist, third son of Francis Wollaston [q. v.] and his wife, Althea Hyde, was born at East Dereham, Norfolk, on 6 Aug. and baptised on 8 Aug. 1766. Francis John Hyde Wollaston [q.v.] was his brother. He went first to the private school of a Mr. Williams at Lewisham for two years, and then to Charterhouse on 13 June 1774; was on the foundation, and left the school on 24 June 1778. On 6 July 1782 he was admitted a pensioner of Caius College, Cambridge, was a scholar from Michaelmas 1782 to Christmas 1787, proceeded M.B. in 1788 and M.D. in 1793. He was appointed a senior fellow at Christmas 1787, and retained his fellowship till his death; he was also Tancred student, held the offices of Greek and Hebrew lecturer, and was repeatedly appointed to make the Thruston speech. During his residence in Cambridge he became intimate with John Brinkley [q. v.], the astronomer royal for Ireland, and John Pond [q. v.], and studied astronomy with their assistance. On 7 Feb. 1793 he was proposed, on 9 May 1793 elected, and on 6 March 1794 admitted F.R.S. His certificate was signed by his uncle, William Heberden the elder [q. v.], Hon. Henry Cavendish [q.v.], Sir William Herschel [q.v.], his father, and others.

On leaving Cambridge he went as a physician to Huntingdon in 1789 (*Record of the*

Royal Society, p. 208), and thence to Bury St. Edmund's, where his uncle, Dr. Charlton Wollaston (see MUNK, *Coll. of Phys.*), had practised. Here he made acquaintance with Rev. Henry Hasted (elected F.R.S. 1812, fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; *Graduati Cantabr.* 1856), who became one of his closest friends, and with whom he carried on a correspondence throughout his life. On 14 April 1794 he was admitted candidate, and on 30 March 1795 fellow, of the Royal College of Physicians, of which he became censor in 1798, and an elect on 13 Feb. 1824 on the death of James Hervey.

By the advice of his friends he went to London, and set up practice at No. 18 Cecil Street, Strand, in 1797, and from his house noticed the mirage on the Thames, an occurrence which, though not rare, is easily overlooked.

His devotion to various branches of natural science, including physics, chemistry, and botany, had been increasing, and in 1800 he decided to retire from medical practice. Sir John Barrow [q. v.] (*Sketches of the Royal Society*, p. 55) attributes this determination to Wollaston's pique at his failure to obtain the appointment as physician at St. George's Hospital; but the true explanation lies probably in his sensitiveness and over-anxiety for his patients. On one occasion a question with regard to a patient caused him to burst into tears; of his decision to abandon medicine he writes to Hasted on 29 Dec. 1800: 'Allow me to decline the mental flagellation called anxiety, compared with which the loss of thousands of pounds is as a fleabite.' Wollaston is stated to have received a legacy at this time; his means were, at any rate, insufficient, and in abandoning the 'terra firma of physic' he writes that he 'may have erred egregiously and be ruined.' It was to chemical research that he looked to replace the renounced 'thousands.' In 1801 he took a house, No. 14 Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square, and at the back set up a laboratory, whose privacy he guarded to the utmost (for anecdotes on this point see G. WILSON'S *Religio Chemici*, p. 287). Within five years he had discovered a process for making platinum malleable, which he kept secret till near his death, and which brought him in a fortune of about 30,000*l.*; while at the same time his published researches on optics and chemistry placed him among the foremost scientific men of Europe. In 1802 he was awarded the Copley medal, and on 30 Nov. 1804 he was elected secretary of the Royal Society, a post which he retained till 30 Nov. 1816; later he was frequently elected a vice-president.

On the illness and death of Sir Joseph Banks [q. v.] the council of the Royal Society proposed, in accordance with Banks's own desire, to nominate Wollaston as his successor in the chair; but, knowing the ambitions of Sir Humphry Davy [q. v.], Wollaston declined a contest, although he consented to act as president *ad interim* from 29 June 1820 till the election day on 30 Nov. following. In 1823 he was elected a foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences.

The chief events in Wollaston's life are his discoveries, which flowed in uninterrupted succession from 1800 down to the time of his death, and of which an account is given below. In 1807 it was suggested that his brother, Francis John Hyde Wollaston [q. v.], on being appointed master of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, should resign the Jacksonian professorship, which Wollaston was anxious to obtain; but on Francis Wollaston's resignation in 1813 the post was given to William Farish [q. v.]

Each year in the vacation of the Royal Society Wollaston spent some time in travelling about in England or abroad, generally with one or more companions. His chief interest was in seeing manufactures; of all the objects he saw, the machinery of Manchester perhaps 'left the most vivid impression.' But his lively letters to Hasted show him to be keenly concerned in general affairs. In 1814 a visit to France, immediately on the conclusion of peace, gave him 'the greatest amount of gratification that can be compressed into three weeks.'

Since 1800 Wollaston had suffered occasionally from partial blindness in both eyes (see infra). Towards the end of 1827 he was attacked by numbness in the left arm, and in July 1828 the left pupil became insensible. He explained his symptoms to a medical friend as if they were those of another person, and on hearing that they probably signified tumour of the brain, with an early termination, he set about dictating papers on all his still unrecorded work, many of these being published posthumously. He had experiments carried on under his direction in a room adjoining his sick-room 'for many days previous to his death,' which took place on 22 Dec. 1828 at his house, No. 1 Dorset Street. Wollaston was buried at Chislehurst. His house was afterwards inhabited by his friend Charles Babbage [q. v.] His manuscript papers passed to Henry Warburton, who intended to use them for a memoir; after Warburton's death they went to Mrs. Somerville, but on her death they could not be found.

Wollaston published fifty-six papers on 'pathology, physiology, chemistry, optics, mineralogy, crystallography, astronomy, electricity, mechanics, and botany,' and almost every paper marks a distinct advance in the particular science concerned. The majority were read before the Royal Society, and published in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' The influence of Wollaston's medical training is seen in his first paper on 'calculi' (read 22 June 1797), in which he showed that in addition to calculi consisting of uric acid, previously discovered by Scheele, calculi of the bladder might consist of calcium phosphate, magnesium ammonium phosphate, and calcium oxalate (or mixtures of these), to which in 1810 he added 'cystic oxide,' now called cystin, thus practically exhausting the subject and rendering rational treatment possible. He also investigated the composition of prostatic and of gouty calculi. In his Croonian lecture in 1809 he showed in a strikingly simple and ingenious way, by means of the 'muscular murmur,' that each muscular effort, apparently simple, consists of contractions repeated at intervals of one twentieth or thirtieth of a second. In February 1824, having noticed that at times he saw only half of every object with both eyes, he put forward his important theory of the 'semi-decussation of the optic nerves,' now generally accepted. In May 1824 he gave an ingenious explanation of the apparent direction of eyes in a portrait, illustrated by his friend Sir Thomas Lawrence [q. v.]

The investigation of platinum led Wollaston to discover palladium in the platinum ores. Being unwilling to disclose the subject of his work, in April 1803 he sent specimens of the metal (with an anonymous statement of its properties) for sale at the shop of a Mrs. Forster, 26 Gerrard Street, Soho. Richard Chenevix (1774–1830) [q. v.] bought up the stock, worked at it for a month, and read a paper before the Royal Society showing that palladium was not, 'as was shamefully announced,' 'a new simple metal,' but an alloy of platinum with mercury. Wollaston tried to dissuade Chenevix from his views, but it was not until he had discovered a second platinum metal, rhodium (in 1804), and obtained pure platinum, thus entirely completing his investigation, that he fully acknowledged that the discovery was his in a letter to 'Nicholson's Journal' dated 23 Feb. 1805. Wollaston's accuracy was beyond a doubt; and the effect of his conduct, says Thomas Thomson, 'was to destroy the chemical reputation of Chenevix,' who thereupon abandoned the science (see *Phil. Trans.* 1803 pp. 290, 298, 1804 p. 419, 1805 p. 104; *Nicholson's Journal*, 1803 v. 137, 1804 vii. 75, 159, 1805 x. 204; *Annales de Chémie*, 1808, lxvi. 83).

Dalton's atomic theory had been first clearly enunciated in 1807 in Thomson's 'System of Chemistry' (3rd ed. iii. 425) [see THOMSON, THOMAS, 1773–1852]. Wollaston accepted it at once, and tried with Thomson's help to convert Sir Humphry Davy [q. v.], but in vain. On 14 Jan. 1808 Thomson read before the Royal Society his well-known paper on the two kinds of oxalates, which was followed on 28 Jan. by Wollaston's more comprehensive memoir on 'Super-acid and Sub-acid Salts,' the two papers affording most powerful support to Dalton's views. Wollaston, who had discovered the striking instances of the law of multiple proportions quoted in his memoir some time previously, characteristically withheld them till he should ascertain the cause 'of so regular a relation;' but he now put forward the idea that it would be necessary later to acquire 'a geometrical conception' in three dimensions of the relative arrangement of the atoms, a suggestion that since 1870 has been realised in the great developments of stereo-chemistry. Wollaston's most important paper in theoretical chemistry is that 'On a Synoptic Scale of Equivalents,' published in 1814. In this he proposes, in order to avoid undue use of hypothesis, to replace Dalton's 'atomic weights' by 'equivalents' which were to express the bare facts of quantitative analysis. Wollaston's criticism of Dalton in this paper is fundamental; but his use of the word 'equivalent' was unfortunate, and led to confusion, for which he has been severely criticised (LADENBURG, *Entwickelungsgesch. der Chemie*, pp. 69–71). The battle between 'atomic weights' and 'equivalents' lasted, with many fluctuations, down to recent times. For the practical calculations of analysis Wollaston invented a slide rule, which was much used for a considerable time.

In 1814 Wollaston and Smithson Tennant [q. v.], while investigating the subject of gas explosions for the Royal Society, discovered that explosions will not pass through a small tube, a fact utilised independently by Davy in his safety lamp in 1815 (*Phil. Trans.* 1816, p. 8).

The discovery of a method for producing pure platinum and welding it into vessels, made about 1804 and published as the Bakerian lecture in 1828, has proved of the highest importance, scientific and commercial, from the fact that the metal is attacked by extremely few chemical reagents. The

Royal Society in 1828 awarded Wollaston a royal medal for his work. Wollaston himself constructed platinum vessels for the concentration of sulphuric acid for vitriol makers. It was from this source and from royalties on processes contrived by him for various other manufacturers that he accumulated his considerable fortune (*English Cyclopædia*).

As an inventor of optical apparatus Wollaston ranks very high. In 1802 he described the total-reflection method for the measurement of refractivity, which is applicable to opaque as well as to transparent bodies, and has since been extensively developed by Pulfrich and Abbe; and it was in the same paper that he drew attention to the dark lines (since known as Fraunhofer lines) in the solar spectrum, which he considered, however, as merely serving to separate the 'four colours' of the spectrum from one another. In 1803 he invented 'periscopic' spectacles, useful when oblique vision is necessary; and in 1807 he patented the camera lucida (*Nicholson's Journal*, xvii. 1), an instrument subsequently improved by Amici and others, which has proved of the greatest value in surveying, in copying drawings, and in drawing objects under the microscope. It was the desire to fix the image of the camera lucida that led William Henry Fox Talbot [q. v.] to his discoveries in photography. In 1809 Wollaston invented the reflecting goniometer, which first rendered possible the exact measurement of crystals and determination of minerals, and which was till recently used in its original form. In 1812 he described a periscopic camera obscura and microscope, combining specially distinct vision with a wide aperture. In 1820, in a paper 'On the Method of cutting Rock Crystals for Micrometers,' he described the double-image prism named after him, which was an improvement on that invented by Abbé Alexis Marie Rochon, who had kept its construction secret. In a posthumous paper published in 1829 was described a microscopic doublet still used in its original form and as the objective of the compound microscope.

Wollaston also contributed to theoretical optics. He adopted the wave-theory of light, which at the beginning of the century was revived and applied to the explanation of interference phenomena by his friend Thomas Young (1773–1829) [q. v.] (see letter from Wollaston in Peacock's *Life of Young*, p. 374); and in 1802 he showed that measurements of the refractive index of Iceland spar in different directions agreed with Christian Huygens's construction for the wave-surface (1690). This brought him a bitter and contemptuous criticism from Brougham in the 'Edinburgh Review' (1803, ii. 99).

In 1801 Wollaston established the important physical principle that 'galvanic' and 'frictional' electricity are of the same nature, and stated that the action of the voltaic cell was due to the oxidation of the zinc. In April 1821 he noticed that there was 'a power . . . acting circumferentially round' the axis of a wire carrying a current, and tried in Davy's laboratory to make such a wire revolve on its axis. His unsuccessful experiment led to a grave charge of plagiarism being made subsequently against Michael Faraday [q. v.]; but Wollaston, says Faraday, behaved with a 'kindness and liberality' 'which has been constant throughout the affair,' and the charge was ultimately acknowledged to be unfounded. Henry Warburton [q. v.], one of Wollaston's most intimate friends, played a part in the affair (Bence Jones, *Life . . . of Faraday*, 1870, i. 338–53).

Among Wollaston's other papers may be mentioned those 'On Percussion' (1816) (in which he adopts the Leibnitzian definition of 'mechanic force' as opposed to the Cartesian); 'On Chemical Effects of Light' (1804); that on 'Fairy-Rings' (in which he fully explained the rôle of fungi in these phenomena) (1807); 'On a Method of Drawing Extremely Fine Wires' (still used in the construction of the bolometer) (*Phil. Trans.* 1813, p. 114); 'On the Finite Extent of the Atmosphere' (*ib.* 1822, p. 89); 'On a Method of comparing the Light of the Sun with that of the Fixed Stars' (*ib.* 1829, p. 19).

Wollaston served with Young and Henry Kater [q. v.] as commissioner of the Royal Society on the board of longitude from its reconstitution in 1818 until the abolition in 1828 of this 'only ostensible link which connected the cultivation of science with the government of the country.' In 1814 Wollaston suggested in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons the replacement of the various gallons then in use by a gallon containing ten pounds of water at a given temperature. This measure, known as the 'imperial gallon,' was adopted in the 'Weights and Measures Act of 1824.' He was a member of the royal commission on weights and measures that rejected the adoption of the decimal system of weights and measures (*Report of Commission*, 24 June 1819).

The majority of Wollaston's papers are short and apt in expression. 'The most singular characteristic of Wollaston's mind

was the plain and distinct line which separated what he knew from what he did not know' (BABBAGE); his 'predominant principle was to avoid error.' This characteristic caution and sureness approaching infallibility struck Wollaston's contemporaries most, and they called him familiarly 'the Pope;' but the multiplicity of his discoveries and inventions shows that his caution was only the self-imposed limit to a fertile and active imagination. Wollaston had extraordinary dexterity, the 'genius of the fingertips,' and eyesight so keen that he could distinguish minute plants while on horseback (HASTED). He was regarded as the most skilful chemist and mineralogist of his day, and his advice was greatly sought after. In character Wollaston was essentially self-contained; his chief object in life was to satisfy the questionings of his own intelligence. He was more than usually resentful of curiosity about his affairs; by the 'inquisition' of the commissioners of income in 1800 his usual calm was changed 'into a fever of extreme indignation.' He was a warm and genial friend. He refused (10 April 1823) a request of his brother Henry to procure him a place in the customs, on the ground that he would lose independence by soliciting a favour, but enclosed a stock receipt for 10,000*l.* in consols with his refusal. Towards the end of his life he took to fly-fishing with Davy, to shooting and sport in general. 'Dr. Wollaston,' says Lockhart, describing an expedition from Abbotsford to see a coursing match '. . . with his noble serene dignity of countenance might have passed for a sporting archbishop' (*Life of Scott*, 1837, v. 7).

J. Jackson, R.A., painted two portraits of Wollaston: the one was presented by his family to the Royal Society, and was engraved by Skelton; the second was painted by Jackson for Mrs. Mary Somerville [q. v.], was left by her to F. L. Wollaston, and is now in the possession of George Hyde Wollaston, esq., of Wotton-under-Edge; a beautiful mezzotint of this portrait was executed by William Ward, A.R.A. Sir Thomas Lawrence also painted a portrait of Wollaston, engraved by F. C. Lewis; Lane the lithographer made a small pencil-drawing of Wollaston, now in the possession of G. H. Wollaston, esq. There is also a portrait in Walker's 'Distinguished Men of Science.' Sir Francis Legatt Chantrey [q.v.] modelled a head of Wollaston for the Geological Society's Wollaston medal.

On 8 Dec. 1828 Wollaston transferred 1,000*l.* consols to the Geological Society (of which he had been a fellow since 1812), with injunctions to expend the dividends as nearly as may be annually. This is now called 'the Wollaston Fund,' from which the society awards annually a medal called the 'Wollaston medal,' and the balance of the interest. On the same day he gave to the Astronomical Society, of which he had just been elected member, a telescope by Peter Dollond [q. v.] On 11 Dec. 1828 Wollaston transferred 2,000*l.* consols to the Royal Society to form the 'Donation Fund,' the interest to be applied to the promotion of experimental research. The fund has since been largely increased (*Record of the Royal Society*, 1897, pp. 117, 121).

[Besides the sources quoted, Charterhouse School Register (kindly consulted by E. Trevor Hardman, esq.); Venn's Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College, 1898, ii. 106; Munk's Coll. of Phys.; Royal Society's Catalogue; Wollaston's own papers; Weld's Hist. of the Royal Society; Barrow's Sketches of the Royal Society, 1849, contains memoir, pp. 54–71, 94, 194–5; Thomas Thomson's Hist. of the Royal Society; Memoir by Thomas Thomson, Proc. Phil. Soc. Glasgow, iii. 135; Thomson's Hist. of Chemistry, 1831, ii. 216–17, 237, 247, 292, 297; A. and C. R. Aikin's Dict. of Chemistry, 1807, vol. ii., and Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, vi. 3 (on the preparation of platinum); Reminiscences of a Friend (Rev. Henry Hasted, F.R.S.), printed privately, contains interesting details; Chaney's Weights and Measures, 1897, passim; Parl. Papers, 1814 iii. 131, 1819 xi. 307, 1820 vii. 473, 1821 iv. 289; Peacock's Life of Thomas Young, and edition of Young's Miscellaneous Works, passim; Obituary in Monthly Notices of the Astronomical Society, i. 102; Paris's Life of Sir H. Davy, 1831, pp. 4, 76, 115, 369 passim; John Davy's Memoirs of Sir H. Davy, 1836, i. 258, ii. 160, 165, 376 passim (E. Davy states that the character of Eubathes in the 4th dialogue of H. Davy's Consolations in Travel has a striking resemblance to that of Wollaston; Thorpe's Life of Sir H. Davy, 1896; William Henry's Elements of Chemistry, 1829, preface to 11th edit.; Proc. of the Geol. Soc. i. 110, 113, 270; C. Chevalier's Notice sur l'usage des . . . chambres claires, 1833, passim; A. Laussedat in Annales du Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, 1895 [2], viii. 253; English Cyclopædia, art. on 'Platinum;' Babbage's Essay on the Decline of Science in England, 1830, 8vo, p. 203; W. C. Henry's Life of Dalton, 1854, pp. 94-6, 110; Memoir in G. Wilson's Religio Chemici; Faraday's Life and Letters, ed. H. Bence Jones, 1870, i. 299, 338–53; Claude Louis Berthollet in Mémoires de la Société d'Arcueil, 1809, ii. 470; Manuscript Archives of the Royal Society; Record of the Royal Society, p. 182, passim; François Arago's Œuvres, 1854, passim; C. Chabrié, Sur la Cystine, Annales des Maladies des Voies Génito-urinaires, 1895;

Kopp's Gesch. der Chemie, passim; Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Treatise on Chemistry, 2nd edit. ii. 757; Hermann's Textbook of Physiology, transl. A. Gamgee, 1875, p. 260; Grande Encyclopédie, art. on Académies, p. 205; Brande's Manual of Chemistry, 1848, p. cii, gives personal details; private information from Drewry Ottley Wollaston, esq., of Ipswich, who kindly lent fifty-seven manuscript letters written by Wollaston to Rev. H. Hasted; from George Hyde Wollaston, esq., of Wotton-under-Edge, from Alfred B. Wollaston, esq., of St. Leonard's, and from Rev. A. W. Hutton of Easthope, Shropshire.]

P. J. H.
C. H. L.

WOLLEY. [See also WOOLLEY.]

WOLLEY, EDWARD (*d.* 1684), bishop of Clonfert, probably second son of Thomas Wolley and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Heringe of Shrewsbury, was born at Shrewsbury, and educated at the King's school there. He matriculated from St. John's College, Cambridge, on 13 April 1622, graduating B.A. from St. Catharine's Hall in 1625, and M.A. from St. John's College in 1629. He was created D.D. at Oxford on 20 Dec. 1642, and incorporated at Cambridge on 4 July 1664. Wolley was domestic chaplain to Charles I, and on the decline of that monarch's fortunes he took refuge abroad about 1648. He afterwards joined Charles II in his exile and became his chaplain. He was with Charles in Paris in 1651 (cf. *Addit. MS.* 32093, f. 280), but returned to England after seven years, spent on the continent, and commenced a school at Hammersmith. On 26 Dec. 1655 he successfully petitioned the Protector for permission to continue his employment (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1655–6, p. 76). After the Restoration he was presented to the rectory of Toppesfield in Essex by the king on 22 Sept. 1662 (*ib.* 1661–2, pp. 487, 495), where he remained until on 10 March 1664–5 he was advanced by letters patent to the see of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, and consecrated at Tuam on 16 April 1665. According to Burnet, Charles had a great contempt for Wolley's understanding, but bestowed the bishopric on him on account of his success in reclaiming nonconformists in Toppesfield by assiduously visiting them (*Hist. of his own Time*, 1823, i. 449). His exemplary life earned him great veneration in his diocese. He repaired his cathedral and episcopal residence, which were reduced to a sad condition after the rebellion. He died in 1684, leaving a son Francis, who entered as a student at the Temple in 1659. Upon his death James II kept the see vacant, and bestowed the revenues on two Roman catholic bishops. The vacancy was not filled until 1691, when William Fitzgerald was appointed.

Wolley was the author of: 1. '*Εὐλογία*. The Parents blessing their Children, and the Children begging on their Knees their Parents' Blessings are Pious Actions warrantable by the Word of God,' London, 1661, 8vo. 2. 'Loyalty among Rebels, the True Royalist or Hushai the Archite, a Happy Counsellor in King David's Greatest Danger,' London, 1662, 8vo. 3. 'Patterns of Grace and Glory in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to be admired, adored, and imitated; collected out of the Holy Scriptures, and illustrated by the Antient Fathers and Expositors,' Dublin, 1669, 4to. He also translated from the French of Georges de Scudéry 'Curia Politiæ: or the Apologies of Several Princes: justifying to the World their most Eminent Actions,' London, 1654, fol.; new edit. London, 1673, fol.

[Ware's Bishops of Ireland, ed. Harris, p. 644; Ware's Irish Writers, ed. Harris, p. 357; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hib. iv. 168, v. 294; Baker's Hist. of St. John's Coll. i. 267–8, ii. 678–9; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 53; Evelyn's Diary, ed. Bray, i. 271, 273; Shrewsbury School Regestum Scholarium, 1892, p. 269; Kennett's Register, 1728.]

E. I. C.

WOLLEY, SIR JOHN (*d.* 1596), Latin secretary to Elizabeth, was a native of Shropshire and a man of good family. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he became a fellow in 1553. He graduated B.A. on 11 Oct. 1553, M.A. on 1 July 1557, and supplicated for D.C.L. on 10 March 1565–6. He obtained employment in Elizabeth's service as a diplomatist, for which his skill in Latin and French and his knowledge of the continent especially recommended him. According to Strype, he was in the queen's service as early as 1563, and was one of those with whom the new French ambassador had an early interview. On 3 Sept. 1566 he disputed before the queen at Oxford, and obtained commendation for his learning and eloquence. On the death of Roger Ascham [q. v.] in December 1568 he succeeded him as Latin secretary to the queen (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80, p. 331). Although a layman, he held in 1569 the prebend of Cumpton Dundon in the see of Wells, and on 11 Oct. 1577 he was made dean of Carlisle. On 24 July 1573 he wrote to John Sturmius on the controversy raging concerning the official dress of the English clergy, stating that the government contemplated consulting the German reformers on the subject (*Zürich Letters*, Parker Soc. ii. 220–1). In 1576 he received a visit from

Elizabeth at Pyrford in Surrey, where he had purchased an estate. In June 1586 he was despatched to Scotland to satisfy James VI in regard to his mother's treatment. On his return he was sworn of the privy council on 30 Sept. (*Acts P. C.* 1586–1587, p. 236; *Cal. State Papers*, 1580–1590, p. 364), and was one of the commissioners appointed to try the Scottish queen. On 12 March 1586–7 he took part in the examination of William Davison (1541 ?–1608) [q. v.] at the Tower for his share in the execution of Mary. In 1588 he was appointed with William Brooke, seventh baron Cobham, and Thomas Sackville, baron Buckhurst (afterwards Earl of Dorset) [q. v.], to search for the author of the Mar-Prelate tracts (Strype, *Life of Whitgift*, 1822, i. 553), and on 23 April 1589 he was admitted chancellor of the order of the Garter. He was also keeper of the records of the court of augmentations and clerk of the pipe (*Cal. State Papers*, 1591–4 p. 213, 1595–1597 p. 184).

From 1572 till the close of his life Wolley took his part in every parliament summoned by Elizabeth. On 5 May 1572 he was returned for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and on 11 Nov. 1584 for the city of Winchester. This seat he retained in 1586, but in 1588 he represented Dorset county, and in 1593 the county of Surrey (*Official Returns of Members of Parl.*) In parliament, as became a court official, he was a stout supporter of royal prerogatives. In February 1588–9, when parliament showed a disposition to discuss ecclesiastical abuses, he reminded the house that the queen had prohibited the consideration of such subjects (Strype, *Life of Whitgift*, i. 553). By the same objections he hindered the commons in February 1592–3 from taking up James Morice's bill, framed for the purpose of defending puritans from annoyance from the bishops' courts (*ib.* ii. 123).

In 1590 Wolley was a member of the court of high commission, and he was one of those who conducted the preliminary examination of the fanatic William Hacket [q. v.] on 19 July 1591. On 28 Feb. 1591–2 he was admitted to Gray's Inn; in 1592 he was knighted, and on 1 Aug. 1594 he was appointed one of the commissioners for assessing and levying the parliamentary subsidy. He died at Pyrford on 28 Feb. 1595–6, and was buried in the chancel of St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1614 his body and those of his wife and son were removed to a spot 'between St. George's Chappel and that of our Lady,' where a magnificent marble monument was erected to their memory. He married Elizabeth (*b.* 28 April 1552), eldest daughter of Sir William More of Loseley in Surrey, sister of Sir George More [q. v.], and widow of Richard Polstead of Albany in Surrey. By her he had one son, Sir Francis Wolley (1583–1611), the benefactor of John Donne (1573–1631) [q. v.], who married his cousin Mary More. During her husband's later life Lady Wolley was a lady of the privy chamber to Elizabeth. A number of her own and her husband's letters to her father, written from the court, were preserved among the Loseley manuscripts. A few were printed in 1835 by Alfred John Kempe [q. v.] among other selections from the collection, and the whole have been calendared in the seventh report of the historical manuscripts commission. After Wolley's death his wife married the lord chancellor Sir Thomas Egerton, baron Ellesmere and viscount Brackley [q. v.]

Some verses by Wolley are printed at the end of Laurence Humphrey's 'Joannis Juelli Vita et Mors' (London, 1573, 4to), and there are some lines addressed to him in John Leland's 'Encomia' (1589, p. 118). The eulogy is one of those added by Leland's editor, Thomas Newton (1542 ?–1607) [q. v.] Thomas Churchyard's 'Challenge' (London, 1593, 4to) is dedicated to Wolley. Two autograph letters addressed to Sir Julius Cæsar [q. v.] are preserved in the British Museum (Addit. MSS. 12506 f. 378, 12507 f. 58), as well as a letter to Wolley from Simon Trippe (Addit. MS. 6251, p. 54).

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Brodrick's Memorials of Merton (Oxford Hist. Soc.), p. 262; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 152–3; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. v. 437, 507, 524; Archæologia, 1855, xxxvi. 33–5; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1547–94; Acts of Privy Council, ed. Dasent, 1577–93; Strype's Annals, 1824, III. i. 540, 729–31; Strype's Life of Aylmer, 1821, p. 91; Select Cases in the Court of Requests (Selden Soc.), p. xciv; Foster's Gray's Inn Register, p. 79; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 137, 159, 256; Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's Cathedral, ed. Ellis, 1818 pp. 71, 213; Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, i. 232, iii. 81–2; Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey, 1804–14, i. 67, 76, 91, 96, 155–6, iii. 96, 119, 242–3, App. pp. cxix, clxiii; Gosse's Life of Donne, 1899, Index; Walton's Lives (Bohn's Illustrated Libr.), p. 16; Lansdowne MS. 982, f. 249.] E. I. C.

WOLLEY or WOOLLEY, RICHARD (*fl.* 1667–1694), miscellaneous writer, born in Essex, was admitted to Queens' College, Cambridge, on 6 Dec. 1663, where he graduated B.A. on 10 Jan. 1667 and M.A. in 1671. He served in London as a curate, and was employed by the well-known book-

seller John Dunton [q.v.] as a hack-writer. In 1691 he translated 'L'État de la France,' a list of the nobility and high officials of France, with an account of their privileges and duties, under the title of 'Galliæ Notitia; or the Present State of France' (London, 12mo). He also edited for Dunton the 'Compleat Library; or News for the Ingenious,' which appeared monthly between May 1692 and April 1694, and 'took the private minutes' from which 'The Secret History of Whitehall' was composed by David Jones (*fl.* 1676–1720) [q. v.] The fact that he did not himself write 'The Secret History' renders it probable that he died some time before it was published in 1697, perhaps about the date at which the 'Compleat Library' ceased to appear. Dunton describes Wolley as 'an universal scholar,' and adds that 'he performed to a nicety' all the work entrusted to him.

[Information kindly given by the president of Queens' College, Cambridge; Wolley's Works; Dunton's Life and Errors, 1818, i. 163.]

E. I. C.

WOLLSTONECRAFT, MARY (1759–1797), miscellaneous writer. [See GODWIN, MRS. MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT.]

WOLMAN. [See also WOOLMAN.]

WOLMAN or WOLEMAN, RICHARD (*d.* 1537), dean of Wells, is surmised by Cooper (*Athenæ Cantabr.* i. 63) to have been the son of Richard Wolman, cater to John Howard, duke of Norfolk. There was a family of the name at Alderford, Norfolk (BLOMEFIELD, *Norfolk*, viii. 184; *Index of Wills*, ii. 589). In 1478 Richard Wolman was a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He also studied abroad, being entered in the Oxford register as doctor of the civil law 'of an university beyond the seas' (WOOD, *Fasti*, i. 89). He was principal of St. Paul's Inn, in the university of Cambridge, in 1510, and commenced doctor of canon law in 1512. On 31 Oct. 1514 he was admitted an advocate, and on 9 April 1522 collated to the archdeaconry of Sudbury. In 1524 he became vicar of Walden, Essex, and on 26 July of the same year canon of St. Stephen's, Westminster. He appears to have been resident at court in 1525, and to have been an intermediary with the king, during the absence of Wolsey, in the matter of ecclesiastical preferments. He was made chaplain to the king in 1526, and a master of requests in attendance at the court, an office involving membership of the king's council. On 4 July 1526 he was presented to the living of Amersham, but he continued to reside at court.

On 17 May 1527 Wolsey sat at his house at Westminster to hear the pleadings in the divorce suit. On this occasion Wolman was nominated by the king promoter of the suit. On 5 and 6 April 1527 he took the evidence of Bishop Foxe [see FOXE, RICHARD] as to Henry's protest against the marriage with Catherine. On 31 May he brought forward this evidence and adduced arguments against the dispensing power of the pope. During the proceedings Wolman acted as a secret negotiator between the king and Wolsey. His reward was a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral (25 June) and a third share of the advowson of the first canonry and prebend void in St. Stephen's, Westminster. He is frequently referred to as a canonist of authority by the correspondents of the king and of Wolsey during the divorce proceedings. He was one of twenty-one commissioners to whom Wolsey, on 11 June 1529, delegated the hearing of causes in chancery (*Letters and Papers*, iv. 5666; RYMER, *Fœdera*, xiv. 299). It was presumably in his capacity of member of the king's council that he was one of the signatories of the address to Clement VII in favour of the divorce by 'the spiritual and temporal lords' (13 July 1530; *ib.* xiv. 405; *Letters and Papers*, iv. 6513). His name appears here under the heading of 'milites et doctores in parlamento.'

Some time after 29 Aug. 1529 and before 8 Nov. following, when he was elected prolocutor of convocation, Wolman was appointed dean of Wells. In October 1531 he was incorporated at Oxford (WOOD, *Fasti*, i. 89), having supplicated as long before as 1523 (*ib.* p. 64). He sat upon the committee of convocation which on 10 April 1532 received the subscription of Latimer (Hugh Latimer) to articles propounded to him. On the following 30 June he was presented by the crown to the rectory of High Hunger (Ongar), Essex. When, in October 1532, Henry VIII had left England for an interview with Francis I at Boulogne, Wolman was acting as one of the council exercising the royal power in London. On 19 March 1533 he was made canon of Windsor (LE NEVE, iii. 392). As dean of Wells he signed the acknowledgment of the royal supremacy on 6 July 1534 (RYMER, *Fœdera*, xiv. 496; *Letters and Papers*, vii. 1024). He evidently cultivated Cromwell's favour and supported the new queen (Anne Boleyn). He signed a declaration, as a doctor of canon law, on the subject of holy orders in 1536. This was put forward in support of the recent religious changes, and bore the signature of Cromwell, as the king's vicegerent, at its

head. When the Lincolnshire rebellion broke out, in the autumn of 1536, Wolman was appointed to act upon the queen's council (Jane Seymour) during the contemplated absence of the king. As a 'fat priest,' Henry suggested that he should be 'tasted' by Cromwell, i.e. that a levy in the nature of a benevolence should be made upon him for the expenses of suppressing the insurrection. That he was a man of means appears from the fact that in 1532 he had given 11*l.* 5*s.* as a new year's gift to the king (Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 211). Henry's hint was probably taken; for Wolman appears as a creditor of the king, who is contented 'to forbear unto a longer day,' and who, the manuscript note—'ex dono'—shows, altogether surrendered his claim for the 200*l.* borrowed (MS. Record Office). As archdeacon of Sudbury he signed, in 1537, the address of convocation to the king desiring his sanction to the 'Institution of a Christian Man.'

Wolman died in the summer of 1537, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey (Le Neve, *Fasti*, i. 153). He left a sum of money for the construction of a market cross and shelter at Wells, which was not erected till 1542 (Reynolds, *Hist. of Wells*, p. lix). His will was executed at Clavering, Essex, to which place he bequeathed money. His connection with it probably was due to its being a royal manor, where he frequently resided in attendance upon the court. He also left 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to found an exhibition at Cambridge.

[Brewer and Gairdner's Cal. Letters and Papers, For. and Dom., Hen. VIII, vols. i–xiii.; MS. Record Office; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. 3 vols. 1854; Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials (Oxford, 1822); Strype's Memorials of Cranmer (Oxford, 1840); Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, vol. viii.; Masters's Hist. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, ed. Lamb (Cambridge, 1831); Reynolds's Hist. of Wells Cathedral, 1881; Newcourt's Repertorium, 1710; Wood's Fasti Oxonienses (in Athenæ Oxon.), 1815; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. 1858, i. 63, 531; Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xiv.; Fiddes's Life of Wolsey. 1726; Lord Herbert of Cherbury's Hist. of Henry VIII, ed. Kennet, 1719; Leadam's Select Cases in the Court of Requests (Selden Soc. 1898); Coote's Civilians, 1804; Challoner Smith's Index of Wills, 1893–5.] I. S. L.

WOLRICH, WOOLRICH, or WOOLDRIDGE, HUMPHREY (1633?–1707), quaker, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, was probably born there about 1633. A baptist in early life, he joined the quakers soon after their rise, was imprisoned in London for preaching in 1658, and next year wrote 'A Declaration to the Baptists' . . . London, 1659, 4to. This is an account of a 'dispute' held at Withcock, Leicestershire, on 27 Feb. 1658–9, at which Isabel, wife of Colonel Francis Hacker [q. v.], was present. About the same time Wolrich, although a quaker, actually baptised a convert. In this it appears he was upheld by some in the society, while severely judged by others. In his defence Wolrich wrote 'The Unlimited God . . .' London, 1659, 4to (Meeting for Sufferings Library). Wolrich was in prison in 1660, and wrote, with John Pennyman [q. v.] and Thomas Coveney, 'Some Grounds and Reasons to manifest the Unlawfulness of Magistrates and others who commit Men to Prison, or fine them for not putting off the hat,' London, 1660, 4to; also a broadside dated Newgate, 14 Jan. 1660–1, 'Oh! London, with thy Magistrates,' with other broadsides against 'Papist Livery,' 'Advice to the Army of the Commonwealth and to Presbyterian Ministers.' Sir Richard Brown, lord mayor of London in 1661, who was particularly severe against the quakers, committed Wolrich to prison for keeping his hat on before him. During his confinement he wrote 'From the Shepherd of Israel to the Bishops in England,' London [1661–2], 4to, and at the same time 'To the King and both Houses of Parliament . . . a timely warning that they do not make laws against the righteous and innocent people . . . called quakers,' n.d. In 1661 he was taken out of a meeting in Staffordshire, and, for refusing the oath of allegiance, carried to prison, where he probably wrote the 'Address to Magistrates, Priests, and People of Staffordshire,' n.d. 4to. On 2 Dec. 1662 he arrived in Chester at the end of the assize. On the following Sunday he entered the cathedral during the anthem, and when the singing ceased attempted to speak, but was hastily removed and confined in the castle. In February 1682 he was fined 20*l.* and sent to prison for offering prayer at the burial of a quaker woman in her husband's garden at Keel, Staffordshire, the priest having threatened to arrest the corpse if Wolrich did not pay the fees.

Wolrich died, after a painful illness of two years from cancer in the mouth, at the Friends' Almshouses in Clerkenwell on 31 Aug. 1707, and was buried on 2 Sept.

Other works by him are: 1. 'One Warning more to the Baptists, in answer to Matthew Caffin's "Faith in God's Promises the Saints best Weapon,"' London, 1661, 4to. 2. 'A Visitation to the Captive Seed,' London, 1661, 4to. 3. 'The Rock of Ages Known and Foundation of many Generations Discovered,' London, 1661, 4to.

4. 'A Visitation and Warning,' London, 1662, 4to. 5. 'A General Epistle to Friends in England and Holland,' 1665–6; several small epistles and testimonies. 6. 'A Brief Testimony against Friends wearing of Perriwigs' (posthumous), 1708.

[Barclay's Inner Life of the Commonwealth, p. 372; Piety Promoted, 1789, ii. 91; Besse's Sufferings, i. 332, 365, 651, 654; Smith's Catalogue, ii. 949; Swarthmore MSS. and Registers at Devonshire House, E.C.] C. F. S.

WOLRICH or WOLRYCHE, SIR THOMAS (1598–1668), baronet, royalist, sprang from a Cheshire family which acquired the estate of Dudmaston in Shropshire in the twelfth century, and was thenceforth identified with that county. The deed of grant is said to be one of the oldest private deeds in England. It is reproduced in Eyton's 'Antiquities of Shropshire' (iii. 185). The pedigree is extant from 1279. Thomas was the third in descent from John Wolryche, who married 'the Fair Maid of Gatacre,' Mary, daughter of John Gatacre of that place, and was the son of Francis Wolryche (*d.* 1614) and of Margaret his wife, daughter of George Bromley of Hallon in Shropshire. He was baptised at Worfield on 27 March 1598. On his epitaph he is stated to have received his education at Cambridge, where he studied assiduously, paying especial attention to geometry, history, and heraldry.

He was admitted to the Inner Temple on 11 Oct. 1615, and afterwards represented the borough of Much Wenlock in the parliaments of 1621 (elected 2 Jan.), 1624, and 1625 (elected 2 May). On the breaking out of the civil war he was captain of militia and deputy lieutenant for the county. At his own expense he raised a regiment of which he was colonel, his son Thomas filling the post of captain. He also held the post of governor of Bridgnorth. On 22 July 1641 he was knighted at Whitehall, and on 4 Aug. following was created a baronet. In May 1643 Lord Capel, lieutenant-general of Shropshire, Cheshire, and North Wales, ordered him to draw all his forces of trained bands round about the town of Bridgnorth, and to construct fortifications for its defence where he should 'think fit to appoint,' with the help of 'all the men of this towne.' He laid down arms before 1645, and afterwards conformed to the parliament. On 30 March 1646 he petitioned to compound for his estate, and with much difficulty obtained an order from the commons for the removal of the sequestration and pardon for his delinquency on 4 Sept. 1648. He was still in difficulties in the matter in 1652.

He died on 4 July 1668, and was buried in the Wolryche mortuary chapel at St. Andrew's Church, Quatt. There is a contemporary life-size portrait of him at Dudmaston, with the castle of Bridgnorth and troops engaged in the background.

Wolrich married, in 1625, Ursula, daughter of Thomas Ottley of Pitchford, by whom he had twelve children, of whom four sons and three daughters survived him.

The baronetcy became extinct in 1723 on the death of Sir John Wolryche, great-grandson of Sir Thomas, who was drowned when attempting to ford the Severn, and the estate then passed into his mother's hands, and through her to the Whitmores of Southampton, from whom the present owner, F. H. Wolryche-Whitmore, is lineally descended.

[Visitation of Shropshire (Harl. Soc. Publ.), xxix. 509; Burke's Extinct Baronetage; Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire, pp. 168–9; Official Lists of Memb. of Parl. i. 452, 459–65; Metcalfe's Book of Knights, p. 197; Bellett's Antiquities of Bridgenorth, pp. 142–3; Cal. of Committee for the Advance of Money, pp. 868–9; Commons' Journals, vi. 4; Lords' Journals, x. 331; P. C. C. Hene 149; Epitaph at Quatt; information from the Rev. H. B. Wolryche-Whitmore.] B. P.

WOLSELEY, SIR CHARLES (1630?–1714), politician, son of Sir Robert Wolseley of Wolseley, Staffordshire (created a baronet 24 Nov. 1628), by Mary, daughter of Sir George Wroughton, knight, of Walcot, Wiltshire, was born about 1630. William Wolseley (1640?–1697) [q. v.] was his younger brother. Sir Robert Wolseley took the side of the king during the civil war, and died on 21 Sept. 1646, while his estate was under sequestration. In October 1647 Sir Charles Wolseley on payment of 2,500*l.* obtained the discharge of the estate from sequestration. He is described in the petition presented on his behalf as then sixteen years of age (*Calendar of Committee for Compounding*, p. 1771; *Commons' Journals*, v. 328; *Lords' Journals*, ix. 492). On 12 May 1648 Wolseley married, at Hanworth, Middlesex, Anne, the youngest daughter of William Fiennes, first viscount Saye and Sele [q. v.], a connection which helps to account for his religious opinions and his political career. In July 1653 he was one of the representatives of Oxfordshire in the so-called 'Little parliament' summoned by Cromwell, and was chosen a member of both the councils of state which that body appointed (*Old Parl. Hist.* xx. 178; *Commons' Journals*, vii. 285, 344). In December 1653 Wolseley was one of the spokesmen of the party which wished to put

an end to the Little parliament, and carried a motion that its members should resign their authority back to the general from whom they had received it (Ludlow, *Memoirs*, 1894, i. 366; *Somers Tracts*, vi. 274). To this he owed his appointment as a member of the council which the instrument of government established to advise the Protector. In relating the foundation of the protectorate to his friend Bulstrode Whitelocke, Wolseley wrote: 'The present Protector is my lord-general, whose personal worth, I may say without vanity, qualifies him for the greatest monarch in the world' (*Addit. MS.* 32093, f. 317). Wolseley remained a staunch Cromwellian throughout the protectorate, represented Staffordshire in the two parliaments called by Cromwell, and was one of the spokesmen of the committee which in April 1657 pressed the Protector to take the title of king (*Old Parl. Hist.* xxi. 81). In parliament he was not a frequent speaker, but showed his tolerance by advocating leniency in dealing with James Nayler [q. v.], and his good sense by deprecating the proposal to impose a new oath of fidelity on the nation when the second protectorate was established (Burton, *Diary*, i. 89, ii. 275). Whitelocke, with whom he was intimate, describes him as one of the counsellors whom Cromwell familiarly consulted, and in whose society he 'would lay aside his greatness' (*Memorials*, iv. 221, 289; cf. Whitelocke, *Swedish Embassy*, i. 65, ii. 37, 57).

In December 1657 Wolseley was appointed one of Cromwell's House of Lords. Republican pamphleteers found little to say against the appointment, except that 'although he hath done nothing for the cause whereby to merit, yet he is counted of that worth as to be every way fit to be taken out of the parliament, to have a negative voice in the other house over such as have done most and merited highest in the cause' ('A Second Narrative of the Late Parliament,' *Harleian Miscellany*, iii. 477).

Wolseley signed the order for proclaiming Richard Cromwell, was one of his council, and was consulted by him on the question of dissolving his unruly parliament (Whitelocke, *Memorials*, iv. 336, 343). During the troubles which followed Richard Cromwell's fall he took no part in public affairs, but succeeded in getting returned to the Convention parliament of 1660 as member for Stafford. At the Restoration Lord Mordaunt and Sir Robert Howard intervened with Charles II to procure Wolseley a free pardon, alleging services done to Howard and other distressed royalists in the late times. Mordaunt praised his abilities, and said that the king would find him a useful servant if he chose to employ him (*Clarendon MSS.* lxxii. 284, 9 May 1660). He obtained pardon but not employment. During the reign of Charles II Wolseley lived retired, occupying himself with gardening, of which he was very fond, and writing pamphlets. His house and gardens are described in the diary of his wife's niece, Celia Fiennes (Griffiths, *Through England on a Side-Saddle*, 1888, pp. 89, 136, 146). His pamphlets were on ecclesiastical subjects, and the only prominent politician with whom he seems to have kept up any intimacy was the like-minded Arthur Annesley, earl of Anglesey (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 13th Rep. p. 262). But the Duke of Buckingham stayed at his house in 1667 when in disgrace with the court (Clarendon, *Continuation of Life*, § 1123).

When Monmouth's rebellion took place Wolseley was arrested on suspicion, but released on 4 July 1685. James II's policy of repealing the penal laws attracted his support, and the king's electioneering agents reported in February 1688 that Wolseley had 'declared himself right, and ready to serve his majesty in any capacity.' He was willing to stand for the county as one of the government candidates, but doubted if his own interest was sufficient to secure his return (Duckett, *Penal Laws and Test Act*, 1883, p. 251). Wolseley died on 9 Oct. 1714 in the eighty-fifth year of his age, according to his epitaph, and was buried in Colwich church, Staffordshire. Two portraits of Wolseley are in the possession of the present baronet.

Wolseley was the author of the following works: 1. 'Speech,' urging the Protector to accept the crown (printed in 'Monarchy Asserted,' 1660, and reprinted in the 'Somers Tracts,' ed. Scott, vi. 360). 2. 'Liberty of Conscience upon its True and Proper Grounds, asserted and vindicated,' 1668, 4to. 3. 'Liberty of Conscience the Magistrate's Interest,' 1668, 4to (these two pamphlets, both anonymous, were combined in the second edition, published in 1669). 4. 'The Unreasonableness of Atheism made manifest,' 1669, 8vo. 5. Preface to Henry Newcome's 'Faithful Narration of the Life of John Machin,' 1671, 12mo. 6. 'The Reasonableness of Scripture Belief,' 1672, 8vo (dedicated to the Earl of Anglesey). 7. 'The Case of Divorce and Remarriage thereupon discussed, occasioned by the late Act for the Divorce of the Lord Ross,' 1673, 12mo. 8. 'Justification Evangelical, or a Plain Impartial Scripture Account of God's Method in justifying a Sinner,' 1677 (the Bodleian

copy contains a letter from the Earl of Anglesey criticising the work as unorthodox, and saying that he warned the author to be more cautious).

Of Wolseley's family of seven sons and ten daughters,

Robert Wolseley (1649–1697), the eldest, matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, on 26 July 1666, entered Gray's Inn in 1667, and was sent envoy to the elector of Bavaria at Brussels by William III in March 1692. He died unmarried in 1697. About 1690 he was engaged in a duel in consequence of a 'poetical quarrel' with a younger brother of Thomas Wharton (afterwards first Marquis of Wharton) [q.v.], and Wharton died of the effects of the encounter. This champion of poesy was doubtless the 'Mr. Wolseley' whose name is on the title-page of the 'Examen Miscellaneum' of 1702, to which he contributed two morsels of verse; Robert Wolseley was a friend of John Wilmot, second earl of Rochester [q.v.], to whose 'Valentinian' (1685) he contributed the 'preface concerning the author . . . by one of his friends' (Simms, *Bibl. Staff.* p. 521; *Life of Thomas, Marquis of Wharton*, 1715).

Charles and Fiennes, the second and third sons, died young. William and Henry, the fourth and fifth sons, became successively third and fourth baronets; while Richard, the sixth son, was a captain in King William's army in Ireland, and represented Carlow in the Irish parliament (Foster, *Baronetage*, 1883; *Alumni Oxon.* i. 1668). From him the present baronet and Field-marshal Viscount Wolseley are descended.

[Noble's House of Cromwell, 1787, i. 397; Foster's Baronetage, 1883; Erdeswick's Staffordshire, ed. Harwood; notes kindly supplied by G. W. Campbell, esq.; other authorities given in the article.] C. H. F.

WOLSELEY, Sir CHARLES (1769–1846), seventh baronet, politician, born on 20 July 1769 at Wolseley Hall, Staffordshire, was son of Sir William Wolseley, sixth baronet, and Charlotte Chambers of Wimbledon. Sir Charles Wolseley (1630?–1714) [q. v.] was his ancestor. He was educated privately, and, as was customary, travelled on the continent before he reached manhood. During his absence there he was brought into contact with the revolutionary forces that were then at work (probably with the consent of his father, who was an ardent reformer). He was present at the taking of the Bastile (14 July 1789), and implied in a speech delivered at Stockton on 28 June 1819 that he assisted the assailants. He appears to have made his first connection with the reform movement in England in 1811, when he signed a memorial in favour of parliamentary reform (Cartwright, *Life*, ii. 374). The original list of members of the union of parliamentary reform (1812) contains his name, and he was one of the founders of the Hampden Club. He succeeded to the baronetcy on 5 Aug. 1817, when the reform movement was becoming formidable, and identified himself with the more extreme section of radicals. His first appearance as one of the leaders of the agitation after it had come into conflict with the authorities was as chairman of a great demonstration held at Sandy Brow, Stockport, in June 1819. At this time these demonstrations began to be used for the purpose of making a show of electing popular representatives, and on 12 July in that year the Birmingham reformers met at Newhall Hill and, in his absence, elected Sir Charles as their 'legislatorial attorney,' and empowered him to present their grievances to the House of Commons. Major John Cartwright (1740–1824) [q. v.] and another conveyed the resolution of the meeting to Wolseley Hall, where he stayed for some days, occupied with Sir Charles in devising means for meeting the measures which the government had adopted (*ib.* i. 166, &c.) On the 19th Sir Charles was arrested for his speech at Stockport, taken to Knutsford, and liberated on bail. Pending his trial he interested himself in the victims of the Peterloo 'massacre,' which had occurred in the meanwhile. He supported some of their families, attended their trial, and became their surety. In April 1820 his own trial came on at Chester. He and Joseph Harrison, dissenting minister and schoolmaster, were charged with sedition and conspiracy, and were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. Sir Charles was lodged in king's bench, Abingdon. While in gaol he was elected on 16 Jan. 1821, with eight others, including Jeremy Bentham and Sir Francis Burdett, to constitute a committee of Middlesex electors to promote reform, and his liberation was made the occasion of a great demonstration.

Like the radicals generally, he was a champion of the cause of Queen Caroline, and addressed from his prison letters on her behalf to the 'Times' and Lord Castlereagh. In one of them he offered to go to Como, where he said he was in 1817, and investigate the truth of the rumours regarding her conduct while residing there.

He continued for some time to support the reformers, and when Hunt was released from Ilchester gaol in 1822 Sir Charles was one of his sureties. But he gradually with-

drew from the forefront of the agitation, and from about 1826 he does not appear to have taken any public part in politics. He became a convert to Romanism, and was received into the church in October 1837. He died on 3 Oct. 1846.

He married twice: first, on 13 Dec. 1794, Mary (*d.* 1811), daughter of Thomas Clifford of Tixall, Staffordshire, by whom he had Spencer William, who died in Milan in 1832; secondly, on 2 July 1812, Anne, daughter of Anthony Wright of Wealdside, Essex, who died on 24 Oct. 1838; he had issue by her Charles, born in 1813, who succeeded to the baronetcy, two other sons, and two daughters.

[Gent. Mag. 1846, ii. 536; Annual Register, 1819 p. 105, 1820 pp. 908, &c.; Greville Memoirs, ii. 336; Hon. G. Spencer (Father Ignatius of St. Paul), A Sermon on Wolseley's conversion, 1837.] J. R. M.

WOLSELEY, WILLIAM (1640?–1697), brigadier-general, born about 1640, was fifth son of Sir Robert Wolseley, first baronet of Wolseley, Staffordshire, and younger brother of Sir Charles Wolseley (1630?–1714) [q.v.] In June 1667 William was appointed captain-lieutenant to the Marquis of Worcester's newly raised foot regiment. This corps was disbanded a few months later when the treaty of Breda was signed. Lord Worcester raised a foot regiment (disbanded in 1674) in January 1673 to repel an unexpected Dutch invasion, and Wolseley was appointed his captain-lieutenant by commission dated 26 Jan. 1673. On 1 April 1679 Wolseley was appointed captain-lieutenant to an independent foot company in Chepstow Castle, commanded by the Marquis of Worcester (afterwards Duke of Beaufort), and six years later he was appointed captain in Beaufort's foot regiment (11th foot) by commission dated 20 June 1685. On 12 Aug. 1688, when quartered at Scarborough, Wolseley came into prominent notice by causing the mayor of Scarborough, one Aislaby, to be publicly tossed in a blanket by a file of musqueteers for indignities inflicted on a protestant clergyman when performing divine service in church. The mayor laid his grievances before James II in person, and Wolseley was summoned to appear before the council in London. 'The captain pleaded his majesty's gracious general pardon, which was in the press, so was dismissed' (*Ellis Correspondence*, ii. 225–6). On 3 Dec. 1688 Lord Montgomery, the colonel of Wolseley's regiment, and Lord Langdale of the same corps, both Roman catholics, were seized in their beds at Hull by Captain Copley and the protestant officers of the garrison and kept in confinement. Wolseley now determined to join the Prince of Orange, but his doing so was delayed by false rumours of massacres in various parts of the country (Lionel Copley to Captain Wolseley at York, 16 Dec. 1688).

Wolseley's force of character and protestant zeal were rewarded by the Prince of Orange, who conferred on him the lieutenant-colonelcy of Sir John Hanmer's regiment (11th foot). In May 1689 Hanmer's regiment accompanied General Percy Kirke [q.v.] to Ireland to assist in relieving Londonderry. Wolseley's name appears as one of the council of war held by Kirke on his arrival in Lough Derry (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. vi. 185). A deputation having waited on Kirke in June 1689 from Enniskillen, praying him to send some experienced officers to command the newly raised levies in co. Fermanagh, Kirke sent Wolseley, with a few other officers, to organise and lead these irregulars. At the same time Kirke, by virtue of the authority he had from William III, issued commissions to the Enniskillen officers, which at a later date were confirmed by the king. Wolseley was now appointed colonel of the 'Inniskilling Horse,' which then consisted of twenty-five troops, but in January 1690 was reduced to twelve troops (*Harl. MS.* 7439). For twelve months prior to the Boyne, Wolseley, as commander of the Enniskillen troops, was engaged in almost constant raids against the Irish forces of King James. He harassed the Irish army before Londonderry, and inflicted heavy loss upon them when they raised the siege and retreated. In the subsequent sanguinary action at Newtown-Butler Wolseley, with only two thousand men, defeated General Justin MacCarthy [q. v.], whose army was thrice that number, and showed such good generalship that between two thousand and three thousand Irish were killed or drowned in Lough Erne, many officers taken prisoners, and a large store of arms and ammunition captured. Wolseley surprised and took Belturbet in December 1689, and on 12 Feb. 1690 defeated the Duke of Berwick in an engagement before Cavan and captured that town, which he burnt. A few weeks later he was severely wounded when commanding in the field ('Letter from a late Captain in Lord Castleton's Regiment,' dated from Lisburn, 26 May 1690, printed in *Somers Tracts*, ed. Scott, xi. 398).

Wolseley commanded eight troops of his regiment at the battle of the Boyne (1 July 1690). But by an unfortunate mistake in giving the word of command the men formed to the left instead of to the right, thus

bringing them with their backs to the enemy. Some of the other officers shouted to the men to wheel to the right, thereby causing some confusion. General Richard Hamilton [q. v.] took advantage of the disorder and charged. Some fifty of Wolseley's men were cut down, and the others, being pressed by the Irish cavalry, were routed. Their retreat was checked by the timely advance of the king with some Dutch cavalry. William rallied the fugitives, who again faced the enemy, and this time with better success.

Wolseley rendered valuable service during the remainder of the Irish campaign, and was present with his regiment at the dearly bought victory of Aughrim (12 July 1691). His services were rewarded in August 1692 by his being appointed master-general of the ordnance in Ireland, in room of Lord Mountjoy. On 22 March 1693 Wolseley was made brigadier-general over all the horse, and in May 1696 was appointed one of the lords justices in Ireland and a privy councillor. He died, unmarried, in December 1697.

[Dalton's English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661–1714; Hist. MSS. Comm. 11th Rep. App. vii. 28; Andrew Hamilton's True Relation of the Actions of the Inniskilling Men; London Gazettes, especially the number for 4 March 1690; Luttrell's Brief Relation of State Affairs, passim; Macaulay's Hist. of England (for the battle of Newtown-Butler); Captain John Richardson's Account of the Battle of the Boyne, quoted from in Colonel Walton's Hist. of the British Standing Army, 1660–1700; Story's Impartial History of the Wars in Ireland, pt. ii. (for the account of the battle of Cavan); Somers Tracts, ed. Scott, vol. xi.; An Historical and Descriptive Guide to Scarborough, p. 65; Wolseley's Despatches quoted from in London Gazettes; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.] C. D.

WOLSELEY, WILLIAM (1756–1842), admiral, of the Irish branch of the old Staffordshire family of Wolseley, was born on 15 March 1756 at Annapolis in Nova Scotia, where his father, Captain William Neville Wolseley, of the 47th regiment, was then in garrison. His mother was Anne, sister of Admiral Phillips Cosby [q. v.] In 1764 the family returned to Ireland; and in 1769 William, who had been at school in Kilkenny, was entered on board the Goodwill cutter at Waterford, commanded by his father's brother-in-law, Lieutenant John Buchanan. Two years later, when the Goodwill was paid off, Wolseley was sent by his uncle Cosby to a nautical school in Westminster, from which, after some months, he joined the Portland, going out to Jamaica. He returned to England in the Princess Amelia, and in September 1773 joined the 50-gun ship Salisbury, with Commodore [Sir] Edward Hughes [q. v.], commander-in-chief in the East Indies. The Salisbury came home in the end of 1777, and Wolseley, having passed his examination, was promoted, 11 June 1778, to be junior lieutenant of the Duke, one of the fleet with Keppel in July, though on the 27th she had fallen so far to leeward that she had no part in the action [see KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, VISCOUNT]. When the autumn cruise came to an end, Wolseley, at the suggestion of Sir Edward Hughes, going out again as commander-in-chief in the East Indies, effected an exchange into the Worcester, one of his squadron. After some service against pirates in the Indian seas, he commanded a company of the naval brigade at the reduction of Negapatam in October 1781, and again at the storming of Fort Ostenberg, Trincomalee, on 11 Jan. 1782, when he was severely wounded in the chest by a charge of slugs from a gingal, and left for dead in the ditch. Happily he was found the next day and carried on board the Worcester. He was shortly afterwards moved into the Superb, Hughes's flagship, and in her was present in the first four of the actions with the Bailli de Suffren. After the last of these, 3 Sept. 1782, he was promoted to be commander of the Combustion fireship, and on 14 Sept. was posted to the Coventry frigate, which on the night of 12 Jan. 1783 ran in among the French fleet in Ganjam Roads, mistaking the ships for Indiamen, and was captured. Wolseley was civilly treated by Suffren, who sent him as a prisoner to Mauritius. He was shortly afterwards transferred to Bourbon, where he was detained till the announcement of peace. He then got a passage to St. Helena in a French transport, and so home in an East Indiaman.

In 1786 he was appointed to the Trusty, fitting out at Portsmouth for the broad pennant of his uncle, Phillips Cosby. After a three years' commission in the Mediterranean, the Trusty came home and was paid off. In 1792 Wolseley was appointed to the Lowestoft frigate, in which in the early months of 1793 he was employed in convoy duty in St. George's Channel. He was then sent out to join Lord Hood in the Mediterranean; was present at the occupation of Toulon, and on 30 Sept., while detached under Commodore Linzee, occupied the celebrated Mortella Tower, which, being handed over to the Corsicans, was retaken by the French some three weeks later, and on 8 Feb. 1794 beat off the 74-gun ship

Fortitude, inflicting on her severe loss and damage. The Tower was, however, shortly afterwards captured by a landing party under the command of Wolseley. A few days later he was moved into the Impérieuse, which went home in the end of the year. He had hoped to be again appointed to her; but he was recommended by Hood, and to some extent shared in the ill-feeling of the admiralty towards the discarded admiral, so that for nearly five years he was left unemployed.

Towards the end of 1795 he married Jane, daughter of John Moore of Clough House, co. Down—grandson of a Scottish officer, Colonel Muir, who had served in Ireland under William III and obtained a grant of land. He took a little place near Clough House, and lived there in retirement except during the rebellion of 1798, when he commanded a company of volunteers which took part in the 'battle' of Ballynahinch. Early in 1799 he was appointed to the 74-gun ship Terrible, one of the Channel fleet under Lord Bridport, and in 1800 under Lord St. Vincent. In December 1800 he was moved into the St. George, but on that ship being selected as the flagship of Lord Nelson, in February 1801, Wolseley was transferred to the San Josef, which was paid off on the signing of the peace of Amiens. He afterwards had command of the sea fencibles of the Shannon district till his promotion to the rank of rear-admiral on 23 April 1804. He was then appointed to the command of the sea fencibles of all Ireland, from which he retired towards the end of 1805. He had no further employment, but was made vice-admiral on 25 Oct. 1809 and admiral on 12 Aug. 1819.

In the spring of 1842 the old wound received sixty years before at the storming of Fort Ostenberg opened and would not heal. The surgeons came to the conclusion that something must have remained in the wound, and, as the result of an operation, extracted a jagged piece of lead and a fragment of cloth. The wound, however, would not heal. Gradually losing strength, he died in London on 7 June 1842. He was then the senior admiral of the red. His wife had died several years before, leaving issue two sons and two daughters. His portrait, painted in Paris, in 1840, by Jules Laur, belongs to his granddaughter.

[A memoir of William Wolseley, admiral of the red squadron, by his granddaughter, Mary C. Innes, with a reproduction of the portrait by Laur (1895). This is written mainly from memoranda and fragments of autobiography dictated by Wolseley in his old age, and is often inaccurate n facts and especially in dates (the story, for nstance, of Wolseley's relations with William IV, when a midshipman, is difficult to reconcile with known facts and dates). Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. i. 249; Service Book in the Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

WOLSEY, THOMAS (1475?–1530), cardinal and statesman, was, according to his gentleman usher, George Cavendish [q.v.], 'an honest poor man's son'—report said, son of a butcher. But his father, Robert Wulcy (or Wolsey) of Ipswich, whether butcher or no, was, as his will shows, the possessor of lands and tenements in the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Mary Stoke there. His mother's christian name was Joan. The date of his birth is commonly given as 1471, probably from the fact recorded by Cavendish that he washed fifty-nine poor men's feet at his maundy in 1530. But in a letter written to Wolsey himself the abbot of Winchcombe in August 1514 congratulates him on having been promoted to an archbishopric before he was forty. It would seem probable also that he was not quite of age to take orders in 1496, when his father made his will, providing among other things that if his son Thomas became a priest within a year after his decease he should sing masses for him and his friends at a salary of ten marks. His father must have died just after he made this will; for it was proved eleven days later, and it appears that Wolsey was ordained a priest by the bishop of Lydda, a suffragan of Salisbury, at Marlborough on 10 March 1497–8 (*Engl. Hist. Review*, ix. 709). He would be competent to take priest's orders at twenty-four, or by dispensation at twenty-three, and we may presume that he was born in 1475, or perhaps late in 1474. No other son or daughter is mentioned in his father's will; but Giustinian in 1519 speaks of the cardinal as having two brothers, one of whom held a benefice and the other was pushing his fortunes.

He was sent early to Oxford, where he graduated B.A. at fifteen, and was called 'the boy bachelor,' was elected fellow of Magdalen about 1497, and, soon after graduating M.A., was appointed master of the school adjoining that college. He was also junior bursar in 1498–9, and senior bursar in 1499–1500 (Macray, *Reg. Magdalen*, i. 29, 30, 133–4), but was compelled to resign for applying funds to the completion of the great tower without sufficient authority. Having had three sons of Thomas Grey, first marquis of Dorset [q. v.], under his care at Magdalen College school, their father presented him to the rectory of Limington in Somerset, to which he was instituted on 10 Oct. 1500.

Here he gave some offence to a neighbouring gentleman, Sir Amias Paulet (*d.* 1538) [q. v.], who, according to Cavendish, set him in the stocks—an indignity for which Wolsey called him, in after years, to severe account. Even then he had good friends besides Dorset, who died in September 1501; for on 3 Nov. of that year he obtained a dispensation from the pope to hold two incompatible benefices along with Limington, and the archbishop of Canterbury, Henry Deane [q. v.], about the same time appointed him one of his domestic chaplains. The archbishop, however, died in February 1503, and Wolsey next became chaplain to Sir Richard Nanfan [q.v.], deputy of Calais, who apparently entrusted to him the entire charge of his money affairs, and commended him to the service of Henry VII.

Wolsey accordingly about 1507, when Nanfan died, became the king's chaplain, and grew intimate with the most powerful men at court, especially with Richard Foxe [q. v.], bishop of Winchester, and Sir Thomas Lovell [q. v.], who remained his lifelong friends. On 8 June 1506 he had been instituted to the parish church of Redgrave in Suffolk, on the presentation of the abbot of Bury St. Edmund's. In the spring of 1508 he was sent to Scotland by the king to prevent a rupture which James seemed almost anxious to provoke. On 31 July the pope gave him a bull permitting him to hold the vicarage of Lydd and two other benefices along with Limington. He must have been presented to Lydd by the abbot of Tintern, and he is said to have raised at his own expense the height of the church tower there. To this year also probably belongs the marvellous story told from memory by Cavendish, as reported to him by Wolsey himself, of his having been despatched by the king as a special envoy to Maximilian the emperor, then in Flanders, not far from Calais, and, getting an immediate answer, of his having performed the double journey and double crossing of the Channel with such extraordinary celerity that he arrived again at Richmond on the evening of the third day after his despatch, and next morning incurred at first an undue reproof from the king, who thought he had not yet started. The affair seems to have taken place at the beginning of August, but he could not have visited the emperor then. The matter, we know, related to the king's intended marriage to Margaret of Savoy, about which Wolsey was certainly in the Low Countries again later in the year.

Henry VII, however, died in April following; but before his death, on 2 Feb. 1509, he had made Wolsey dean of Lincoln. Six days later he obtained also the prebend of Welton Brinkhall in that cathedral, which on 3 May he exchanged for that of Stow Longa. He was installed as dean by proxy on 25 March. Henry VIII at once made him almoner, and on 8 Nov. 1509 granted him all the goods of *felones de se* and all deodands in England, in augmentation of the royal alms. On 9 Oct. he had a grant of the parsonage of St. Bride's in Fleet Street, of which Sir Richard Empson [q. v.] had taken a long lease from the abbot of Westminster; but the patent seems to have been invalid, and was renewed in a more effectual form on 30 Jan. 1510. On 21 Feb. following one Edmund Daundy of Ipswich obtained a license to found a chantry there, with masses for the souls of Wolsey's father and mother. On 24 April Wolsey, being then M.A., supplicated for the degrees of B.D. and D.D. at Oxford (Boase, *Register of the University*, i. 67, 296). On 5 July he obtained the prebend of Pratum Minus in Hereford Cathedral, and on 27 Nov. he was presented to the parish church of Torrington in Devonshire, which he held till he became a bishop. On 17 Feb. 1511 he was made a canon of Windsor, and was a few months after elected by the knights of the Garter as their registrar. In the latter part of the same year his signature appears for the first time in documents signed by privy councillors, and it is to be remarked that he always spells his own surname 'Wulcy.'

We then trace his hand for the first time in public affairs under the new reign; for the plan of operations against France in 1512 was clearly due to him. England, besides attacking the northern coast of that country, sent that unfortunate expedition to Spain under Thomas Grey, second marquis of Dorset [q. v.], which was so ill supported by Ferdinand, and came home in defiance of orders. The mutineers seem to have been encouraged by a knowledge of Wolsey's unpopularity at home; for the special confidence shown in 'Mr. Almoner' was very distasteful to the old nobility. A letter of 7 Aug. 1512 from Lord Darcy at Berwick shows that some important intelligence from spies at Berwick was communicated to Wolsey alone of all the council; and in September, when Thomas Howard, first earl of Surrey (afterwards Duke of Norfolk) [q.v.], had retired from court under a cloud, Wolsey ventured to suggest to Bishop Foxe that he might as well be kept out of it henceforth altogether. The king relied on Wolsey to devise new expeditions to wipe out a national disgrace, and he not only drew up estimates of the nature, amount, and expenses of the armaments required, but was busy for months pro-

viding shipping, victuals, transports, conduct-money, and other details; so that Bishop Foxe was seriously afraid of his health breaking down under his 'outrageous charge and labour.'

In 1512 Wolsey was made dean of Hereford, but resigned on 3 Dec. That same month Dean Harrington of York died, and first his prebend of Bugthorpe was given to Wolsey on 16 Jan. 1513, then his deanery, to which Wolsey was elected on 19 Feb., and admitted on the 21st. At this time he was also dean of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and on 8 July he was made precentor of London. On 30 June he had crossed to Calais with the king with a retinue of two hundred men—double that of Bishop Foxe and of Bishop Ruthall. He accompanied Henry through the campaign when Thérouanne and Tournay successively surrendered. He received letters in France from Bishop Ruthall of the Scots king's invasion and defeat at Flodden. He had also letters about it from Catherine of Arragon, who, left at home and anxious for news of her husband, was at this time his frequent correspondent. He no doubt came back with the king in the end of October.

He had his own share, too, in the king's conquests. The bishopric of Tournay, being vacant, was conferred upon him by the pope at the king's request. A French bishop had, however, already been elected, and it was not till peace was made that Wolsey could hope to obtain possession, which, indeed, he never actually did; but in 1518 he surrendered his claims on the bishopric for a pension of twelve thousand livres. Meanwhile he received from the king the bishopric of Lincoln, for which he obtained bulls on 6 Feb. 1514, and was consecrated at Lambeth on 26 March. In May we already find the pope had been urged to consider the expediency of making him a cardinal, which, however, was not done for more than a year later. Meanwhile the death of Cardinal Bainbridge at Rome [see BAINBRIDGE, CHRISTOPHER] vacated the archbishopric of York, which was conferred on Wolsey by bulls dated 15 Sept.

In the marked increase of his correspondence during the past two years we see that his paramount influence was now acknowledged. He was gradually leading foreign policy back to traditions of Henry VII's time, from which the new king had departed by his alliance with Ferdinand. Young Henry had occasion to resent the perfidy of his father-in-law, who not only was a faithless ally himself, but won over Maximilian to desert England likewise. But Wolsey saw the means of retribution, and when the marriage of Charles of Castile with the king's sister Mary, which was to have taken place in May 1514, was broken off by the double dealing of Maximilian, he laid secretly the foundations not only of a peace but also of an alliance with France. In August the match was arranged between Louis XII and the king's sister Mary (1496–1533) [q. v.]; and in October the young bride went over to France, and was actually married there. To crown the political alliance there was a very secret proposal for an interview between the two kings in March following, and for a joint campaign for the expulsion of Ferdinand from Navarre. But Louis XII died on 1 Jan. 1515, and young Francis I succeeded, intent on the conquest of Milan. Suffolk's embassy to the new French king was rendered futile for political purposes by his private love affair with Mary [see BRANDON, CHARLES, first DUKE OF SUFFOLK]. Wolsey certainly saved the duke at this time from the consequences of his indiscretion. But Francis set off for Italy in the summer without having given any pledge to prevent John Stewart, duke of Albany, from going to Scotland.

On 10 Sept. Leo X created Wolsey 'cardinal sole'—not, as usual, one in a batch of promotions. His title was 'S. Cæcilia trans Tiberim.' The hat was sent to England with a very valuable ring from the pope, and the prothonotary who brought it (who was supplied at Wolsey's expense with more costly apparel than he brought with him) was conducted in a stately procession through the streets to Westminster on Thursday, 16 Nov. On Sunday, the 18th, it was placed on Wolsey's head in the abbey, amid a great concourse of bishops, Colet preaching the sermon. On 24 Dec. following Wolsey was appointed lord chancellor in the room of William Warham [q. v.], who had resigned two days before. He now, as the Venetian ambassador expressed it, might be called 'ipse Rex,' for it seemed that the whole power of the state was lodged in him.

That same month that Wolsey was made cardinal Francis won the battle of Marignano, and at once became master of Milan. Henry VIII did not like it, and, as Ferdinand's position in Naples was threatened, the latter's ambassador on 10 Oct. concluded with Wolsey a new league for commerce and defence against invasion, which was ratified by Henry on the 27th. Wolsey also sent his secretary, Richard Pace [q. v.], with secret instructions to enlist Swiss mercenaries to serve the Emperor Maximilian against France, taking care that the money for their

pay did not fall into his majesty's own most untrustworthy hands. Maximilian, indeed, though he actually managed to clutch a small portion (by no fault on Pace's part), betrayed the enterprise most shamefully in the spring of 1516, when there really seemed great hope of driving out the French from Milan, and made very lame excuses for his conduct. But meanwhile the death of Ferdinand in January produced a new change. Young Charles of Castile, Maximilian's grandson, became king of Spain; but he remained for the present in Belgium, and his councillors leaned to France. Maximilian said he would come down from the Tyrol and remove them and get him to join the league. It was only another pretence for extracting money from England, but it was convenient to humour him. He did come down; but having got what he wanted out of England, before the end of the year he sold all his claims on Italy for two hundred thousand ducats by accepting the treaty of Noyon, made in August between France and Spain. Wolsey's comment on the news was that the emperor seemed to be like a participle, which was in some degree a noun, in some degree a verb. But the king, under his guidance, accepted the most transparent excuses for Maximilian's conduct and made no change in his policy, thereby bringing the emperor under suspicion of his new friends and destroying completely his significance in European politics.

Wolsey's policy now was to let both Francis and the young king of Spain find out the value of alliance with England; for France wanted to recover Tournay, and Charles wanted money to take him to his new kingdom, where there was serious danger, if he delayed, that his brother Ferdinand would be crowned in his place. But delayed Charles was, both by want of money and by an invasion of his Dutch dominions by the Duke of Gueldres. A loan from Henry VIII, however, ultimately enabled him to sail for Spain in September 1517. As to France, England was still supposed to be watching her with jealousy and ill-will. But very secret communications had begun even in February 1517 between Charles Somerset, first earl of Worcester [q. v.], at Brussels and the dean of Tournay, referring probably in the first place to difficulties in the ecclesiastical administration (for the diocese of Tournay lay chiefly in Flanders), but leading ultimately to correspondence with the Duke of Orleans, and a suggestion that the city itself might be surrendered to Francis for four hundred thousand crowns In November Stephen Poncher, bishop of Paris, and Peter de la Guiche came over to England to arrange matters.

Meanwhile the riot on 'Evil Mayday' (1517) had been met by prompt measures of repression, by which Wolsey earned the gratitude of the foreign merchants in London; and a few days after he no less earned the gratitude of many of the rioters themselves, who, after the execution of twenty of the ringleaders, were pardoned at his earnest intercession. Shortly afterwards the sweating sickness became alarmingly prevalent. Wolsey had four repeated attacks during the summer, and in June his life was despaired of. Still he was so unremitting in his attention to business that the king himself, besides various messages, wrote to him with his own hand, both to thank him and to urge him to take some relaxation. Acting perhaps on this advice, he set out on pilgrimage to Walsingham in August, which, however, seems to have done him little good, as he still suffered from fever after his return and was ill again next year.

At Rome, in the spring of 1517, Cardinal Adrian de Castello [q. v.], papal collector in England, was involved in the conspiracy of two other cardinals to poison Leo X, and fled to Venice. His quondam sub-collector, Polydore Vergil [q. v.], had already been imprisoned by Wolsey just before he was made cardinal for letters reflecting on the king and him, and had only been released after some time at the pope's intercession. There is no doubt, moreover, that Cardinal Adrian himself had acted against Wolsey's interests at Rome. The king now urged Leo to deprive him of his cardinalate, and promised Wolsey his bishopric of Bath and Wells. Leo, however, was timid and interposed delays for a whole year, till circumstances compelled him to give way.

In the spring of 1518 Bishop Poncher, having returned to Paris, sent his secretary to England suggesting that the proposed agreement for Tournay should be made the foundation for a European peace, as the Turk was threatening Christendom. The pope was just then urging a crusade, and a legate for the purpose had been received at Paris in December. Other legates were to be sent to other princes and Cardinal Campeggio to England. The king at once intimated to the pope that it was an unusual thing to admit a foreign cardinal in England as legate, but that he would waive his objection on that point if the legate's powers were restricted and Wolsey were joined with him in equal authority. The pope felt compelled to yield, and on 17 May created Wolsey legate *de latere* as Campeggio's asso-

ciate. Still, Cardinal Adrian was not yet deprived, and Campeggio, when he reached Calais in June, had to wait there till the king was satisfied on this point also; so that it was only on 23 July that he landed at Deal, and on the 29th that he entered London. On 3 Aug. the two legates were received by the king in state at Greenwich. Meanwhile, on 30 July at Rome, Leo X granted to Wolsey the administration of the bishopric of Bath and Wells; and, though he was never consecrated, he held this bishopric for four years *in commendam*.

But under cover, partly of the proposed general European peace, partly of an arrangement for Tournay, plans were now formed for a closer union between France and England. A son had been born to Francis in February, and on 9 July secret articles were signed by the king and Wolsey and the French ambassador for the marriage of the dauphin to the Princess Mary and for the surrender of Tournay. A special commission was issued to Wolsey next day to treat with Villeroy, the French king's secretary of finances, for a peace and for the marriage. A splendid embassy then arrived from France, with Bonnivet and Bishop Poncher at the head, to treat with the representatives of Leo X, Henry VIII, and other princes for a general European league, but certainly with a view to a more particular treaty with England. And though the French raised objections at first to some points in the general league, they had to waive them in order to conclude the closer alliance, in which, besides very advantageous terms for the marriage and the redemption of Tournay (a town of no value to England), Wolsey obtained from them a concession that Albany was not to be allowed to go to Scotland during the minority of James V [see STEWART, JOHN, DUKE OF ALBANY]. On Sunday, 3 Oct., Wolsey sang mass at St. Paul's, when the king took his oath to the treaty in a scene which Bonnivet declared 'too magnificent for description.' On the 5th the proxy marriage took place at Greenwich; and in the evening Wolsey gave a supper at Westminster, which in the opinion of the Venetian ambassador must have exceeded the banquets of Cleopatra and Caligula. The whole hall was decorated with huge vases of gold and silver. Of the disguisings and pageants a description is given by Hall which partly resembles a well-known scene described by Cavendish and dramatised in the play of 'Henry VIII,' except that nothing is mentioned on this occasion of the discharge of cannon. Finally, on 8 Oct., it was agreed that an interview should take place between the kings of England and France near Calais before the end of July 1519.

The world had been for some time blinded as to what was going on when this new French alliance emerged into the light of day. It was not relished in England, and no doubt Polydore Vergil expresses only the ignorant feeling of the time when he says that the giving up of Tournay was a triumph to the French. The whole thing was managed, as Sir Thomas More told the Venetian ambassador, 'most solely' by the cardinal, and the king's other councillors had only been called in to approve after the matter was already settled. Charles's ambassador was disgusted at the separate treaty with France, and insisted that it should be cancelled before he accepted the general one, beneficial as he admitted that it was for his master's interests. But Charles himself, desiring to be included as a principal contrahent, ratified the league at Saragossa on 19 Jan. 1519 (DUMONT, *Corps Diplomatique*, iv. 266–9).

Charles was ignorant at that date that his grandfather, the Emperor Maximilian, had died in Austria on the 12th. Although the empire was elective, Maximilian had done his best to secure beforehand the succession of his grandson; but Francis I entered the field as a competitor, and spent much money in bribing the electors. Henry VIII, too, hoping for encouragement from the pope, who dreaded the election of either prince, felt his way towards offering himself as a third candidate, and sent his secretary, Pace (who had been Wolsey's secretary before), to show each of the electors in great confidence the serious objections that existed to either of the other two. To retain his hold on the king Wolsey was obliged to be the instrument of this policy, though he evidently did not think it judicious. Pace's mission was fruitless, and his machinations, not having been effectually concealed, opened the eyes of Francis to the perfidy of Henry VIII, who had actually promised to advance his candidature. Wolsey, however, made a curious use of the affair in his despatches to Rome, getting the bishop of Worcester, Silvestro Gigli [q. v.], to tell the pope that he had done his best to mitigate the king's displeasure with his holiness for having latterly acquiesced in the election of Charles, and to urge that for his services to the universal peace his legateship, which was only temporary like Campeggio's, should be prolonged indefinitely. Campeggio, on his return to Rome, backed up the suggestion, and the pope extended Wolsey's legateship for three years. It was afterwards continued for

various terms, and with increased powers for the visitation of monasteries and other objects, both by Leo X and his successors.

Wolsey had supported a French alliance notwithstanding its unpopularity, knowing well the valuable concessions Francis would willingly make to secure it. But he was opposed not only by the nobility at home, but by the queen, who saw clearly that the interests of France were opposed to those of her nephew, the new emperor. So the alliance had been scarcely formed when efforts were made to loosen it. In May 1519, before the struggle for the empire, there were secret meetings of old councillors, who made bold to represent to the king that some young men of his privy chamber who had seen the fashions of the French court used too great familiarity with him; and on this remonstrance Henry dismissed them—a thing of which much was said in Paris. But their places were supplied by older men who stood well in Wolsey's favour, so that if the blow was aimed at him, it was a failure; and Francis, who was very anxious for the interview, offered, if Wolsey sought to be pope, to secure for him the votes of fourteen cardinals. But there was so much negotiation necessary that the summer of 1519 was far spent, and the great meeting had to be put off till the following spring, when, to facilitate matters, Francis made Wolsey his proctor, and the arrangements on both sides being left entirely in his hands, very little further obstacle was encountered.

Wolsey, however, by no means aimed at an exclusive alliance with France; and these negotiations had the effect, which he fully intended, of exciting the jealousy of the new-made emperor. His object was to make England arbiter of the destinies of Europe. Charles had cordially accepted an invitation sent him by Henry just after his election to visit England on his way from Spain. By paying England this honour he hoped to frustrate the interview with France. But Spanish diplomacy was slow, and arrangements had to be made beforehand with the disadvantage of a stormy sea between Spain and England, so that in the spring of 1520 Jean de la Sauch, the emperor's Flemish secretary, who had been flitting to and fro between Spain, England, and the Netherlands, was afraid the French would win. The time was getting short, and Wolsey seemed distinctly in the interest of France. La Sauch believed that it was only because he had been well bribed, and that the emperor to win him should give him substantial preferments in Spain, for nobody else in England favoured the French interview at all. At the very time this was written the emperor had already signed at Compostella a promise that within two months, and before parting company with Henry, he would apply to the pope to give Wolsey the bishopric of Badajoz, worth in itself five thousand ducats, with an annual pension of two thousand ducats besides out of the bishopric of Palencia; and to this agreement the pope gave effect by a bull on 29 July following.

At last, on 11 April 1520, a treaty for the meeting with the emperor was drawn up in London. Charles was to land at Sandwich by 15 May, and visit the king at Canterbury next day. But if, owing to unfavourable weather or other causes, he should fail to do this, he and the king were to have a meeting on 22 July between Calais and Gravelines. Undoubtedly the emperor did his best to arrive in time to anticipate the French meeting, but he did not land until 26 May at Dover. Wolsey first visited him on board his own vessel, and brought him to land; then the king and he next day (Whit Sunday) conducted him to Canterbury to attend the day's solemnities and see the queen, his aunt. On Thursday, the 31st, he embarked again for Flanders, while Henry and Catherine, with a great company, Wolsey's train alone consisting of two hundred gentlemen in crimson velvet, sailed from Dover to Calais.

The French interview took place on 7 June. On the day preceding a treaty was signed by Francis at Ardres, and by Henry VIII at Guisnes, making arrangements for the continuance of a French pension to Mary, even in the event of her succession to the crown, and also providing that Francis should do his best to settle disputes between England and Scotland; in doing which he promised to stand to the arbitration of Wolsey and his own mother, the Duchess of Angoulême. But no other business seems to have been done, though the festivities continued till the 24th, when the kings separated. The Field of the Cloth of Gold was undoubtedly a scene of matchless splendour, and the grandeur of the temporary palace and chapel built by Wolsey for the occasion was the theme of endless admiration. But the show of warm friendship with France was altogether deceptive. Henry was at heart more inclined to the interests of the emperor. It is certain that a secret compact had been signed between them at Canterbury, and, as the emperor's visit had been necessarily hurried, a further meeting had been arranged between them, to take place immediately after the French interview. It took place

accordingly on 10 July at Gravelines, and next day the emperor, with his aunt, Margaret of Savoy, visited the king at Calais, and stayed with him till the 14th, when he took his leave.

This further meeting was naturally not relished in France. Without knowing what was done at it, the French saw that they were overreached. The fact was, a proposal had been discussed, both at Calais and at Canterbury, for the marriage of the emperor to the Princess Mary, so lately betrothed to the dauphin; and on the very day that the emperor took his leave a new treaty was signed between him and Henry, whereby each of them engaged for two years to make no new treaty with France which should bind either of them further to those matrimonial alliances which both had already contracted in that quarter; for Charles had pledged himself to marry the French king's daughter Charlotte, and Henry to give his own daughter to the dauphin. This and some further points being concluded, Henry sent to inform Francis that he had consented to the interview at Gravelines only out of courtesy, and that it had been made the occasion of most dishonourable proposals from Charles's ministers for the breaking off of marriage treaties on both sides with France that Henry might assist the emperor to be crowned in Italy. Francis was not deceived, and showed his real feelings at first by ordering Ardres to be fortified; but Wolsey, as a friend, remonstrated so strongly against his doing so that he forbore. He was afraid to give England provocation, promised not to let Albany go to Scotland, and deferred an intention he had announced in September of going in person to Italy to secure Milan against the emperor.

The arrest and execution of the Duke of Buckingham in the spring of 1521 were not due to Wolsey, as stated by the cardinal's great enemy, Polydore Vergil [see STAFFORD, EDWARD, third DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM]. It is true that Buckingham, like other noblemen, bore him ill will, and the examination of some of the duke's servants showed that he had said, if the king had died of a recent illness, that he would have had Wolsey's and Sir Thomas Lovell's heads chopped off. But the duke's fall was procured by a secret informer, whose name we do not know, in a paper delivered to Wolsey at the Moor in Hertfordshire, and it appears that Wolsey, far from being over-ready to take action, had given the duke warning at first to be cautious what he said about the king, whatever he might think fit to say about himself.

Matters were now tending to war between the emperor and Francis, and errors on both sides favoured Wolsey's policy of making England arbiter between them. Charles was too eager to commit Henry to take his part, while evading fulfilment of his secret pledge to marry Mary; but Wolsey advised the king not to press for further guarantees, assuring him that the imperialists would ere long seek to him 'on their hands and knees' for assistance. The French made a brave start in the war, and were soon masters of Navarre, but, attempting to push their conquests further, were defeated and lost all they had gained. They thus became more willing to accept England's mediation, which they had at first refused. But Charles called upon Henry to declare war against France, as he had bound himself to take part with either side if attacked by the other. Henry, however, required first to ascertain who was the real aggressor, and it was arranged that Wolsey should cross to Calais and hear deputies from both sides on the merits of their dispute, pledges being taken in the meanwhile from both parties that neither should make any private arrangement with the other till England had given its decision.

Wolsey accordingly left England with a number of alternative commissions, dated 29 July 1521, to settle differences between the emperor and Francis, to make a league with both powers and the pope, to treat for a closer amity with France, or for a league with the emperor against France. He landed at Calais on 2 Aug., and the conferences opened under his presidency on the 7th. The principal speakers were the imperial chancellor Gattinara, the French chancellor, Du Prat, and the nuncio, Jerome Ghinucci, then bishop of Ascoli (afterwards of Worcester), who had been despatched from Rome in the year preceding to be present at the great interview between Henry and Francis I. The proceedings were extraordinary. Wolsey proposed a truce during the deliberations of the conference, but neither the nuncio nor the imperialists had any commission for this, and the latter declared that Charles was so offended with Francis that he had forbidden them to treat at all. Wolsey might, however, negotiate with the emperor himself, who had come to Bruges to be near at hand. On this suggestion he acted, and persuaded the French deputies to remain at Calais till his return, giving them to understand that he would be only eight days absent.

Shameful to state, this suspension of the conference and visit to the emperor at Bruges had been planned before Wolsey left England, and under the pretence of removing diffi-

culties he was instructed to make in secret an offensive and defensive alliance against France. Henry was quite bent on a new war with that country, and desired negotiation in the meantime only to secure from the emperor an indemnity for the loss of his French pension and to gain time for preparation. Wolsey's own policy was certainly not warlike, but, as in the case of the imperial election, he felt it necessary to give in to the king's will. In their correspondence he only criticised details and suggested expedients, leaving events to teach their own lesson, without daring to oppose the king directly. His stay at Bruges with the emperor, instead of being limited to eight days, lasted three weeks, and no doubt the delay was due to long debates on the terms of the secret treaty, which was at length signed by himself and Margaret of Savoy (as representing England and the emperor) at Bruges on 25 Aug. During his stay there he twice met with the emperor's brother-in-law, Christian II of Denmark, who first sent an archbishop and two other personages to his lodging to request that he would come to him in the garden adjoining the house occupied by the emperor. Wolsey, as he informed the king, at first hesitated to comply, considering that he was the king's lieutenant, and the king of Denmark ought not to claim superiority over his sovereign; but as the garden lay in his way to the emperor he agreed, and next day Christian came to visit him.

On the resumption of the conference Wolsey was unable to procure a suspension of hostilities, but was obliged to hear long arguments on both sides as to the causes of the war. The imperialists meanwhile took Mouzon, and laid siege to Mézières; but they had to withdraw from the latter place and give up the former. They then advanced to besiege Tournay, but in Spain the French took Fontarabia, and the hopes of a truce were finally wrecked by their refusal to restore the latter place to the emperor, or even into the hands of the king of England as surety. Wolsey, whose health had broken down repeatedly during the conference, was at length recalled by the king, and returned to England in November. Before he left Calais a new league was concluded against France on 24 Nov., in which the pope was a contracting party, his nuncio having just received authority to join it. For Leo X, who had been in serious fear lest the conference should end in a peace, was now better assured. But his forces, with those of the emperor, had just taken Milan from the French, when he rather suddenly died on 2 Dec.

To maintain imperial authority at Rome, it was of the utmost importance that a successor should be chosen favourable to the new alliance. At Bruges Charles had promised Wolsey that on such an occurrence he would use his influence to secure his election, and he wrote to Wolsey himself to assure him that he had not forgotten his promise. Henry also sent Pace to the emperor about it, with instructions to go on to Rome with letters to influence the cardinals. Wolsey himself had but slight expectations, as the Spanish ambassador believed, but did not altogether despair. He was in truth very comfortable at home, where the king had just given him in November the abbey of St. Albans, in addition to his other preferments, in consideration that he had spent, by Henry's own estimate, 10,000*l.* in connection with the Calais conferences. His name really was proposed in the conclave, but he apparently received not more than seven votes. Adrian VI was elected on 6 Jan. 1522, and it is certain that no imperial influence was used in Wolsey's favour.

But Wolsey knew quite well that the emperor had more real need of England than England had of him. The one thing Charles urgently required was a loan, besides getting Henry to subsidise the Swiss and pay Spanish and Burgundian troops in the Netherlands. Moreover, he wanted to get England committed to an immediate declaration of war, that he himself might not be driven to make separate terms with France. Now he was already considerably in the king's debt, but by Wolsey's advice a hundred thousand crowns was advanced to him on condition that the king should not be called on to make an open declaration against France till the money was repaid. Charles was sadly disappointed, and pressed for leave to visit Henry again in England before Easter on his way to Spain. But this was found impossible, and he did not arrive at Dover until 26 May, the very day he had landed there two years before. He had meanwhile corresponded with Wolsey, writing him letters in his own hand with a secret mark agreed between them at Bruges, strongly urging an additional loan to prevent Italy and the pope coming under French influence. This was conceded to the extent of fifty thousand crowns more; and the emperor, after being feasted at Greenwich and London, went on with the king to Windsor. There, on 19 June, a new treaty was made and sworn before Wolsey by both sovereigns under ecclesiastical censures, binding the emperor to marry Mary when she should be twelve years old—that is to

say, six years later—and Henry to give her a very considerable dower, deducting, however, the debts of the emperor and his grandfather Maximilian. Both princes also agreed to invade France before May 1524, and the emperor to pay Henry those pensions which Francis, out of very natural suspicion, had already withheld from him for a whole year.

But Henry, in his eagerness for war, had already before the emperor's arrival despatched Clarencieux herald to declare it to Francis; and Clarencieux did so at Lyons on 29 May of this year (1522), and returned to the king at Greenwich while the emperor was still with him. The two princes then made a further treaty on 2 July to arrange for the joint war which was to commence at once, and on the 6th the emperor sailed from Southampton. Three days before leaving he had given Wolsey a new patent for his pension, which was now to be charged on the vacant bishoprics in Spain instead of the bishopric of Badajoz. But Wolsey's Spanish pensions were always in arrear, like the debts which the emperor owed the king.

Wolsey's hand had been forced by the war party in the council, and on 6 July he declared to the lords in the Star-chamber the first success of the war—the sacking of Morlaix by Surrey—urging them to aid the king with their money. A loan of 20,000*l.* had already been obtained from the city of London under promises of repayment by the king and cardinal. But the nation was really ill prepared for war, and of course it was involved with Scotland as well as with France. For Francis, seeing the turn things were taking, had let Albany escape in the end of 1521. The Scots, however, were also ill prepared for war; and when Albany at last moved to the borders, he did not know how easily he might have captured Carlisle. But Lord Dacres, putting a bold face on the matter, induced him to negotiate a truce and to withdraw his forces.

Wolsey was immensely relieved, and easily got Dacres pardoned for his *felix culpa* in having negotiated a truce without commission. But popular ignorance and hatred of the Scots lamented a great opportunity thrown away, while levies raised in various parts had been sent home unpaid. Skelton's bitter invective against Wolsey, 'Why come ye not to Court?' written clearly just at this time, is full of this and other popular complaints which are very significant of the feeling against the cardinal (Skelton, *Works*, ed. Dyce, ii. 26-67). One of his complaints was that the king's court was comparatively deserted by ambassadors and suitors crowding to Hampton Court or York Place at Westminster. Hampton Court was a mansion of the knights of St. John, of which Wolsey had taken a ninety-nine years' lease on 11 Jan. 1514–[15], just before he became a cardinal. It had been visited even by Henry VII, but Wolsey spared neither pains nor cost to make it far more magnificent. No doubt it was owing to cavils like Skelton's that three years later (1525) Wolsey made over his lease of it to the king, who, however, allowed him not only still to occupy it, but to lodge, when he saw fit, in his own palace of Richmond, rather to the annoyance, it would seem, of some old servants of Henry VII, in whose days that place of pleasure had been reared.

In the city Wolsey was hated, not for the truce made with the Scots, but for his too cogent measures to get in money for the war. The loan already raised had itself lightened many pockets, when on 20 Aug. he sent for the mayor and aldermen and the most wealthy citizens, and told them that for defence of the realm commissioners were appointed all over the country to swear every man as to the value of his movable property; and he desired to be certified within a reasonable time of the names of all who were worth 100*l.* and upwards, that they might contribute a tenth. The citizens remonstrated that many of them had already lent a fifth. But Wolsey insisted that the 20,000*l.* already subscribed could only be allowed as part of the tenth required from the whole city, and the citizens made their own conscientious returns to his secretary, Dr. Toneys, at the chapter-house of St. Paul's.

Yet for all this, more money was required; and next year (1523) parliament was called together on 18 April to vote supplies for the war. It was opened at the Blackfriars by the king in person, with Wolsey at his right hand; but as the cardinal's weak health forbade him to make a long address as chancellor, Cuthbert Tunstall [q. v.] did so in his place, declaring the causes of the war. On the 29th Wolsey, accompanied by divers lords both spiritual and temporal, entered the House of Commons and stated that a subsidy of 800,000*l.* would be required, which might be raised by a tax of four shillings in the pound on every man's goods and land. Next day Sir Thomas More, as speaker (whose election Wolsey himself had procured), did his best to enforce the demand; but the debates were so long and serious that Wolsey visited the commons again and addressed the members in a way that compelled More to plead

the privileges of the house. A vote was at length obtained with difficulty of two shillings in the pound—just half the rate demanded—on lands or goods over 20*l.*, to be paid in two years, with lower rates on smaller incomes. Wolsey refused this as insufficient, and the house, after adjourning over Whitsuntide, was again called on to consider the matter. At last, after very stormy debates, incomes of 50*l.* and upwards from land were subjected to an additional tax of one shilling in the pound to be paid in the third year, and persons possessing 50*l.* value of goods were required to pay a shilling in the pound on them one year later.

Convocation also met at St. Paul's during the first sitting of parliament; but Wolsey as legate stopped its proceedings and summoned the convocations of both provinces before him at Westminster, where, after very serious opposition, he extracted from the clergy for their share a grant of half a year's revenue of all benefices, to be paid in five years. The summons to Westminster again provoked Skelton's satire in the distich:

Gentle Paul, lay down thy sweard,
For Peter of Westminster hath shaven thy beard.

Large provision was thus made for a war in which flatterers told Henry VIII that they hoped to see him crowned king of France at Rheims. But the king himself, though he boasted somewhat, was becoming no less convinced than Wolsey that the emperor was seeking to throw the whole expense upon him and to keep the profits to himself. Soon after he had arrived in Spain Charles expressed great gratitude to him for his assistance, by which he had been able to subdue rebellion and establish good order there. He also informed him, with much seeming frankness, that he had received overtures of peace from France through the papal legate. He was less communicative, however, about certain secret offers made to him by the Duke of Bourbon, who was even then meditating revolt from Francis, and had hopes of marrying the emperor's sister Eleanor. But Wolsey found out all about them, and did not intend, as he wrote to the king, that the emperor should 'have more strings to his bow' than Henry. He got Bourbon to make offers to England as well, and urged upon the emperor a joint negotiation. But Charles grew cold as England grew warm. He would have thrown over Henry and Bourbon alike if Francis would have consented to give up Milan as well as Fontarabia. Francis, however, would not give up Milan, and in the end of May 1523 the Sieur de Beaurain was sent from Spain to induce Henry to contribute at least five hundred men-at-arms and ten thousand foot in aid of the duke. But, having discharged his mission in England, Beaurain went straight to Bourbon himself at Bourg-en-Bresse and made a special compact with him for the emperor before any envoy could arrive from England, though Knight was sent from Brussels close upon his heels.

With different aims and divided counsels the allies made little progress in the invasion of France that summer. Suffolk with his large army won several places in Picardy, and spread alarm at Paris; but he was ill supported from the Low Countries. Wolsey, for reasons which we do not know, but in which, after some objections, the king fully acquiesced, abandoned a plan of campaign, beginning with the siege and capture of Boulogne, which he himself had drawn up. Possibly even Henry was already convinced that he could make no really valuable addition to his continental possessions, and meant to do like his father—'traffick with that war to make his return in money.' At all events, Suffolk's brilliant and unsubstantial victories were used, while the war fever was hot in England, as a reason for procuring what was called 'an anticipation'—that is to say, for issuing commissions on 2 Nov. (Hall wrongly says in October) to persuade the wealthy to pay the subsidy voted by parliament before the term appointed, and the money was actually gathered in. That same month of November the emperor's army was disbanded for lack of payment, and the English broke discipline and compelled Suffolk to return to Calais.

Just before this, on 14 Sept., Adrian VI died, and there was again a vacancy in the papacy. The alliance of the king and emperor being in such high repute, the English ambassadors at Rome felt sure that Wolsey's presence alone was wanted to decide the new election in his favour. But the imperial ambassador laughed in his sleeve, and, Charles V acting with the same hypocrisy as before, Clement VII was elected on 19 Nov. But whoever was disappointed with the result, it was certainly not Wolsey. He congratulated the king on having so good a friend in the new pope, with whom, as Cardinal de' Medici, they had both had much correspondence; and his satisfaction was greatly increased when Clement, on 21 Jan. following, confirmed to him his legateship for life. The pope also gave him the bishopric of Durham, the temporalities

of which he had enjoyed since 30 April, and Wolsey thereupon resigned Bath and Wells (Le Neve, iii. 293).

As to the war, Wolsey used very plain speaking to the emperor about the past, but simply in the tone of an aggrieved friend, and endeavoured to elicit definite assurances for 1524 both from him and Bourbon. But it was soon clear that the emperor, having recovered Fontarabia from the French in February, was neither able nor willing to do more; and Bourbon, who was invited to England to arrange matters, replied that the emperor wished him to stay at Genoa, where he very conveniently blocked the way of Francis into Italy, but did Henry no particular service. In March Wolsey suggested to the pope (who was naturally afraid of the French becoming strong again in Italy) that he should exhort Francis to send some one to England to treat for peace, with suggestions of afterwards settling the question of Milan by marrying the Duke of Milan to the French king's daughter. Francis took the hint; and while nothing seemed to come of the avowed efforts of the pope for peace when he sent Schomberg, archbishop of Capua, to France, Spain, and England in succession, a Genoese merchant, Giovanni Joachino Passano (called by the English John Joachim), came in June to London as if on private business, and carried on secret negotiations with Wolsey as the agent of Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis I.

These, indeed, remained without visible fruit that year, and the imperial ambassador actually arranged with Henry VIII for joint support of Bourbon in an attack on France. But this was clogged with a condition that the duke should do homage to Henry as king of France, which he refused, alleging that Henry had given him his duchy free. Wolsey did not believe that much was to be expected from Bourbon; but Pace, who had been despatched to the duke to report on the situation, was strangely sanguine, and said it was only owing to Wolsey and the delay of the king's money that the crown of France was not set on Henry's head. As a matter of fact, money did come from England, though rather late. It was the emperor, as usual, who failed in his engagements when it came to the second payment. Bourbon entered Provence and laid siege to Marseilles; and in September orders were sent out in England to prepare for an invasion of France in support of him. The king was ready either for peace or war, but, by Wolsey's advice, he would have no middle course. Bourbon withdrew from the siege of Marseilles to Nice, and, by strict orders from Henry, no further disbursements were made to him. No army crossed from England, and Francis, taking courage, invaded Italy and recovered Milan.

His success, however, was transient, and on 24 Feb. 1525 he was defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia. The event took Wolsey, like the rest of the world, by surprise; for though he had not thought highly of the French prospects in Italy, he had been doing his best to secure the king's interests in any event by a renewal of secret negotiations with John Joachim. And he had just taken a most audacious step to cover these secret practices. As the imperial ambassador De Praet was inconveniently inquisitive, he contrived (for there can be no doubt it was not an accident, a special search having been ordered in London that very night) that a messenger of De Praet's should be arrested by the watch as a suspicious character, and his letters taken from him and laid before himself in the chancery next morning. He opened and read them, and found, as he no doubt expected, many severe reflections on himself and the insincerity of the king's friendship towards the emperor. On this he stopped a courier already despatched by De Praet, upbraided the ambassador for what he had written to his own court, and penned a strong despatch to Sampson, the English ambassador in Spain, to represent to the emperor the mischief done by an agent who was endeavouring to disturb friendly feelings between him and Henry! He moreover got Henry himself to write to the emperor with his own hand complaining of the unfriendly conduct of his ambassador.

The outrage no doubt was deliberately designed to show the emperor how little he must presume upon the universal respect paid to his greatness, while offering, as he continually did, mean excuses for breach of engagements. And Wolsey knew that Charles, after mild remonstrance, would pocket the affront, as he actually did, deeply as he at heart resented it. De Praet himself believed that Henry was still the emperor's friend, whom it would not do to alienate; and as Wolsey, with cynical insincerity, professed to be devoted to the common interests of the emperor and his own sovereign, Charles also professed to take him so. This was the more necessary in order that he might keep the profits of his great victory to himself. On hearing of it Wolsey took counsel with some Flemish envoys, at whose request he at length dismissed John Joachim, and he urged the emperor to make full use of his advantage in concert with England, suggesting a joint

invasion, by which Charles and Henry would meet in Paris; thereupon France would be handed over to English domination, and Henry would go on with the emperor to his coronation at Rome.

Of course he had no expectation that Charles would listen to a project so chimerical. But Bishop Tunstall and Sir Richard Wingfield [q.v.] were despatched to Spain with these proposals at the end of March, that the emperor by his answer might show whether he was willing to prosecute the war with vigour or restore his captive for a ransom, in which latter case they were not only to remind him that he was bound not to treat apart from England, but also to hint that the king had no lack of offers to forsake the emperor's alliance. For indeed the pope, the Venetians, and the other Italian powers were most seriously alarmed at the emperor's success. The ambassadors, after a tedious voyage, reached the imperial court at Toledo only on 24 May. But they soon obtained an answer frankly confessing that the emperor had no means of maintaining the war; he added, however, a most extraordinary suggestion that his bride, the Princess Mary, should be sent to Spain at once with her dowry of four hundred thousand crowns, and that a further contribution might enable him to carry on the war in earnest. The amazed ambassadors reminded the imperial chancellor that the emperor ought first to repay the 150,000 crowns he had borrowed for his last voyage to Spain and the king's indemnity for his French pensions. But the emperor's real meaning came out three days later, when the chancellor told them that his majesty was much perplexed; and if he could have neither the princess nor her dowry paid beforehand, perhaps the king would allow him to take another wife. In short, Charles had made up his mind to marry Isabella of Portugal, and if the king meant to prosecute the war he would have to do it alone.

The answer suited Wolsey very well. But meanwhile in England the talk was about the king leading an invasion of France in person, and Wolsey, under a commission dated 21 March, called the mayor and aldermen before him and pressed for a general contribution in aid of the project, at the rate of 3*s.* 4*d.* a pound on incomes of 50*l.* and upwards, with lower rates on the smaller incomes, according to the valuations made by the citizens themselves in 1522. Some exclaimed that this was unjust, as many incomes had since been impaired; but remonstrance was stifled by threats that it might cost some their heads, and the matter was pressed both in London and throughout the country. The strain, however, was beyond endurance. Even the prosperous citizens of Norwich could not raise the money requisite, but offered their plate. In Suffolk the clothiers said they must discharge their workmen, whom they had no money to pay, and an insurrection broke out.

For this 'amicable grant,' as it was curiously called, Wolsey was not specially responsible. It had been agreed on by the council generally for a war policy that was not to Wolsey's mind, but was imputed to him specially, and the public were slow to believe, what was really the fact, that it was at his intercession that the king agreed to turn the grant into a 'benevolence' without further insisting on a fixed rate. A new difficulty, however, was started, that 'benevolences' had been made illegal by a statute of Richard III, and Wolsey in vain attempted to persuade the Londoners that an act of parliament passed by a wicked usurper was bad law. In the end the king was obliged to give up the demand altogether and pardon those who had resisted. Even the rebels of Suffolk, when called before the Star-chamber on 30 May, were dismissed with a pardon. Sureties, indeed, were asked for their good conduct, and when they could find none Wolsey said to them, 'I will be one, because you be my countrymen, and my lord of Norfolk will be another.'

This business was an unpleasant interruption to a work of Wolsey's own, on which he had set his heart. In the preceding year he had procured from Clement VII a bull, dated 3 April 1524, allowing him to convert the monastery of St. Frideswide at Oxford into a college, transferring the canons to other monasteries. That house was accordingly dissolved, and on 11 Sept. following Clement gave him another bull, allowing Wolsey to suppress more monasteries, to the value of three thousand ducats, for the endowment of his college. Several houses were thus suppressed in February 1525, and the work was proceeding. But in June, at the monastery of Begham in Sussex, a riotous multitude with painted faces and disguises put in the canons again—an outrage which of course was punished. At Tunbridge also, though there was no disturbance, the inhabitants did not wish the priory to be converted into a school, and desired to see the six or seven canons restored.

Meanwhile Wolsey was aware that the emperor had been making separate offers of peace to Louise of Savoy, the regent of France; and in June appeared again in

London John Joachim, who now bore the title of Seigneur de Vaulx, this time as a regular accredited ambassador. He came from Louise, for Francis had just been conveyed to Spain, and another French envoy, Brinon, arrived shortly after him. With these two Wolsey concluded no fewer than five, or rather six, treaties, at the More (Moor Park in Hertfordshire, which belonged to him as abbot of St. Albans), by which France secured the amity of England for a sum of two million crowns to be paid by instalments, with various other conditions extremely advantageous to England, bonds being afterwards procured from the leading persons and cities of France for the strict fulfilment of the terms. Nor did Wolsey forget his own interests in these transactions; for though he forbore a claim for arrears of a pension once given him by Francis, he obtained thirty thousand crowns for those of his indemnity for the bishopric of Tournay (notwithstanding that the city had been meanwhile won from France by the emperor), and a present of one hundred thousand crowns besides from Louise, payment of which sums was spread over seven years.

In January 1526 Wolsey came to Eltham, where the king was staying, and made, along with the council, certain ordinances for the king's household which were called 'the statutes of Eltham,' mainly intended to rid the court of superannuated servants and too numerous dependents. On 11 Feb. he went with great pomp to St. Paul's, when Robert Barnes [q. v.] bore a fagot for heresy. In March Francis I was set at liberty, as agreed in the treaty of Madrid signed two months before, leaving two of his sons hostages in Spain for fulfilment of the terms. Charles now hoped to take his imperial crown at Rome, but the pope and the northern powers of Italy took alarm, and concluded with Francis on 22 May the league of Cognac, which was to enable him to recover his children on easier terms than those wrung from him when he was a prisoner without counsel. This league England was strongly solicited to join, offers being held out to Henry of a duchy in Naples consisting of lands worth thirty thousand ducats a year, and to Wolsey of other lands worth ten thousand ducats a year. But it was not the interest of England to make an open enemy of the emperor. In September imperial troops, along with Cardinal Colonna, treacherously surprised Rome during a truce and wrung terms from the pope by intimidation. Charles himself disavowed the outrage, but in May following Rome was attacked by Bourbon. The commander was killed in the assault, but his unpaid troops sacked the city with a barbarity quite unheard of, and kept the pope for some months prisoner in the castle of St. Angelo.

Meanwhile in England an allegorical play had been performed at Christmas at Gray's Inn suggesting that misgovernment was the cause of insurrection. Wolsey, though he declared, no doubt with perfect truth, that it was the king who was displeased rather than himself, had the author, John Roo, serjeant-at-law, deprived of his coif and committed to the Fleet for a time along with one of the players. The king, and even his council, now seemed to be quite converted to the policy of cultivating the new French alliance rather than an imperial one, and hints were thrown out to Francis that, instead of marrying the emperor's sister Eleanor, he might have Henry's daughter Mary, once offered to his son. So in March 1527 a great embassy arrived in England with Grammont, bishop of Tarbes, at its head, which held very lengthy conferences with Wolsey with a view to a closer league. Of these negotiations a minute French account has been preserved, which gives an extraordinary impression of Wolsey's wonderful statecraft. He demanded a new perpetual peace, with an annual tribute of salt and a pension of fifty thousand crowns to Henry. He affected astonishment at the difficulties made at his high terms, and told the ambassadors (what, perhaps, was not far from the truth) that if he advised the king to abate them he was in danger of being murdered. In the course of a long discussion he gradually shifted the basis of negotiation. If Francis declined to marry Mary himself, he suggested that she might be married to the Duke of Orleans, then a hostage in Spain, the two kings meanwhile agreeing on terms for his and his brother's liberation, on refusal of which they should make joint war on the emperor. Then, after further conference, he told the ambassadors that Henry advised Francis to marry Eleanor for the sake of peace, if the emperor would not restore his sons otherwise. The French were quite confounded at the withdrawal of the very bait that had lured them on. 'We have to do,' wrote one of them to Francis, 'with the most rascally beggar in the world, and the most devoted to his master's interests.' Wolsey had won the day. Treaties very advantageous to England were signed and sealed at Westminster on 30 April.

In the course of these negotiations Wolsey

had talked of going over to France in May to complete matters. The king also, who had separate interviews with the ambassadors, expressed a desire to pay Francis a visit himself. The French objected that this would delay the war against the emperor, and said that he might trust everything to Wolsey; but Henry said he had things to tell Francis of which Wolsey knew nothing. It is clear that he had begun to entertain the thought of divorcing Catherine which it was afterwards alleged that Wolsey had put into his head—a statement quite as untrue as the political figment that the bishop of Tarbes had suggested it by insinuating a doubt of the Princess Mary's legitimacy. Wolsey must have learned the king's ideas on this subject—or rather a part of them—shortly after this; and he certainly did not like them, although, for prudential reasons, he did his best to advance the king's wishes. In May he got the king to appear privately before him and Archbishop Warham, and called on him to prove that his marriage was lawful. The proceedings led to no result; but on 22 June the king told Catherine (bidding her, however, keep the matter secret) that they must separate, as he had been informed by divines that they were living in mortal sin. The badness of the king's cause was made still more apparent to Wolsey when he learned immediately afterwards that Catherine at the time of her marriage to Henry had been a virgin widow. The king saw that he was perplexed by this discovery; but Wolsey was anxious to assure him that he did not consider it fatal to his case, as they had been married *in facie ecclesiæ* and the dispensation did not meet the case.

Wolsey now set out for France with the name of the king's lieutenant and in state no less than regal. The pretext for the close alliance was the pope's liberation from captivity, and at Canterbury he ordered a special litany for the Pope Clement to be sung by the monks of Christchurch. On his way he endeavoured to quiet rumours about the queen's divorce by shamefully jesuitical statements made in confidence to Archbishop Warham and Bishop Fisher. On 16 Aug. he concluded a number of treaties with Francis at Amiens. His mission would have united England and France in the disowning of papal authority while the pope was under the emperor's control, and his last act in France was to get four cardinals, three French and one Italian, to join him in a protest to that effect. But one thing he had expected to do which he could not do; for he certainly left England in the persuasion that the king was willing, after his divorce, to marry, not the Duchess of Alençon, as later writers said (for she had already found a second husband in January), but Renée, daughter of Louis XII of France. He was forbidden, however, to broach this proposal, and he became painfully aware that the king's ultimate object was one that he had concealed from him and was endeavouring to obtain in his absence by the mission of William Knight (1476–1547) [q. v.] to Rome. He returned to England in September, and Anne Boleyn insisted on being present at his first interview with the king.

It was the friends of Anne Boleyn who had most counselled his going to France, that they might get the king's ear in his absence. Their attempt to manage without him, however, was a great mistake, even in her interest; for Knight with great difficulty, and not till the pope had escaped to Orvieto, obtained bulls, which turned out to be useless for the king's purpose after all, the demand for them only revealing to the papal advisers what that purpose was. But Wolsey, to whom the cause was again committed, now tried the desperate policy of endeavouring to get the pope to give away his authority, without appeal, to himself and another legate to be sent to England, and Gardiner and Foxe were despatched to Italy with this view in February 1528. Their instructions were to procure from the pope a decretal commission to define the law by which the judges should be guided and a dispensation for the new marriage. The latter (although it was really a greater stretch of papal power than the old dispensation to marry Catherine) was passed without difficulty; but the other decretal Gardiner failed to obtain, even after long days spent in arguing with the pope and cardinals; and Foxe at last departed for England with a mere general commission, which they hoped would do, but which Wolsey found to be inadequate. Again he urged Gardiner to press the pope for a decretal commission, not only for public reasons, but personally for Wolsey's sake; and in the end Clement, though with great reluctance, agreed to send one by Campeggio, the legate who was to be despatched as Wolsey's colleague. But the document was only to be shown to the king and Wolsey and then destroyed, Campeggio being strictly enjoined not to let it go out of his hands, for Wolsey himself had said it need not be used in the process, as he only wanted it to strengthen his authority with the king. Clement also was got to give a dangerous promise that he would not inter-

fere with the due execution of this commission, but confirm what should be done under it. This, of course, did not bind him to confirm an unjust decision, and for that very reason Wolsey afterwards instructed Gardiner by a shameful artifice to endeavour to procure a reissue of the document in a form more to the king's purpose.

Meanwhile the French alliance had borne fruit in a joint declaration of war made by an English and a French herald to the emperor at Burgos on 22 Jan. 1528. On 13 Feb. Wolsey explained the causes of this war to a meeting in the Star-chamber; but it was very unpopular, and led not only to interruption of commerce, but also to serious industrial difficulties within the realm, the Suffolk clothiers having to dismiss their men because they had no vent for their cloths. In Flanders the state of matters was no less intolerable, and a truce, so far as England and Flanders were concerned, was agreed to from 1 May to the end of February following. In June the sweating sickness was rife in England, and Anne Boleyn caught it. But she soon recovered, and was anxious about the health of Wolsey, whom she said she loved next to the king for the daily and nightly pains he took in her behalf. The king himself added in his own hand a postscript to the letter. In July, however, Wolsey, having set aside, apparently for good reasons, a nominee of Anne's for the position of abbess of Wilton, incurred a rebuke from the king for taking steps to promote the prioress, of whose nomination he had disapproved. The reproof was expressed in the most friendly terms, but was nevertheless deeply felt, even when Wolsey was reassured of the king's favour.

Cardinal Campeggio, after a long and tedious journey through France, reached London in October suffering severely from gout. Yet the business for which he came, as Wolsey at once discovered, was entirely in his hands, and he allowed his colleague no control over it. He was instructed first to do his utmost to prevent the matter coming to a trial at all, either by persuading the king to forbear prosecuting it further or by inducing Catherine to enter a nunnery. He had also promised the pope not to pronounce sentence without communicating with him—a fact which, to Wolsey's dismay, he let fall at their first interview. Wolsey tried in vain to get hold of the secret commission he had brought, and wrote a host of complaints and remonstrances to Rome on the way in which he was treated by his colleague. His perplexities were increased by Catherine's production of a copy of the brief in Spain [see CATHERINE OF ARRAGON], and his ingenuity was taxed in vain either to get the original into the king's possession or to have it pronounced a forgery by the pope. Anne Boleyn, meanwhile, actually imputed to him the delay of the trial, and allied herself with her father and the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk to bring about his ruin.

To add to his agony, at the new year (1529) Clement VII fell ill and was expected to die—in which case his only hope, and that a poor one, was that through the readily promised aid of Francis he himself might be the new pope. He despatched to Gardiner and Brian at Rome a marked list of the whole college of cardinals, and bade them spare no expense to secure his election. But Clement slowly recovered, and was able to see ambassadors in March. On 21 April he wrote to the king that he could not declare the brief in Spain a forgery without hearing both sides. Meanwhile, Bishop Foxe of Winchester having died in September, that see was given to Wolsey *in commendam* on 6 April, and he soon after resigned that of Durham. But his fall was at hand. The long-deferred trial [already described under CATHERINE OF ARRAGON] had to take place. The legatine court assembled on 18 June, and was prorogued by Campeggio on 23 July. Meanwhile at Rome on 13 July the cause had been revoked at Catherine's intercession.

Wolsey was now visibly in disgrace. The king, it is true, knew that he had done his utmost, and still for some weeks took his advice on many things, chiefly by letter through Gardiner. In fact the king actually paid him a visit at Tittenhanger in the beginning of August, and but for Anne Boleyn would have had more frequent intercourse with him. The lords, however, who had so long resented his ascendency, made use of Anne's influence to keep him at a distance from the court. Anticipating his fall, Lord Darcy had drawn up, even as early as 1 July, a long catalogue of his misdeeds, and similar lists were drawn up by others with a view to his impeachment. The cloud, however, had not yet burst when he accompanied Campeggio to take leave of the king at Grafton Regis, where they both arrived on Sunday, 19 Sept. ('Greenwich' is a misreading of 'Grafton' in Alward's letter printed in ELLIS'S *Original Letters*, I. i. 308). Many expected that the king would not speak with Wolsey, and were mortified to see that he received him as graciously as ever and had a long private

conversation with him. Anne Boleyn, however, spoke bitterly of him to the king at dinner, and took care next morning, when the two legates left, that there should be few words at parting.

Shortly afterwards Wolsey went up to London for Michaelmas term, which began on 9 Oct. He attended council meetings at which a parliament was summoned for 3 Nov. On the first day of term he entered Westminster Hall as chancellor with all his train, but not preceded by the king's servants as heretofore. That day a bill of indictment was preferred against him in the king's bench by Sir Christopher Hales [q. v.], the attorney-general. Next day he remained at home awaiting the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, who had been to the king at Windsor. They arrived on the day following and desired him to deliver up the great seal, which he refused then to do, as they had brought no commission. They returned to Windsor, and came again with written authority on the 19th, when he gave it up to them. They told him that the king wished him to retire to Esher, a house belonging to his bishopric of Winchester. On the 22nd he executed a deed acknowledging that he had incurred a *præmunire*, and requesting the king, in part recompense of his offences, to take into his hands all his temporal possessions. On the 30th, while he was absent at Esher, two attorneys appointed by himself received judgment for him that he should be out of the king's protection and forfeit all his lands and goods.

Many wondered that he confessed himself guilty when he might have made a good defence; but he knew well what awaited him if he strove against the king, who really was not at heart his enemy, but must now propitiate Anne Boleyn. To all appearance he had no friends elsewhere, and, as the French ambassador perceived, he was being betrayed even by those whom he trusted most. When ordered to Esher he took his barge to Putney in sight of a vast multitude upon the water who expected to see him conveyed to the Tower. Just before embarking he had called the officers of his household before him and directed them to make an inventory of all the property, that the king might take possession. After landing at Putney he met Henry Norris, who brought him a cheering message from the king, with a gold jewelled ring as a token. He jumped from his mule like a young man, 'kneeled down in the dirt upon both his knees, holding up his hands for joy,' and tore the laces of his velvet cap to kneel bareheaded. He presented Norris with all he had to give—a little gold chain and cross which he had worn next his skin, and desired him to take his fool as a gift to the king, though the poor fool himself was most reluctant to leave him. He continued at Esher for weeks 'without beds, sheets, table-cloths, cups, and dishes,' which he had to borrow from the bishop of Carlisle (John Kite [q. v.]) and Sir Thomas Arundel. He called his servants and, regretting that he had nothing to give them, advised them to return to their own homes for a month, by which time he might perhaps have recovered favour. Thomas Cromwell (afterwards Earl of Essex) [q. v.] on this, handing him 5*l.* in gold for his own part, said his chaplains, who owed their preferments to him, ought now to contribute to his necessity, and a considerable subscription was at once made up.

On 1 Nov. he received another message of comfort from the king by Sir John Russell (afterwards first Earl of Bedford) [q. v.], who arrived at Esher at midnight in great secrecy and left before daybreak. Shortly afterwards a portion of his plate and furniture was restored to him, and he received a patent of protection on the 18th. Parliament, however, was opened by the king in person on the 3rd, and Sir Thomas More, the new lord chancellor, made a speech in which he vituperated his predecessor. On 1 Dec. a bill of attainder was passed against him in his absence by the lords and sent down to the commons. It consisted of forty-four articles—mostly untrue, as Wolsey himself declared to Cromwell; and he was certainly justified in saying so, though it bore the signature (no doubt *ex officio*) of Sir Thomas More at the head of sixteen others. But in the commons Wolsey had an able defender in Cromwell, who had already gained the ear of the king in some matters; and it must have been with the king's secret concurrence that the bill was thrown out.

Wolsey was now leading a devout life, and said he had gained peace of mind by adversity. He still, however, endured much petty persecution, having at one time four or five servants taken from him, and almost daily hearing of new matters laid to his charge. Sir William Shelley [q.v.], the judge, actually induced him, sorely against his will, to rob his successors in the archbishopric by conveying York Place at Westminster to the king. He could only yield, but begged the judge would remind his majesty 'that there is both heaven and hell.' At Christmas he fell ill, and Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Butts [q. v.], whom the king sent to him, represented that he was in serious danger, on which the king, alarmed, not only sent him a

ring with his portrait in a ruby, but induced Anne Boleyn likewise to send him a token, and caused Dr. Butts and three other physicians to attend him constantly till he was well again. Against Candlemas 1530 the king sent him more furniture, plate, and hangings. On 7 Feb. he executed the conveyance of York Place, and on the 12th he received a general pardon. On the 14th the other possessions of his archbishopric were restored to him; but on the 17th he executed an indenture with the king resigning the bishopric of Winchester and the abbey of St. Albans in consideration of 6,374*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.*, only 3,000*l.* of which was given him in ready money, the rest being a valuation of the goods that had been delivered to him. After this resignation, however, the king found that he could not give valid grants of life pensions out of these benefices, and Cromwell got Wolsey to give what Cavendish calls a 'confirmation' of those grants—probably antedated grants by himself, of which drafts still remain.

Continuing at Esher, Wolsey had an attack of dropsy, and, requiring a drier air, the king allowed him to remove to Richmond. The lords, however, took alarm at his coming nearer London, and Norfolk sent him word by Cromwell that he should remove to York to attend to his diocese, promising him a pension of a thousand marks out of his bishopric of Winchester and abbacy of St. Albans. Early in Lent he prepared to go, but at first he only moved out of the lodge in Richmond Park to the Charter House there; when Norfolk, taking alarm, used such violent threats that he was compelled to begin his journey in Passion Week. He went by Hendon, the Rye House, and Royston to Peterborough, where he rested from Palm Sunday to Thursday in Easter week (10–21 April). Then, till Monday following, he was gladly received as a guest by Sir William Fitzwilliam of Milton, a few miles off, whence he went by Grantham and Newark to Southwell, and remained there during the summer. He found his palace at Southwell sadly out of repair, and had at first to be lodged at a prebendary's house till Whitsuntide; but he was then able to occupy the palace, and the country gentlemen resorted to him in great numbers. He kept open house in the hospitable style of the day, and did much to pacify discords in the country and in families, winning the hearts of many who had been prejudiced against him before.

Yet the mere costs of coming down to his diocese had consumed an advance of one thousand marks made him by the king out of his Winchester pension, and he had no prospect of receiving any of his rents before August. He appealed in vain for further aid, and his creditors were clamorous. He was compelled to borrow money of friends. Yet having to get workmen from London to repair his buildings, it was supposed at court that he was raising sumptuous edifices. On Corpus Christi eve (15 June), after he and his household had retired to bed, two messengers, Brereton and Wriothesley, came from the king and called him up to sign and seal some important document with which they again departed in the night to George Talbot, fourth earl of Shrewsbury [q. v.] It was the letter of the lords of England to the pope in favour of the king's divorce. Shortly after he was disquieted by a new process against him and inquisitions taken on the lands of his archbishopric; but he was assured both by the chief baron of the exchequer and by Cromwell that it was only a formality. He was more deeply grieved to learn in July that the king had determined to dissolve the two colleges he had been at so much pains to set up. He wrote to Cromwell, 'with weeping tears,' that the news had deprived him of sleep and appetite. The Ipswich college was entirely suppressed, and it had been intended to do the same with that at Oxford, but the buildings had already advanced so far that it would have cost more to suppress than to alter it, and so Christ Church has come down to us, an imperfect realisation of the cardinal's great aim.

At 'the latter end of grease time'—in September—he removed from Southwell to Scrooby, some way further in the direction of York, evading various attentions that would have been paid him on his journey by the Earl of Shrewsbury and the country gentlemen, lest it should be said elsewhere that he was courting people's favour. He remained at Scrooby till after Michaelmas, officiating on Sundays in neighbouring churches and doing many deeds of charity. He then passed on to Cawood, twelve miles from York, holding confirmations by the way at St. Oswald's Abbey and near Ferrybridge, which, from the number of children, fatigued him not a little. At Cawood as at Scrooby he had to repair the castle buildings. He composed a dangerous dispute between Sir Richard Tempest and Brian Hastings. Finally he arranged to be installed at York on Monday, 7 Nov., with less than the pomp of his predecessors. But when the day appointed was known, the country gentlemen and the monasteries sent copious presents of fat beeves, mutton, wild fowl,

and venison to grace the occasion, no one dreaming of what was about to happen.

On Friday, the 4th, as he was finishing his dinner at Cawood, the Earl of Northumberland and Walter Walsh, a gentleman of the privy chamber, suddenly arrived with a company of gentlemen, and demanded the keys of the castle, which the porter refused to give up, but they swore him to keep it for them as the king's commissioners. When their entry was perceived, Wolsey, still unconscious of what had taken place outside, embraced the earl and offered him hospitality, regretting that he had had no notice of his coming. He then took him to his bedchamber, where the earl, trembling, laid his hand upon his arm, and said in a faint voice, 'My lord, I arrest you of high treason.' At the same time Walsh, who, wearing a hood for disguise, had hitherto escaped notice, arrested at the portal Wolsey's Italian physician, Dr. Augustine, driving him in with the words: 'Go in, traitor, or I shall make thee.' Augustine was indeed a traitor, not to the king but to Wolsey, and the action was prearranged. The earl had refused to show Wolsey a warrant for his arrest, and Walsh said their instructions were secret; but Wolsey surrendered to Walsh as being a gentleman of the privy chamber. Then the earl and Walsh, with the abbot of St. Mary's beside York, took an inventory, which still exists, of Wolsey's goods at Cawood.

There is distinct evidence that Dr. Augustine had been bribed by Norfolk to betray an important secret about Wolsey; and we know both the fact which he had to reveal and the lies with which he augmented it. The fact was that Wolsey at the time of his fall had in his despair sought through the French ambassador to get Francis to write to Henry in his favour. But to this Augustine shamefully added that the cardinal had urged the pope to excommunicate the king if he did not put away Anne Boleyn, hoping by this to cause an insurrection by which he would recover power. To conceal from Wolsey the fact that he had informed against him, Augustine was carried away prisoner tied under a horse's belly. But when he reached London he lived like a prince in Norfolk's house, while his master was carried southwards in custody. Crowds of people at Cawood, when Wolsey's arrest was known, ran after him with curses on his enemies; but he was taken, first to Pomfret, then to Doncaster, then to Sheffield Park, where he was treated kindly as a guest by the Earl of Shrewsbury. Here he was allowed to remain a fortnight, and he begged the earl, who always tried to keep up his spirits, to write to the king that he might be brought face to face with his accusers—a degree of justice that he did not expect. One day the earl told Cavendish that he had got an answer from the king, showing that Henry had still a good opinion of him, and he begged Cavendish to communicate it discreetly, for the messenger was Sir William Kingston, constable of the Tower. The news brought on a severe attack of dysentery, and no kindly sophistries would comfort him. 'I know,' he said, 'what is provided for me; notwithstanding I thank you for your good will and pains.' His journey had to be deferred one day longer in consequence of his extreme weakness. Kingston then brought him to another place of Shrewsbury's, Hardwick Hall, near Newstead—not the Derbyshire Hardwick, which came to the family later—next day to Nottingham, and the following day to Leicester Abbey. His illness had increased upon the journey, so that at times he was near falling off his mule; and he said to the abbot, 'I am come to leave my bones among you.' He had been admitted a brother of that monastery some years before.

He at once took to his chamber. It was a Saturday night (26 Nov.) On the Monday morning (the 28th) he seemed drawing fast to his end. Yet even now a message came from the king about a sum of 1,500*l.* lately received by him, of which an entry had been found in a book at Cawood. It was money that he had borrowed to pay his servants and to bury him; but if the king would have it, he hoped he would pay his debts, and he gave the names of his creditors, promising to show where it was next day. He was very ill that night, but in the early morning of the 29th desired some food, and was given a 'cullis' made of chicken, though it was a fasting day—St. Andrew's eve, as he himself observed after taking it. He was then confessed, and spoke of his ailments as coming to a crisis. Sir William Kingston told him he made himself worse by one vain fear—meaning, of course, lest he should be brought to the block; but he was not to be consoled. 'Master Kingston,' he said, 'I see the matter against me how it is framed; but if I had served God as diligently as I have done the king, He would not have given me over in my grey hairs.' That morning he passed away at eight o'clock, an hour at which, according to Cavendish, he had expected to die the day before.

The mayor and aldermen of Leicester were sent for, and the body, after lying in state

till four or five o'clock, was removed into the Lady-chapel of the abbey. Early next morning (30 Nov. 1530) it was interred. It was found that he had worn a hair shirt next his skin underneath another of fine linen.

Wolsey's features are familiar in portraits which have often been engraved, and which are all of one type, giving the face in profile. There are paintings in the National Portrait Gallery, London; at Christ Church, Oxford; at Hampton Court; and in the Royal College of Physicians. Others belong to Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, and to T. L. Thurlow, esq. (ascribed to Holbein). Among the more notable engravings are those by Elstracke, Faber, Houbraken, Loggan, and Vertue (*Cat. First Loan Exhib.* Nos. 130, 148; *Tudor Exhib.* Nos. 87, 109, 119; Bromley, *Cat. Engr. Portr.* p. 14). The full face, however, is shown in a likeness, scarcely known hitherto, preserved at Arras in a volume of early portraits drawn in pencil and chalk from original paintings. It has a younger look than the face in the other portraits, but in other respects it is much the same, round and fleshy, only without the wart shown in some pictures.

Wolsey left behind him a son and a daughter, both by one Lark's daughter, to whom it may be presumed he was uncanonically married, as many priests were considered to be in those days. The mother was afterwards married to 'one Leghe of Aldington,' and the cardinal's after life was certainly not pure. The son, who was named Thomas Wynter, was carefully educated by his father, and provided with many valuable preferments, among them the deanery of Wells and the archdeaconries of Richmond, York, Norfolk, and Suffolk, all of which he resigned in 1528 or 1529 (Le Neve). From 1537 to 1543 he held the archdeaconry of Cornwall (Brewer, Introd. to *Letters and Papers*, vol. iv. pp. dcxxxvi–viii; *Lansd. MS.* 979, f. 195). The daughter became a nun at Shaftesbury.

[Cavendish's Life of Wolsey is the chief authority for his personal history. Dyce's Poetical Works of John Skelton, and William Roy's Rede me and be nott wrothe (ed. Arber), contain personal descriptions animated by spiteful satire. Equally malicious are the two contemporary historians, viz. Polydori Vergilii Anglicæ Historiæ liber xxvii., and Hall's Chronicle. Rawdon Brown's Four Years at the Court of Henry VIII; History of Grisild the Second (Roxburghe Club); Letters and Papers, Richard III and Henry VII (Rolls Ser.); Cal. Letters and Papers, Henry VIII, vols. i–iv.; State Papers, Spanish vols. ii–iv., Venetian vols. ii–iv.; Rymer's Fœdera, 1st ed., vols. xiii. xiv.; Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy; Lanz's Correspondenz Karls V; Law's Hist. of Hampton Court. Of lives later than that of Cavendish there is one in poetry by Thomas Storer (1599) of little value; and others by Richard Fiddes, D.D., Joseph Grove, and John Galt the novelist. That of Fiddes shows most research for its time, but all are very inadequate now, when so much has been revealed from state papers. The only account of Wolsey's career embodying this information is contained in Brewer's Reign of Henry VIII; but a more condensed view of it will be found in the short biography of Dr. Mandell Creighton, now bishop of London (Twelve English Statesmen). Much more, however, has been disclosed, even since Brewer wrote, and his work has meanwhile given rise to much valuable criticism, especially by Dr. Busch in four different tracts, viz., Drei Jahre englischer Vermittlungspolitik, 1518–21 (Bonn, 1884); Cardinal Wolsey und die englische kaiserliche Allianz, 1522–5 (Bonn, 1884); and two articles in the Historisches Taschenbuch, vols. viii. and ix., on Henry's divorce and the fall of Wolsey. Jaqueton's La Politique Extérieure de Louise de Savoie criticises both Brewer and Busch in some points. With regard to the divorce question, most important new matter has been published by Dr. Stephan Ehses in Römische Dokumente (Görres-Gesellschaft, Paderborn, 1893), with valuable criticisms in articles in the Historisches Jahrbuch, vols. ix. and xiii. (1888 and 1892), of which the bearings are discussed in three articles in the English Historical Review (October 1896, and January and July 1897). On Wolsey's fall see Transactions of Royal Historical Society, new ser. xiii. 75–102.] J. G.

WOLSTAN. [See Wulfstan and Wulstan.]

WOLSTENHOLME, DEAN, the elder (1757–1837), animal painter, was born in Yorkshire. Most of his early life was spent in Essex and Hertfordshire. He resided successively at Cheshunt, Turnford, and Waltham Abbey. His early life was rather that of an enthusiastic sportsman than of an artist, though he occasionally produced representations of a few sporting subjects with such success that Sir Joshua Reynolds is said to have predicted that he would be a painter in earnest before he died. In 1793 he became involved in litigation over some property at Waltham, and after three unsuccessful chancery suits was left with means so encumbered that he adopted painting as a profession.

About 1800 he came to London and settled in East Street, Red Lion Square. In 1803 he exhibited his first picture ('Coursing') at the Royal Academy. From this year to 1824 a long series of animal pictures from his hand appeared at the academy.

After 1826 he painted little. He died in 1837 at the age of eighty, and was buried in Old St. Pancras churchyard. His son, Dean Wolstenholme, is noticed separately.

[Sir Walter Gilbey's Animal Painters, 1900, vol. ii.; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers.] E. C–E.

WOLSTENHOLME, DEAN, the younger (1798–1883), animal painter and engraver, son of Dean Wolstenholme the elder [q. v.], was born near Waltham Abbey in Essex on 21 April 1798, and, unlike his father, received a regular training in his art. The first picture which he exhibited at the Royal Academy was a portrait of 'Beach,' a favourite bitch. In 1822 he exhibited at the academy a painting of the Black Eagle brewery of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, & Buxton, the first of a series of paintings of the great London breweries, which included portraits of the drayhorses and of some of the brewery men. About 1830 he painted a full-length portrait of Lord Glamis in highland costume. He also painted and engraved the Essex Hunt, with portraits of members, horses, and hounds, together with several sets of sporting pictures.

About 1846 he turned to historical subjects, the most important of which were a 'Hunting Picture of Queen Elizabeth' and 'Queen Elizabeth visiting Kenilworth Castle by Torchlight.' His best known works were 'The Burial of Tom Moody' and 'The Shade of Tom Moody.' He died at Highgate on 12 April 1883.

[Sir Walter Gilbey's Animal Painters, 1900, vol. ii.; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers.] E. C–E.

WOLSTENHOLME, Sir JOHN (1562–1639), merchant-adventurer, of an old Derbyshire family, was the second son of John Wolstenholme, who came to London in the reign of Edward VI and obtained a post in the customs. The son at an early age became one of the richest merchants in London, and during the last half of his life took a prominent part in the extension of English commerce, in colonisation, and in maritime discovery. In December 1600 he was one of the incorporators of the East India Company; in 1609 he was a member of council for the Virginia Company; he took a lively interest in the attempts to discover a north-west passage; was one of those who fitted out the expeditions of Henry Hudson (*d.* 1611) [q. v.] (who named Cape Wolstenholme after him) in 1610; of (Sir) Thomas Button [q. v.] in 1612, of Robert Bylot [q. v.] and William Baffin [q. v.] in 1615 (when his name was given to Wolstenholme Island and Wolstenholme Sound), and of Luke Fox [q. v.] in 1631. Together with Sir Thomas Smith (Smythe) (1558?–1625) [q. v.] he engaged Edward Wright (1558?–1615) [q. v.] to give lectures on navigation. On 12 March 1617 he was knighted. In February 1619 he was a commissioner of the navy, but in December 1619 he was confined to his house by the king's command 'for muttering against a patent and newly erected office in the customs house.' As he was one of the farmers of the customs, the innovation presumably threatened to affect his interests. On 15 July 1624 he was appointed a commissioner for winding up the affairs of the Virginia Company; for several years afterwards he was a member of the king's council for Virginia; in 1631 he was a commissioner for the plantation of Virginia. In 1635–7 he was on a commission to inquire into the administration of the chest at Chatham. He died on 25 Nov. 1639, and was buried in Great Stanmore church, where there is a handsome monument to his memory by Nicholas Stone [q. v.] He married Catherine Fanshawe, and had issue two sons and two daughters. Of the daughters, the elder, Joan, married Sir Robert Knollys; the other, Catherine, married William Fanshawe, a nephew of Sir Thomas Smythe—a half-brother or a son of Sir Henry Fanshawe [q. v.; see also FANSHAWE, THOMAS].

[Brown's Genesis of the United States; Cal. State Papers, N. America and East Indies; Oppenheim's Administration of the Royal Navy, pp. 195, 246.] J. K. L.

WOLSTENHOLME, JOSEPH (1829–1891), mathematician, born on 30 Sept. 1829 at Eccles, Lancashire, was the son of Joseph Wolstenholme by his wife Elizabeth (Clarke). His father was a minister in one of the methodist churches. Wolstenholme was educated at Wesley College, Sheffield, and on 1 July 1846 was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated as third wrangler in 1850, and was elected fellow of his college on 29 March 1852. On 26 Nov. 1852 he was elected to a fellowship at Christ's College, to which, under the statutes of that time, Lancashire men had a preferential claim. A protest was made against the election of a member of another college, but was soon withdrawn. Wolstenholme became assistant tutor of Christ's, and served as moderator in 1862, 1869, and 1874, and as examiner for the mathematical tripos in 1854, 1856, 1863, and 1870. He vacated his fellowship upon his marriage (27 July 1869) to Thérèse, daughter of Johann Kraus of Zürich. He took pupils at Cambridge till his appointment in 1871 to the mathematical professorship at the Royal Indian Engineering Col-

lege, Cooper's Hill. He was superannuated in 1889, and died on 18 Nov. 1891, leaving a widow and four sons. A pension on the civil list was granted to his widow in 1893, in consideration of his eminence as a mathematician, a petition having been signed by a great number of members of the Cambridge senate.

Wolstenholme was part author with the Rev. Percival Frost of a 'Treatise on Solid Geometry,' 1863 (later editions omit his name). He also published 'A Book of Mathematical Problems on Subjects included in the Cambridge Course,' 1867 (2nd edit. much enlarged, in 1878); and 'Examples for Practice in the Use of Seven-figure Logarithms,' 1888.

'Wolstenholme,' says Dr. Forsyth, Sadlerian professor of pure mathematics at Cambridge, 'was the author of a number of mathematical papers, most of which were published in the "Proceedings" of the London Mathematical Society. They usually were concerned with questions of analytical geometry, and they were marked by a peculiar analytical skill and ingenuity. But, considerable as were the merits of some of these papers, his fame rests chiefly upon the wonderful series of original mathematical problems which he constructed upon practically all the subjects that entered into the course of training of students of twenty-five or thirty years ago. They are a product characteristic of Cambridge, and particularly of Cambridge examinations; he was their most conspicuous producer at a time when their vogue was greatest. When gathered together from many examination papers so as to form a volume, which was considerably amplified in its later edition, they exercised a very real influence upon successive generations of undergraduates; and "Wolstenholme's Problems" have proved a help and a stimulus to many students. A collection of some three thousand problems naturally varies widely in value, but many of them contain important results, which in other places or at other times would not infrequently have been embodied in original papers. As they stand they form a curious and almost unique monument of ability and industry, active within a restricted range of investigation.'

[Information from his sister, Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, and registers of St. John's and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge.]

WOLTON, JOHN (1535–1594), bishop of Exeter. [See WOOLTON.]

WOLVERTON, second BARON. [See GLYN, GEORGE GRENFELL, 1824–1887.]

WOMBWELL, GEORGE (1778–1850), founder of Wombwell's menageries, was born at Maldon in Essex in 1778, and as a young man kept a cordwainer's shop in Monmouth Street, Soho. About 1804 he bought as a speculation two boa-constrictors for 75*l*. In three weeks he more than cleared his expenses by exhibiting them, and next year he set to work to form a menagerie which he built up until it became by far the finest travelling collection in the kingdom. He travelled mainly from one large fair to another, and many stories are told of his rivalries with Atkins and other menagerie owners, especially in connection with Bartholomew Fair, of which moribund institution he was one of the last upholders. Much interest was excited in July 1825 by a 'match' arranged at Warwick between Wombwell's large lion Nero and six dogs of the bull-and-mastiff breed; but 'the lovers of brutal sports were disappointed of their banquet,' for Nero refused to fight, and when he was replaced by a smaller lion, Wallace, the dogs who survived the first few seconds of the encounter could not be induced to face their enemy again (WADE, *Brit. Chronology*, s.a. 1825, 26 July); Wombwell displayed 'a disgusting picture of the fight outside his show.' At Croydon one year Wombwell startled the frequenters of the fair by announcing the exhibition of a 'bonassus,' which turned out to be a bison; the pride of the show in 1830 was the 'Elephant of Siam.' He was very successful in breeding carnivorous animals, and became the proprietor of over twenty lions. His caravans are stated to have numbered forty, and he had a fine stud of 120 drayhorses. The cost of maintenance of his three 'monstre menageries' was estimated at over 100*l*. a day, the payment for turnpike tolls alone forming a heavy item of expenditure. Wombwell died of bronchitis on 16 Nov. 1850 at Northallerton, where his show (which he followed to the last in a special travelling carriage) was then exhibiting. His remains were conveyed to his house in the Commercial Road, London, and buried at Highgate in the presence of an enormous concourse of people. He left a widow and a daughter, Mrs. Barnescombe, wife of an army accoutrement maker, who had long taken a part in the business, and who took over his No. 1 menagerie; a second went to his nephew, George Wombwell, junior, and a third to his niece, Mrs. Edmonds.

Wombwell took the keenest interest in the welfare of the animals. 'No one probably did more,' said the 'Times,' 'to forward practically the study of natural history

among the masses.' Hone severely delineates him in the 'Table Book' as 'undersized in mind as well as in form, a weazen, sharp-faced man, with a skin reddened by more than natural spirits.' A portrait of George Wombwell was engraved for Chambers's 'Book of Days' (ii. 586).

[Gent. Mag. 1851 i. 320; Men of the Reign; Times, 27 Nov. 1850; Era, 1 Dec. 1850; Frost's Circus Life and Celebrities, 1875; Morley's Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair, p. 383; D. P. Miller's Life of a Showman, 1849, p. 44; Verses addressed to Mr. Wombwell, the great menagerist, at Weldon Fair, 1838 (Brit. Mus.)] T. S.

WOMOCK or WOMACK, LAURENCE (1612–1686), bishop of St. Davids, born in Norfolk in 1612, was the son of Laurence Womock, rector of Lopham from 1607 until his death in July 1642. His grandfather, Arthur Womock, had held the same benefice. He was admitted at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, on 4 July 1629 (matriculated 15 Dec.), became a scholar on Sir Nicholas Bacon's foundation in the following October, graduated B.A. in 1632, and was ordained deacon on 21 Sept. 1634, commencing M.A. in 1639. He seems to have acted for some time as chaplain to Lord Paget, and to have had an offer of a benefice in the west of England, where he acquired some fame by his preaching. Clement Barksdale, the Cotswold poet, addressed verses to him in his 'Nympha Libethris,' headed 'after the taking of Hereford in 1645;' allusion is here made to his powerful preaching and to 'the spice of prelacy' to which his enemies took exception. At the Restoration Womock proved himself an able literary advocate of the old liturgy and of the decision of the bishops at the Savoy conference. In the summer of 1660 he obtained the prebendal stall of Preston in Hereford Cathedral, and on 8 Dec. 1660 he was made archdeacon of Suffolk, with the promise of a prebend in Ely Cathedral. In 1661 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him *per literas regias*, and in 1662 he was presented to the rectory of Horningsheath, near Bury St. Edmunds, to which was added in 1663 the small Suffolk rectory of Boxford. On 22 Sept. in the same year he was installed in the sixth prebendal stall at Ely. He contributed 10*l.* towards the purchase of an organ for his college chapel (Willis and Clark, *Architectural History of Cambridge*, i. 925). The strong churchmanship of his controversial pamphlets marked him out to Sancroft for promotion, and on 11 Nov. 1683 he was consecrated as bishop of St. David's in the archbishop's chapel at Lambeth, along with Dr. Francis Turner (to Rochester). On 3 Jan. 1683–4 he resigned the archdeaconry of Suffolk to Dr. Godfrey King; he had resigned his Hereford prebend ten years earlier. Womock, who does not appear to have gone into residence at St. David's, died at his house in Westminster on 12 March 1685–6, and was buried in the north aisle of St. Margaret's Church, where a tablet upon a pillar commemorates him. His will, dated on 18 Feb., was proved in March 1685–6. Womock, who is described as a tall man of a plain and grave aspect, had a fine collection of books, and combined wit and judgment with his learning.

He married, first, at Westly Bradford on 18 Nov. 1668, a widow, Anne Aylmer of Bury; and, secondly, at St. Bartholomew-the-Less, London, on 25 April 1669–70, Katherine Corbett of the city of Norwich, spinster, aged 40; she was still living in October 1697. He left an only daughter by his first wife, named Anne, who was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster, soon after her father. His heir was his nephew, Laurence Womock (*d.* 1724), rector of Castor by Yarmouth.

Womock's chief writings, most of them controversial, were: 1. 'Beaten Oyle for the Lamps of the Sanctuar[ie]; or, the great Controversie concerning set prayers and our Liturgie examined,' London, 1641, 4to; dedicated to William, lord Paget, baron of Beaudesert. 2. 'The Examination of Tilenus before the Triers . . . to which is annexed the Tenets of the Remonstrants,' London, 1658, 12mo. This essay being reflected upon by Richard Baxter in his 'Grotian Religion,' and by Henry Hickman [q. v.], Womock returned to the charge in 3. 'Arcana Dogmatum Anti-Remonstrantium; or, the Calvinist's Cabinet unclosed. In an apology for Tilenus against a pretended vindication of the Synod of Dort . . . together with a few drops on the papers of Mr. Hickman,' 1659, 12mo. 4. 'The Result of False Principles; or, Error convinced by its own Evidence, managed in several Dialogues,' 1661, 4to. 5. 'The Solemn League and Covenant, arraigned and condemned by the sentence of the Divines of London and Cheshire,' 1662, 4to. 6. 'Pulpit-Conceptions, Popular Deceptions . . . an answer to the Presbyterian Papers' lodged at the Savoy conference in favour of extempore prayer; a vigorous defence of the liturgy against the 'wild opinions' of 'speculative' divines, London, 1662. 7. 'An Antidote to cure the Calamities of their Trembling for Fear of the Arke,' London, 1663; a justification of 'the present settlement of God's solemn service in the church of Eng-

land' against the 'schismatical fears and jealousies and the seditious hints and insinuations of Edmund Calamy' (who had recently preached a sermon on 'Eli trembling for fear of the Arke'). A long section upon 'Israels Gratulation for the Arkes Solemn Settlement' is here followed by an attack upon the overweening conceit of the nonconformists as exhibited by Zachary Crofton [q. v.] Both this and No. 5 are an expansion upon similar lines of his own 'Beaten Oyle' and of Jeremy Taylor's 'Apologie for the sett forms of a Liturgie' of 1649. 8. 'Go shew thyself to the Priest: safe Advice for a sound Protestant,' 1679, 4to, recommending 'conference with a priest' previous to communion. 9. 'Treatises proving both by History and Record that the Bishops are a Fundamental and Essential Part of the English Parliament and that they may be Judges in Capital Cases,' 1680, fol. 10. 'A Letter containing a further Justification of the Church of England,' 1682. 11. 'Billa Vera; or, the Arraignment of Ignoramus put forth out of Charity, for the use of Grand Inquests, and other Juries, the Sworn Assertors of Truth and Justice,' 1682, 4to. 12. 'Suffragium Protestantium. Wherein our governors are justified in their proceedings against Dissenters,' 1683, 8vo. This was an attempt to refute the 'Protestant Reconciler' of Daniel Whitby [q. v.]

[Masters's Hist. of the Coll. of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, 1831; Coles's Athenæ Cantabr. Add. MS. 5883, f. 83; Bentham's Ely, p. 258; Davy's Athenæ Suffolcienses (Addit. MS. 19165, f. 503); Kennett's preface to the Collection of Tracts concerning Predestination and Providence, Cambridge, 1719, p. 179; Eachard's History, p. 1073; Chester's Marriage Licences, col. 1497; Le Neve's Fasti; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 946, iv. 369; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iv. 240; Silvester's Life of Baxter, p. 380; Manby's Hist. and Antiq. of St. David's, p. 163; Jones and Freeman's St. David's, p. 163; Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, 1810, i. 101, 236, iii. 654–5, v. 441, vi. 444, xi. 213, 230; Walcot's St. Margaret's Church, p. 22; Barksdale's Nympha Libethris, 1651, pp. 9, 10; Add. MSS. 19174 f. 797, 22910 f. 25. An account of Womock's controversial writings is given in Salmon's Lives of the English Bishops from the Restauration to the Revolution, 1733, pp. 234–40.] T. S.

WONOSTROCHT, NICHOLAS (1804–1876), author of 'Felix on the Bat.' [See WANOSTROCHT.]

WOOD, ALEXANDER (1725–1807), surgeon, was born at Edinburgh in 1725. His father was the youngest son of Wood of Warriston in Midlothian. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and after taking out his diploma settled at Musselburgh, where he practised successfully for a time. He then removed to Edinburgh, became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons on 14 Jan. 1756, and entered into partnership with John Rattray and Charles Congleton, to whose practice he subsequently succeeded. He possessed considerable ability as a surgeon, and was one of those whom Sir Walter Scott's parents consulted concerning his lameness (LOCKHART, *Memoirs of Scott*, 1845, p. 5). He attained great celebrity in Edinburgh, where his philanthropy and kindness were proverbial. His character made him extremely popular with the townsfolk, and one night during a riot, when the mob, mistaking him for the provost, Sir James Stirling (1740?–1805) [q. v.], were about to throw him over the North Bridge, he saved himself by exclaiming 'I'm lang Sandy Wood; tak' me to a lamp and ye'll see.' Byron held him in high esteem, and in a fragment of a fifth canto of 'Childe Harold,' which appeared in 'Blackwood's Magazine' in May 1818, he wrote:

Oh! for an hour of him who knew no feud,
The octogenarian chief, the kind old Sandy Wood!

and spoke of him very warmly in a note to the stanza. Wood died in Edinburgh on 12 May 1807. An epitaph was composed for him by Sir Alexander Boswell [q. v.]; and John Bell (1763–1820) [q. v.], who had been his pupil, dedicated to him the first volume of his 'Anatomy.' Two portraits of him were executed by John Kay (1742–1826) [q. v.], and a portrait by George Watson is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. One of his sons, Sir Alexander Wood, was chief secretary at Malta, and one of his grandsons, Alexander Wood, became a lord of session in 1842 with the title Lord Wood.

[Kay's Edinburgh Portraits, ed. Paterson and Maidment, 1885, i. 115–19; List of Fellows of the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons.] E. I. C.

WOOD, ALEXANDER (1817–1884), physician, second son of Dr. James Wood and Mary Wood, his cousin, was born at Cupar, Fife, on 10 Dec. 1817. He was educated at a private school in Edinburgh kept by Mr. Hindmarsh. In 1826 he became a pupil at the Edinburgh Academy, where he remained until July 1832, when he entered the university of Edinburgh. Here he took the usual course in the faculty of arts, with the exception of the rhetoric class. He combined medicine with the humanities,

and was admitted M.D. in the university of Edinburgh on 1 Aug. 1839. Soon after his graduation in medicine he became one of the medical officers at the Stockbridge Dispensary, and afterwards at the Royal Public Dispensary of the New Town. On 3 Nov. 1841 he commenced as an extramural lecturer on medicine. He applied unsuccessfully for the chair of medicine in the university of Glasgow in 1852, and for a similar post in 1855 at the university of Edinburgh at a time when the town council appointed Dr. Laycock of York.

Wood was long and honourably connected with the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. In November 1840 he was admitted a fellow; in December 1846 he became a member of the council; in 1850 he was appointed secretary; and in 1858 he was elected president for two years, and at the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected for another year. He represented the college in the general medical council from 1858 to 1873. In 1864 he was appointed assessor of the university court at Edinburgh, and in this capacity he rendered important and lasting services to his *alma mater*. He retired from practice at the early age of fifty-five, and died on 26 Feb. 1884. He married, on 15 June 1842, Rebecca, daughter of the eldest son of the Hon. George Massey of Caervillahowe, Ireland.

Wood's chief claim to remembrance as a physician is the fact that he introduced into practice the use of the hypodermic syringe for the administration of drugs. The subject had engaged his attention as early as 1853, but it was not until 1855 that he published a short paper pointing out the value of the method, and showing that it was not necessarily limited to the administration of opiates. In the general medical council he was an advocate of the wise measures of reform which abolished the principle of territorial and limited licenses to practise medicine. As a sanitary reformer he did excellent service to the city of Edinburgh by acting as chairman of the association for improving the condition of the poor. In his professional writings he was the uncompromising opponent of homœopathy and mesmerism. He performed many duties and filled many important positions outside the sphere of his purely professional avocations. He was a keen politician, an enthusiastic educationist, a shrewd philanthropist, and an ardent free-churchman. He edited for some time the 'Free Church Educational Journal' published by Lowe, and he was actively engaged for many years in Sunday-school teaching. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Edinburgh Tramways Company.

A full-length portrait by Sir J. Watson Gordon was presented to him on 5 Feb. 1861, on the occasion of his being elected for a third year to the office of president of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Wood published: 1. 'New Method of treating Neuralgia by the direct application of Opiates to the Painful Points' (in 'Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Review,' 1855, lxxxii. 265-81). This is the original paper giving the first accounts of that method of the administration of remedies by subcutaneous injection which has become so marked a feature in modern therapeutics. 2. 'On the Pathology and Treatment of Leucorrhœa,' Edinburgh, 1844, 12mo. 3. 'What is Mesmerism?' Edinburgh, 1851, 8vo. 4. 'Smallpox in Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1860, 8vo. 5. 'Preliminary Education,' Edinburgh, 1868, 8vo.

[Memoir by the Rev. Thomas Brown, Edinburgh, 1886; obituary notice in Edinburgh Medical Journal, 1883–4, xxix. 973–6.]

D'A. P.

WOOD, Sir ANDREW (*d.* 1515), sea-captain and merchant in Leith, held the lands of Largo in Fife by lease from the crown dated 28 July 1477. On 18 March 1483 these lands were granted to himself and heirs, in consideration of his unpaid and faithful services by land and by sea, especially against the English. In January 1488, when James III was obliged to fly before the rebel lords, Wood received him on board his ship, and carried him across the Forth, a service probably referred to in the confirmation of the grant of Largo on 21 March 1488. He was still in the Forth, in command of two of the king's ships, Flower and Yellow Caravel, at the date of the battle of Sauchie-burn (11 June 1488), and it is suggested that the king was flying to take refuge on board them when he was thrown from his horse, and so fell into the hands of his pursuers. Wood was afterwards summoned before the lords, and is said to have told them they were traitors, whom he hoped to see hanged; but the details are altogether apocryphal. What is certain is that Wood very soon accepted the revolution, and a confirmation of the grant of Largo on 27 July 1488.

Early in 1490 he is said to have captured five English pirates, and later on in the same year to have captured three others under the command of Stephen Bull. Bull is an historic character, and was knighted by Sir Edward Howard in Brittany on 8 June

1512; but nothing is known of the ships which he commanded in 1490 except that they were neither king's ships nor in the king's service. For merchant ships to be guilty of piracy and to be captured by some of those they offended was an ordinary incident of fifteenth-century navigation. The details of Wood's service as related by Pitscottie and embroidered by Pinkerton are for the most part imaginary; but that some such service was actually rendered appears from the confirmation of Largo, with considerable additions, to Wood, his wife Elizabeth Lundy, and his heirs, on 11 March and 18 May 1491. The grant of 18 May was made not only as a confirmation of former grants, but also in consideration of Wood's services and losses, and of the fact that at great expense he had employed his English prisoners to build defensive works at Largo so as better to resist the pirates who invaded the kingdom. In these grants Wood is styled armiger; in a further grant (18 Feb. 1495) he is miles; we may therefore assume that between these dates he was knighted.

He seems to have been frequently in attendance on the king, and to have combined the public and private functions of overseer of public works and vendor of stores for the public service. In 1497 he superintended the building of Dunbar Castle; he is said later to have superintended the building of the Great Michael, and to have been her principal captain, with Robert Barton as her skipper. The only recorded service of this ship is when she went to France in 1513, and then she was commanded by the Earl of Arran as admiral of Scotland. Robert Barton commanded the Lion in the same fleet. The story—which appears to belong to this time—that Wood was sent out to supersede Arran, but could not find the fleet (Burton, iii. 71), which was actually on the coast of Brittany, is more than doubtful. That Wood was a man of good service, the tried servant and trusted adviser of the king, is proved by the grants already quoted and many incidental notices in the official papers; but the exploits by which he is now chiefly known rest solely on the narrative of Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie [q. v.], whose statements can seldom be accepted without corroboration. Later writers than Pitscottie have added to his story till it has been exaggerated out of all possibility, so that the desire to condemn the whole as fiction has necessarily followed. As already shown, this is unjust. The story has a certain basis of fact. Wood died in the summer or autumn of 1515—between Whitsuntide and Martinmas. By his wife, Elizabeth Lundy of that ilk, he left issue. His eldest son, Andrew, has been sometimes confused with his father, with the result that Sir Andrew has been represented as living to an extreme old age. His second son, John Wood (*d.* 1570), is separately noticed.

[Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, vol. i. (see Index); Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, 1424–1513 (see Index); J. Hill Burton's Hist. of Scotland (cab. edit.), iii. 35–7, 67, 69–71, where the stories from Pitscottie are quoted at length; Southey's Lives of the British Admirals, ii. 162–3. See also Hume Brown's Hist. of Scotland, i. 299 *n.*, and Spont's War with France, 1512–13 (Navy Records Soc.), Index, s.nn. 'Barton, Robert,' and 'Arran, Earl of;' James Grant's novel, The Yellow Frigate, is founded on the legendary story.] J. K. L.

WOOD, ANTHONY, or, as he latterly called himself, Anthony à Wood (1632–1695), antiquary and historian, was the fourth son of Thomas Wood (1581–1643) of St. John Baptist's parish, Oxford, by his second wife, Mary Petty (*d.* 1667), of a family widely dispersed in Oxfordshire. His father, a Londoner by birth, graduated B.C.L. in 1619, but followed no profession, having capital invested in leasehold property in Oxford, and adding to his income by letting lodgings and keeping a tennis-court. Anthony was born on 17 Dec. 1632, in a quaint old house opposite the gate of Merton College, held under long leases from Merton College by his father, and afterwards by the Wood family. He received his school education partly (1641–4) in New College school, partly (June 1644–September 1646) in Lord Williams's school, Thame [see Williams, John, Baron Williams]; but in both places his studies were greatly disturbed by the tumult of the civil war.

Baffling the efforts of his family to engage him in a trade, he matriculated at Merton College in May 1647. The Wood family, both as college tenants and by personal friendship with the warden and fellows, had good interest in that college, and Wood was in a few months made a postmaster. He passed through college without distinction, being a dull pupil, and five years elapsed before he graduated B.A. (July 1652). He submitted to the parliamentary visitors in May 1648, though, in deference to post-Restoration opinion, he represents that submission as forced from him by his mother's tears. In May 1650 he was promoted to a bible clerkship, and proceeded M.A. in December 1655. His family influence might have secured for him, as it had done for his elder brother Edward (*d.* May 1655), a fellowship in Merton, had it not been for his notoriously

peevish temper. At the end of his college course Wood found himself modestly provided for under his father's will, and he refused to adopt any profession, giving himself up to the idle enjoyment of music and of books on heraldry and English history.

Fraternal piety induced him to make a first essay in literature by editing, in March 1656 (second edition 1674), five of Edward Wood's sermons. But he was in great danger of becoming a mere idler and boon companion. From this he was saved by the fascination of Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' which came to Oxford, a noble folio, in the summer of 1656, and fired his ambition to attempt a similar book for his own Oxfordshire. He began to collect inscriptions in Oxford towards that end. Fortunately at this very moment he was helped in his purpose by his mother's movements. She was connected with a great many families of yeomen and lower gentry in Oxfordshire, and, being for the time less embarrassed in money matters than for many years, she made (1657–9) several long visits in different parts of the county. Anthony, her companion, industriously collected inscriptions and noted antiquities wherever they went. These collections are still among his manuscripts in the Bodleian Library.

In the division of the family property Anthony had had assigned to him as his own rooms two garrets in the family house opposite Merton College gate. To enable him to pursue his studies unmolested he had a chimney built (February 1660) in one of them, so providing himself with the hermit's cell in which the rest of his life was passed.

In July 1660 he obtained access to the university archives, and so came to know the great Oxford collections of Brian Twyne [q. v.] (see Wood's *Life and Times*, ed. Clark, iv. 202–26). Wood's book, in consequence, took a wider scope than the mere collection of inscriptions he had at first designed. He planned out an historical survey of the city of Oxford, including histories of the university, the colleges, the monasteries, the parish churches. The scheme was a cumbrous one, and Wood had afterwards to divide it into sections: (1) the city treatise, including the ecclesiastical antiquities; (2) the annals of the university, with accounts of the buildings, professorships, &c.; (3) the antiquities of the colleges. On the different sections of this work Wood laboured very hard for some six years (1661–6). There was no originality in his work, for he merely put into shape Twyne's materials; but he was very conscientious in looking up Twyne's citations in the originals, in the muniment chests of the parishes, the colleges, and the university, as well as in the Bodleian and college libraries.

During these years Wood's life was exceedingly simple. The whole morning was spent in work, either in his study, where he had manuscripts very freely lent him, or in college rooms, where he was allowed to consult documents, or in the Bodleian, where he had leave to wander about at will. In the afternoon he prowled round booksellers' shops, picking up old books, ballads, broadsides, pamphlets, of which he left a rich collection to the university; afterwards he walked with some congenial spirit a few miles out of Oxford, and drank his pot of ale at Botley, Headington, or Cumnor. In the evening there was occasionally a music meeting or cards in some common room, and always the gossip of the coffee-house or tavern. At the end of this time there came long visits (1667–70) to London to verify Twyne's citations from the Cottonian and Royal libraries and the Public Record offices.

The city portion of Wood's treatise remained in manuscript till his death, receiving constantly additional notes as Wood came upon new facts and references. At his death it was placed in the Ashmolean Library. In 1773 appeared 'The Antient and Present State of the City of Oxford . . . collected by Mr. Anthony à Wood; with additions by the Rev. Sir J. Peshall, bart.;' a handsome 4to, with a good map of Oxford in 1773 and plates. But the editorial work was most shamefully done; Wood's text is garbled beyond recognition, and every page is full of gross errors. Wood's city treatise was at last printed in full, from a careful collation of the original manuscript, in the Oxford Historical Society's series, 1889–99 (see below).

The university treatise was more fortunate. Oxford was at the time dominated by the commanding spirit of Dr. John Fell [q. v.], dean of Christ Church since 1660, whose mind shadowed forth great schemes for the glory of Oxford in buildings and in literature. Probably through Ralph Bathurst [q. v.], president of Trinity, who had some kindness of kindred to Wood, Fell was made aware of the young student's collections. He obtained acceptance of the university treatise by the university press (October 1669), and ultimately took on himself the entire charge of printing it. The terms were very favourable to Wood. He was to provide a fair copy of his manuscript, taking greater pains with his citations from manuscripts, and adding, apparently on Fell's suggestion, short biographies of writers and bishops.

He received 100*l.* on his original bargain, and 50*l.* for his additional pains. Fell also provided and paid for the translation into Latin, by Richard Peers [q. v.] of Christ Church, and Richard Reeve [q. v.] of Magdalen College school. In the biographical notices Wood received very large help from John Aubrey [q. v.]

The disagreeable side of Wood's nature now became predominant. The severity of his studies had given him exaggerated ideas of his own importance; his increasing deafness cut him off from social intercourse, and he became ill-natured, foolishly obstinate in his own opinion, and violently jealous of his own dignity. He quarrelled with his own family; he quarrelled with the fellows of Merton. He quarrelled with his good friend Bathurst, with his patron Fell, with every one who sought either to help him or to shun him. It was said of him, not untruly, that he 'never spake well of any man.' Of John Aubrey, the chief contributor to his fame, whose biographical notes he annexed page by page, his language is ungenerous and most ungrateful. He shut himself up more and more in his study, very busy but very unhappy, the antitype of the alchemist's dragon, killing itself in its prison by its own venom.

Wood's book appeared in July 1674, in two great folios with engraved title and numerous head-pieces. It was entitled 'Historia et Antiquitates Univ. Oxon.;' vol. i. contains the annals of the university, and vol. ii. gives accounts of university buildings and institutions, historical notices of the colleges and their famous men, and 'Fasti Oxonienses,' that is, lists of the chancellors, vice-chancellors, and proctors. Fell distributed copies broadcast, often with the addition of David Loggan's 'Oxonia Illustrata,' Oxford, 1675.

Wood, professing himself thoroughly dissatisfied with the form his book had taken, set himself to rewrite it in English. This version was most faithfully published from his manuscripts by John Gutch [q. v.] (see below).

The later years of Wood's life were occupied by the development of Fell's idea, the composition of a biographical dictionary of Oxford writers and bishops. Towards this he unwearyingly searched university and college registers, booksellers' shops, the Wills Office and Heralds' Office in London, public and private libraries, auction catalogues, and newspapers, and he sent letters of inquiry, from 1681 onwards, all over England and even abroad. He received also immense help, very imperfectly acknowledged by him, from Andrew Allam [q. v.] and from John Aubrey.

Wood had in the meantime formed the acquaintance of Ralph Sheldon [see under Sheldon, Edward], at whose house at Weston Park, near Long Compton in Warwickshire, he yearly (1674–81) paid visits of several weeks' duration till the Sheldons were heartily tired of him and his petulant ways. Sheldon, in return for Wood's work in cataloguing his books and manuscripts at Weston, promised Wood help towards the printing of his 'Athenæ.' Wood afterwards had several disputes with him about the amount, but received 30*l.* from Sheldon in his lifetime, 40*l.* in 1684 under his will, and 50*l.* in 1690 from his heir.

Wood was ready for press about the beginning of 1690, but found the undertaking costly. It swallowed up not only the money he received from the Sheldons, but 30*l.* which he received in October 1690 from the university for twenty-five manuscripts sold to the Bodleian. Afterwards, in view of the second volume appearing, he twice tried to sell a further portion of his library. He at last came to terms with Thomas Bennet of London, and the book was published in two folio volumes, vol. i. in June 1691, and vol. ii. in June 1692. In each case Wood had added to the biographical portion proper, i.e. the 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' a new draft of his 'Fasti Oxonienses,' as a convenient way of bringing in some of his surplus material. Volume i. contained 634 columns of 'Athenæ' and 270 columns of 'Fasti,' and brought the lives down to 1640. Volume ii., 'compleating the whole work,' had 686 columns of 'Athenæ' and 220 columns of 'Fasti,' and came down to 1690.

The book not unnaturally excited very bitter feelings. Wood was himself fond of severe reflections, and all through his work had adopted reckless charges and criticisms from spiteful correspondents. In November 1692 Henry Hyde, second earl of Clarendon [q. v.], caused Wood to be prosecuted in the vice-chancellor's court at Oxford for libelling his father Edward, the first earl, Wood having printed a statement by John Aubrey accusing the lord chancellor of selling offices at the Restoration. In July 1693 Wood was found guilty, condemned in costs, and expelled the university. The offending pages were publicly burned.

This touched the old antiquary to the quick. But he still laboured at a continuation of his Oxford biographies, to be published as an 'appendix' to the 'Athenæ.' Among his friends at this time were Arthur Charlett, master of University College, White

Kennett, and Thomas Tanner. Wood had a sharp illness on 1 Nov. 1695; about the 11th he again fell ill; Charlett saw him on the 22nd, and told him he was dying. Wood manfully settled his affairs and prepared for death. He died on 29 Nov., aged almost sixty-three, and was buried in Merton College outer chapel, where Thomas Rowney, a personal friend, M.P. for Oxford city, placed a monument to his memory. The Bodleian has a pen drawing of Wood, æt. 45, reproduced in Wood's 'Life,' ed. Clark, vol. ii. Michael Burghers about 1691 took a sketch from the life, and engraved it for a headpiece to a privately printed preface to the 'Athenæ,' vol. ii., and published an engraved portrait from it after Wood's death. Both are reproduced in Gutch's edition of Wood's 'Annals;' but Burghers admitted that Wood 'was displeased because it was no more like him.'

Wood's printed books and manuscripts (of which a Latin catalogue was published by William Huddesford at Oxford in 1761) were mostly bequeathed by him to the Ashmolean, whence they passed in 1858 to the Bodleian. Many of the manuscript papers which he disposed of otherwise have also found their way thither. The printed books are shortly described in Wood's 'Life and Times,' ed. Clark, i. 6–21; and the manuscripts, *ib.* iv. 228–50.

Wood prided himself on having helped Henry Savage in his 'Balliofergus,' 1668; Thomas Blount, in his 'Law Dictionary,' 1670; Thomas Gore, in his 'Catalogus . . . Authorum . . . de re Heraldica,' 1674; and especially Sir William Dugdale in the 'Monasticon' and 'Baronagium.'

The following is a list of Wood's works: 1. 'Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis, duobus voluminibus comprehensæ: Oxonii, e Theatro Sheldoniano, MDCLXXIV,' fol. No name appears on the title-page, but the preface is signed 'Antonius à Wood;' the standard edition is 'The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford . . . by Anthony à Wood . . . by John Gutch, Oxford, vol. i., MDCCXCI,' 4to, vol. ii. MDCCXCVI, 4to. 2. 'Athenæ Oxonienses, an exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in . . . Oxford from . . . 1500 to . . . 1690, to which are added the Fasti . . . for the same time. The first volume, extending to . . . 1640, London, printed for Tho. Bennet . . . MDCXCI,' fol. Perhaps as a precaution against libel suits, no name was set to either this or the second volume, although the prospectus, issued in October 1690, had run 'Proposals for printing Athenæ Oxonienses . . . written by . . . Anthony à Wood. . . .' 'The second volume compleating the whole Work' appeared at London in 1692, fol. A second edition was published in 1721 by R. Knaplock and J. Tonson, printers, of London, in two volumes folio. It professes to have thousands of corrections and additions from Wood's proof-copy in the Ashmolean, and 'above five hundred new lives from the author's original manuscript' (now lost, but then in the hands of Thomas Tanner). Thomas Hearne vehemently, but erroneously, impugns the honesty of this edition. The additions from Wood's copy are often clumsily but always faithfully made, and there is no good ground for suspecting that the 'new lives' were tampered with, beyond the deletion of some ill-natured remarks. Dr. Philip Bliss [q. v.] took this as the basis of his edition, 1813–20; and he added much matter of literary interest and bibliographical value. He did not, however, avail himself of Wood's corrected copy or his numerous 'Athenæ' collections. He began a reissue of his edition in 1848. One volume (containing Wood's autobiography) was published; a second volume, beginning the text, is in the Bodleian, but shows few changes from the earlier issue. A new edition of the 'Athenæ' is much needed, corrected by Wood's own papers and citing Wood's authorities. 3. 'Modius Salium, a Collection of such Pieces of Humour as prevailed at Oxford in the time of Mr. Anthony à Wood, collected by himself . . .,' Oxford, 1751, 12mo. 4. 'The Antient and Present State of the City of Oxford . . . by Anthony à Wood . . . by . . . Sir J. Peshall, London, MDCCLXXIII,' 4to; a new edition by the Rev. Andrew Clark entitled 'Survey of the Antiquities of the City of Oxford . . .' (Oxford Hist. Soc.) was published in octavo, vol. i. 1889, vol. ii. 1890, vol. iii. 1899. 5. 'The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls . . . of Oxford, by Antony Wood . . . by John Gutch, Oxford, MDCCLXXVI,' 4to; an 'Appendix containing Fasti Oxonienses . . . by Anthony Wood' was edited by John Gutch, Oxford, 1790, 4to. 6. Among the papers which Wood committed to the care of his executors were an autobiography and his diaries for the years 1657–95, full of interesting matter for contemporary Oxford history. The autobiography was published in 1730 by Thomas Hearne at p. 438 of his edition of 'Thomæ Caii Vindic. Antiq. Acad. Oxon.' It was reprinted, with the addition of some diary notes, in 1772 by William Huddesford, and repeated in Dr. Bliss's editions of the 'Athenæ.' An accurate edition has recently

been brought out with the title 'The Life and Times of Anthony Wood . . . collected from his Diaries . . . by Andrew Clark, for the Oxford Hist. Soc.,' 8vo, vol. i. 1891, vol. ii. 1892, vol. iii. 1894, vol. iv., 1895. A fifth volume is to complete the work.

[Wood's autobiography and diaries, in the Oxford Hist. Soc. series, are full and minute. It may be questioned whether a man ever lived of whose life we have more intimate details. After Wood's death his work and character were much discussed at Oxford, and Thomas Hearne's Diaries (now appearing in the Oxford Hist. Soc. series) have numerous references to him. But they must be received with caution. Wood was a recluse who made numerous enemies. Many untrue and malicious statements respecting him were long in circulation.] A. C–K.

WOOD, Sir CHARLES, first Viscount Halifax (1800–1885), eldest son of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, second baronet, by his wife Anne, daughter of Samuel Buck, recorder of Leeds, was born on 20 Dec. 1800. He was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, whence he matriculated on 28 Jan. 1818 as a gentleman commoner and took a double first class in 1821. He graduated B.A. on 17 Dec. 1821 and M.A. on 17 June 1824. He was returned to parliament on 9 June 1826 as liberal member for Grimsby, but made no speech of importance until the question of the disfranchisement of East Retford arose. He lost his seat at Grimsby in 1831, but was elected at Wareham, and on 14 Dec. 1832 he was returned for Halifax, and continued to represent it for thirty-two years.

Wood's official career began on 10 Aug. 1832, when he was appointed joint-secretary to the treasury; quitting this post in November 1834, he was transferred to the secretaryship of the admiralty in April 1835, and resigned with his brother-in-law, Lord Howick, in September 1839. Though he was a frequent speaker during Peel's second administration, he was by no means an advanced whig and only slowly accepted reforms of a radical character. He was not converted to the repeal of the corn laws till 1844, and with Bright strongly opposed the restrictions on the labour of women and children in Lord Ashley's Factory Act in the same year. He became chancellor of the exchequer under Lord John Russell on 6 July 1846, and was sworn of the privy council. On 31 Dec. of the same year he succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death. His financial administration was not brilliant, and can only be called successful when the difficulties with which he had to contend are fully allowed for. In 1848 three budgets were introduced, and the increase of the income tax, which was Russell's proposal, had to be dropped by Wood within a few weeks, on 28 Feb. He was a strenuous opponent in general both of new expenditure and of new taxes, and, although in 1847 he had obtained a select committee on commercial distress, in 1848 he had no other remedy for the condition of Ireland than to leave the excessive population to adjust itself to new conditions by natural means. He was, however, induced by his alliance with Lord Grey to approve his plan for a railway loan to Canada of five millions sterling. Wood was accordingly very unpopular, and, although in 1851 he kept his place among the changes produced by the ministerial crisis of that year and repealed the window tax, he was unregretted when the ministry fell in 1852. Being exceedingly well informed upon Indian questions, he was appointed president of the board of control in the Aberdeen administration on 30 Dec. 1852, and passed an excellent India Act in 1853. On 8 Feb. 1855 he became a member of Lord Palmerston's cabinet as first lord of the admiralty, and succeeded in inducing parliament to keep up the number of men in the navy after the conclusion of the Crimean war. On 19 June 1856 he was created G.C.B. Resigning his office on 26 Feb. 1858, he became secretary of state for India on 18 June 1859, and began an arduous but successful series of measures for adapting the government and finances of India to the new state of things arising after the extinction of the East India Company. He passed acts for limiting the number of European troops to be employed in India (1859), for reorganising the Indian army (1860), for regulating the legislative council and the high court (1861), and for amending the condition of the civil service. Obliged as he was to deal with railway extension, as well as with the disordered state of Indian finance, he was led to borrow largely, and for this growth of the Indian debt and for the dispute which led to the resignation of S. Laing, the Indian finance minister, in 1862, he was severely but unfairly blamed. The budgets of 1863, 1864, and 1865 were prosperous, and he was able both to reduce expenditure and to extinguish debt. In 1865 he lost his seat at Halifax, and was elected at Ripon; but in the autumn he met with a serious accident in the hunting field, which obliged him to give up all arduous official work. He resigned the Indian secretaryship on 16 Feb. 1866, and on 21 Feb. was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax of Monk Bretton. In the House of Lords he was an infrequent speaker, and his only return to official life was as lord privy seal from

6 July 1870 to 21 Feb. 1874. He died at Hickleton in Yorkshire on 8 Aug. 1885. He married, on 29 July 1829, Mary, fifth daughter of Charles Grey, second earl Grey [q. v.] She predeceased him on 6 July 1884, leaving four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Charles Lindley Wood, succeeded his father as second Viscount Halifax.

Lord Halifax was a man of greater influence in the governments of which he was a member than his contemporaries appreciated. He was sound in counsel, exceedingly widely and well informed, and an industrious, punctual, and admirable man of business. He was thus both efficient as a departmental administrator and valuable as a cool and sound judge of policy. As a speaker he was tedious and ineffective and hampered by vocal defects, and his weight in the House of Commons was due to his knowledge of public affairs.

[Times, 10 Aug. 1885; Walpole's Life of Lord John Russell; Martin's Life of the Prince Consort; Malmesbury Memoirs of an Ex-minister; Doyle's Official Baronage; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Official Returns of Members of Parliament.] J. A. H.

WOOD, Sir DAVID EDWARD (1812–1894), general, son of Colonel Thomas Wood, M.P., of Littleton, Middlesex, by Lady Constance, daughter of Robert Stewart, first marquis of Londonderry [q. v.], was born on 6 Jan. 1812. After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the royal artillery on 18 Dec. 1829. His further commissions were dated: lieutenant, 20 June 1831; second captain, 23 Nov. 1841; first captain, 9 Nov. 1846; lieutenant-colonel, 20 June 1854; brevet colonel, 18 Oct. 1855; regimental colonel, 8 March 1860; major-general, 6 July 1867; colonel-commandant of the royal artillery, 8 June 1876; lieutenant-general, 26 Nov. 1876; general, 1 Oct. 1877.

After serving at various home stations, Wood went in 1842 to the Cape of Good Hope, where he took part in the campaign against the Boers, returning to England in 1843. He received the war medal. In 1855 he went to the Crimea, where he commanded the royal artillery of the fourth division at the battles of Balaclava and Inkerman and in the siege of Sebastopol. He afterwards commanded the royal horse artillery in the Crimea. He was mentioned in despatches, and for his services was promoted to be brevet colonel, made a companion of the order of the Bath, military division, received the war medal with three clasps, and was permitted to accept and wear the Turkish medal, the insignia of the fourth class of the order of the Medjidie, and of the fourth class of the Legion of Honour.

In October 1857 Wood arrived in India to assist in the suppression of the Indian mutiny, and commanded the field and horse artillery under Sir Colin Campbell, the commander-in-chief. He did excellent service with the force under Brigadier-general W. Campbell on 5 Jan. 1858 against the rebels at Mausiata, near Allahabad, when the mutineers were driven from their positions and followed up by horse artillery. He was brigadier-general commanding the field and horse artillery at the final siege of Lucknow, for his share in which he was honourably mentioned in despatches. He took part in various subsequent operations, and on his return to England in 1859 was made a knight commander of the order of the Bath, military division, and received the Indian mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow.

In 1864 and 1865 Wood commanded the royal artillery at Aldershot, and from 1869 to 1874 he was general-commandant of Woolwich garrison. The grand cross of the order of the Bath was bestowed upon him in 1877. He died at his residence, Park Lodge, Sunningdale, Berkshire, on 16 Oct. 1894, and was buried at Littleton, Middlesex, on the 20th. Wood married, in 1861, Lady Maria Isabella Liddell (*d.* 1883), daughter of the first Earl of Ravensworth.

[War Office Records; Despatches; Royal Artillery Records; Annual Register, 1894; Stubbs's History of the Bengal Artillery; Times (London), 18 Oct. 1894; Works on Indian Mutiny and Crimean War; Debrett's Peerage and Knightage.] R. H. V.

WOOD, EDMUND BURKE (1820–1882), Canadian judge and politician, was born near Fort Erie in Ontario on 13 Feb. 1820. He graduated B.A. at Overton College, Ohio, in 1848, studied law with Messrs. Freeman and Jones of Hamilton, Ontario, and in 1853 was admitted to the Canadian bar as an attorney, receiving the appointments of clerk of the county court and clerk of the crown at Brant. In 1854 he was called to the bar of Ontario and entered into partnership with Peter Bull Long. In 1863 he was returned to the parliament of Ontario for West Brant as a supporter of the government of John Sandfield Macdonald. He sat in the house until 1867, when the union of the colonies took place. At the first general election he was chosen a member of the Ontario house of assembly, and also sat in the Canadian House of Commons until 1872, when he resigned his seat in the commons on the passage of the act forbidding

the same person to sit in both assemblies. In July 1867 he entered the Ontario coalition ministry of John Sandfield Macdonald as provincial treasurer. He gained a high reputation as financial minister, his budget speeches being clear and able. He introduced the scheme for the settlement of the municipal loan fund of Upper Canada, and brought to a conclusion the arbitration between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec on the financial questions raised by confederation, drafting the award with his own hand. In December 1871 he resigned office, though retaining his seat in parliament. His action diminished his popularity, and he was accused of deserting his leader while the fortunes of his government were wavering. In 1872 he was made queen's counsel, and in 1873 was elected a bencher of the Law Society. In the same year he resigned his seat in the Ontario legislature, and on his return to the Canadian House of Commons for West Durham he vehemently attacked Sir John Alexander Macdonald's government for their action in connection with the Pacific scandal. He held his seat until 11 March 1874, when the administration of Alexander Mackenzie [q. v.] appointed him chief justice of Manitoba. In this capacity he instituted several important legal reforms. His decision in the case of Ambrose Lepine, who was tried for his part in the murder of Hugh Scott during the Red River rebellion of 1870, was upheld by the English courts. His judicial conduct failed, however, to give universal satisfaction, and in 1882 an attempt was made to impeach him in the House of Commons at Ottawa for 'misconduct, corruption, injustice, conspiracy, partiality, and arbitrariness,' and a petition was presented in support of the charges. Wood replied, denying the accusations and justifying his conduct. A special commission was appointed to investigate the charges against him, but before any progress had been made in the matter he died at Winnipeg in Manitoba on 7 Oct. 1882. Wood had a singularly deep voice, and Thomas D'Arcy McGee [q.v.] gave him the name of 'Big Thunder.' He was an able man, but he was accused of being unscrupulous.

[Appleton's Cyclop. of American Biogr.; Dominion Ann. Reg. 1882, p. 364.] E. I. C.

WOOD, ELLEN (1814–1887), better known as Mrs. Henry Wood, novelist, born at Worcester on 17 Jan. 1814, was the eldest daughter of Thomas Price, who had inherited from his father a large glove manufactory at Worcester. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Evans of Grimley. Her father, a man of scholarly tastes, who enjoyed the high esteem of the cathedral clergy at Worcester, was subsequently depicted as Thomas Ashley in 'Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles.' As a child Ellen Price lived with her maternal grandmother, and developed a remarkably retentive memory, which she exercised both upon general and upon local family history. While still a girl she was afflicted by a curvature of the spine, which became confirmed and affected her health through life. Most of her numerous novels were written in a reclining chair with the manuscript upon her knees. Miss Price was married at Whittington, near Worcester, in 1836 to Henry Wood, a prominent member of a banking and shipping firm, who had been for some time in the consular service. The next twenty years of her life were spent abroad, mainly in Dauphiné, whence she returned with her husband in 1856 and settled in Norwood. During the latter part of her stay abroad she had contributed month by month short stories to 'Bentley's Miscellany' and to Colburn's 'New Monthly Magazine.' Of these magazines Harrison Ainsworth was proprietor, and his cousin, Francis Ainsworth, who was editor, subsequently acknowledged that for some years Mrs. Henry Wood's stories alone had kept them above water. For these stories she received little payment. Her first literary remuneration came from a novel called 'Danesbury House' (1860), written in the short space of twenty-eight days, with which she won a prize of 100*l.* offered by the Scottish Temperance League for a tale illustrative of its principles. In January 1861 her much longer story entitled 'East Lynne' began running through the pages of the 'New Monthly Magazine.' The new novel was highly commended by the writer's friend, Mary Howitt, and its dramatic power alarmed Ainsworth, who foresaw the loss of the 'Scheherazade' of his magazine. Some difficulty was nevertheless experienced in finding a publisher for the work in an independent form, and two well-known firms rejected the book before it was accepted by Bentley. Upon its appearance in the autumn of 1861 it was praised in the 'Athenæum' and elsewhere, but its striking success was largely due to the enthusiastic review in the 'Times' of 25 Jan. 1862. The libraries were now 'besieged for it, and Messrs. Spottiswoode [the printers] had to work day and night.' It was translated into most of the European and several oriental tongues. The dramatic versions are numerous, and the drama in one form or another remains one of the staple productions of touring companies both in England and

abroad. The fact that Mrs. Henry Wood never received any payment or royalty from the adapters of her novel became a stock example of the defects of our copyright law. 'East Lynne' was followed by two novels which achieved almost as wide a popularity, 'Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles' and 'The Channings,' in which the writer, with very happy results, relies less upon a melodramatic plot and more upon autobiographical and local colouring. In 1867, following the example of Miss Braddon, who after the success of 'Lady Audley's Secret' had started 'Belgravia,' Mrs. Henry Wood became the conductor and proprietor of the 'Argosy' (with Bentley as publisher), and to its pages henceforth she contributed the better portion of her work. About this same time her story 'A Life's Secret' was published anonymously by the Religious Tract Society in the pages of the 'Leisure Hour.' The appearance of this tale, which dealt with the dark side of strikes and trade unions, greatly excited the ire of certain agitators, and a large crowd assembled outside the publishing office of the society and demanded with threats that the author's name should be revealed. Her name was subsequently attached to the work, and in 1879 she avowed the authorship of the 'Johnny Ludlow' tales, which had begun appearing in the 'Argosy' in 1868, and which contain what is, from a literary point of view, by far her best work. The declaration of authorship came as a surprise, for the tales, which are subdued, quite unmelodramatic, and, at their best, approximate Mrs. Gaskell's in manner, had been held by some of the critics to exhibit qualities in which Mrs. Wood was believed to be deficient.

Shortly after her husband's death in 1866, Mrs. Henry Wood removed from Kensington to St. John's Wood Park, South Hampstead. There she lived for the remainder of her life, working assiduously at her novels. As may be gathered from their pages, she was a strictly orthodox churchwoman and a strong conservative. Her relations with her publisher, Bentley, underwent no change from her first success onwards. Of these her own favourite was the 'Shadow of Ashlydyat.' She suffered much from bronchitis, but died eventually of failure of the heart's action on 10 Feb. 1887. She was buried in Highgate cemetery on 16 Feb.; the design of the handsome red granite monument being copied from the tomb of Scipio Africanus at Rome. She left, with other issue, Mr. Charles W. Wood, her biographer, and for several years her fellow-worker in editing the 'Argosy.' A portrait of the authoress, engraved upon steel by Lumb Stocks after a miniature by R. Easton, appeared in the 'Argosy' for January 1887, and was reproduced in the 'Illustrated London News,' 19 Feb. 1887.

Overpraised at the time of their first appearance, Mrs. Henry Wood's novels have since been unduly depreciated. As a skilful weaver of plots she was not inferior to Wilkie Collins, and as a faithful delineator of the habits and ideas of the lower middle class in England she surpassed Mrs. Trollope. A careless writer and an incorrigible contemner both of grammatical and legal accuracy (in regard to the legal points round which many of her stories revolve), Mrs. Henry Wood is nevertheless in her way an artist, and she depicts characters as unlike as those of Mr. Chattaway, Roland Yorke, or, best of all, Johnny Ludlow, with a fidelity to life that goes far to absolve her from the too sweeping charge of commonplaceness. Her extraordinary popularity is due largely to the fact that with a most faithful and realistic rendering of middle-class life she combines a complete freedom both from pretension to social superiority and from the intellectual disdain that characterises the middle-class portraiture in 'Middlemarch.'

The chief of Mrs. Henry Wood's novels, nearly all of which were published in three volumes and at London, are: 1. 'Danesbury House' [a temperance tale], Glasgow, 1860, 8vo. 2. 'East Lynne,' London, 1861, 3 vols.; 5th edit. 1862 (the best French version is by 'North Peat,' Paris, 1865–6, 3 vols.) 3. 'Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles,' 1862. 4. 'The Channings,' London, 1862, 3 vols. (hundred and fortieth thousand, 1895, two hundredth thousand 1898). 5. 'The Foggy Night at Offord' (a Christmas gift for the Lancashire fund), 1862. 6. 'The Shadow of Ashlydyat,' 1863 (150th thousand 1899). 7. 'Verner's Pride,' 1863 (French version by L. de L'Estrive, Paris, 1878). 8. 'Oswald Cray,' Edinburgh, 1864. 9. 'William Allair,' 1864. 10. 'Lord Oakburn's Daughters,' 1864 (a French version by L. Bochet, Paris, 1876). 11. 'Trevlyn Hold' (anon.), 1864. 12. 'Mildred Arkell: a Novel,' 1865 (French version 1877). 13. 'St. Martin's Eve,' 1866. 14. 'Elster's Folly,' 1866. 15. 'A Life's Secret,' 1867. 16. 'Lady Adelaide's Oath,' 1867 (French version by Bochet, 1878, 2 vols.) 17. 'Orville College,' 1867. 18. 'The Red Court Farm,' 1868. 19. 'Anne Hereford,' 1868 (forty-fifth thousand 1896). 20. 'Roland Yorke,' 1869 (a sequel to 'The Channings'). 21. 'George Canterbury's Will,' 1870 (reprinted from Tinsley's 'Magazine'). 22. 'Bessy Rane,' 1870. 23. 'Dene

Hollow,' 1871. 24. 'Within the Maze,' 1872 (112th thousand 1899). 25. 'The Master of Greylands,' 1873. 26. 'Told in the Twilight,' 1875. 27. 'Bessy Wells,' 1875. 28. 'Adam Grainger,' 1876. 29. 'Our Children,' 1876. 30. 'Parkwater,' 1876. 31. 'Edina,' 1876 (the most successful of her later novels). 32. 'Pomeroy Abbey,' 1878. 33. 'Court Netherleigh,' 1881. 34. 'About Ourselves,' 1883. 35. 'Lady Grace,' 1887 (this was running in the 'Argosy' at the time of Mrs. Wood's death). Posthumously appeared: 36. 'The Story of Charles Strange,' 1888. 37. 'The House of Halliwell,' 1890. 38. 'Summer Stories from the "Argosy,"' 1890. 39. 'The Unholy Wish,' 1890. 40. 'Ashley and other Stories,' 1897. In addition to the above some of the 'Johnny Ludlow' papers were reprinted from the 'Argosy' in two series of three volumes each, between 1874 and 1880. These were subsequently added to, and appeared in six series, each in one volume containing ten or twelve stories. Over half a million copies of 'East Lynne' have been issued in England alone, and the sale of this novel, as well as that of Nos. 3, 4, 6, 10, 20, 24, and 31 in the foregoing list, shows at present no sign of diminution. The best of the (for the most part very indifferent) dramatic versions of 'East Lynne' is perhaps that by T. A. Palmer, 'as played by Madge Robertson,' first performed at Nottingham on 19 Nov. 1874 (French's Acting Edition, No. 1542).

[Memorials of Mrs. Henry Wood, by her son, Charles W. Wood (with portrait), 1894; Argosy, 1887, xliii. 422 sq.; Women Novelists of Queen Victoria's Reign, 1897, p. 174; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Athenæum, 13 Feb. 1887; Times, 11 and 17 Feb. 1887; Daily News, 11 Feb. 1887; Illustrated London News, 19 Feb. 1887.]

T. S.

WOOD, Sir GEORGE (1743–1824), judge, born on 13 Feb. 1743 at Roystone, near Barnsley in Yorkshire, was the son of George Wood (1704–1781), vicar of Roystone, by his wife Jane, daughter of John Matson of Roystone. He was intended for a solicitor, and was articled to an attorney at Cawthorn, named West. At the end of his articles West, impressed by his ability and assiduity, urged him to study for the bar. Entering the Middle Temple, he commenced as a special pleader, and established such a reputation that he obtained many pupils, among whom were Edward Law (afterwards Lord Ellenborough), Thomas Erskine, and Charles Abbott (afterwards Lord Tenterden). Immediately on being called he was engaged by the crown for all the state prosecutions commencing in December 1792. He joined the northern circuit, and on 5 Nov. 1796 he was returned to parliament for Haslemere in Surrey, retaining his seat until 1806. In April 1807 he was appointed a baron of the exchequer and was knighted. As a judge he was extremely painstaking, his apprehension being rather accurate than quick. He was a supporter of prerogative and took so strong a stand against the free criticism of the executive by the press that Brougham threatened to move his impeachment. He resigned his office in February 1823, and died on 7 July 1824 at his house in Bedford Square. He was buried in the Temple church. By his wife Sarah he left no issue.

Wood printed for private circulation 'Observations on Tithes and Tithe Laws,' which he afterwards published in 1832 (London, 8vo).

[Foss's Judges of England, 1864, ix. 53–4; Gent. Mag. 1824, ii. 177; Official Returns of Members of Parliament; Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees; Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors, 1847, vi. 387, 390, viii. 279; Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices, 1857, iii. 100, 101, 270.]

E. I. C.

WOOD, Sir GEORGE ADAM (1767–1831), major-general royal artillery, governor of Carlisle, was born in 1767. After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he received a commission as second lieutenant in the royal artillery on 24 May 1781. His further commissions were dated: lieutenant, 15 May 1790; captain-lieutenant, 7 Jan. 1795; captain, 3 Dec. 1800; major, 24 July 1806; lieutenant-colonel, 1 Feb. 1808; brevet colonel, 4 June 1814; regimental colonel, 11 May 1820; major-general, 27 May 1825. He served with the army under the Duke of York in Flanders in the campaigns 1793 to 1795, taking part in the principal operations. Shortly after his return to England he went to the West Indies, and was present under Abercromby at the capture of St. Lucia in May 1796, and of St. Vincent in June of that year. In February 1797 he sailed with Abercromby's expedition from Martinique to the Gulf of Paria, was at the capture of Trinidad on 17 Feb., and at the subsequent unsuccessful attempt on Porto Rico.

Wood served with distinction in the Mediterranean from 1806 until 1808; he then went to Portugal, took part in Sir John Moore's campaign, was at the battle of Coruña on 16 Jan. 1809, and returned with the British army to England. In July he was in the expedition under the Earl of Chatham to Walcheren, and was at the siege

of Flushing and its capture on 14 Aug. He was knighted on 22 May 1812. He commanded the royal artillery of the army under Sir Thomas Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch) [q. v.] which co-operated with the allies in Holland and Flanders. Landing at Rotterdam in December 1813, he was at the siege of Antwerp in January 1814, and at the action of Merxem on the 13th of that month. He was at the unsuccessful assault on Bergen-op-Zoom on 8 March, and the subsequent blockade of that place and of Antwerp. For his services he received brevet promotion, and was made an aide-de-camp to the king.

In 1815 Wood commanded the whole of the royal artillery in the Waterloo campaign, in the battles of Quatre Bras (16 June) and of Waterloo (18 June), in the march to Paris and the operations against the fortresses of Maubeuge, Landrecy, Marienbourg, Philippeville, and Cambray, and at the entry into Paris on 7 July. For his services in this campaign Wood was mentioned in despatches, was made a C.B., received the Waterloo medal, and was permitted to accept and wear the insignia of the fourth class of the order of St. Wladimir of Russia, the third class of the order of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, and the knighthood of the order of Maria Theresa of Austria; and in the following year he was made a knight commander of the royal Hanoverian Guelphic order. He commanded the British artillery of the army of occupation in France until 1819, when he returned to England. He was appointed governor of Carlisle on 18 June 1825. He died in London on 22 April 1831.

[War Office Records; Despatches; Royal Artillery Records; Royal Military Calendar, 1820; Duncan's History of the Royal Artillery; Siborne's Waterloo Campaign; Gent. Mag. 1831.] R. H. V.

WOOD, Mrs. HENRY (1814–1887), novelist. [See Wood, Ellen.]

WOOD, HERBERT WILLIAM (1837–1879), major royal engineers, son of Lieutenant-colonel Herbert William Wood of the Madras native infantry, was born in India on 17 July 1837. Educated at Cheltenham College, he joined the military college of the East India Company at Addiscombe in February 1854, received a commission as second lieutenant in the Madras engineers on 20 Sept. 1855, and, after the usual course of professional instruction at Chatham, arrived at Madras on 26 Oct. 1857. He was at once posted to the Sagar field division under Major-general Whitlock acting against the mutineers, and was present at the affairs of Jhigan on 10 April 1858 and Kabrai, at the battle of Banda on the 19th, the capture of Kirwi on 6 June, the action in front of Chitra Kote, the forcing of the Panghati Pass, and subsequent action. He was promoted to be lieutenant on 27 Aug. 1858, and continued to do duty with the column until March 1859, receiving the medal for the campaign.

After employment as executive engineer in the public works department in the North-West Provinces, he was transferred to Madras in 1860. He was promoted to be captain on 15 Jan. 1864. He served as field engineer in the Abyssinian campaign from January to June 1868, succeeding Captain Chrystie in charge of the works at Zulla, was thanked in despatches, and received the war medal. In December 1872 he was appointed to Vizagapatam, and on 24 Aug. of the following year he was promoted to be major. Obtaining three years' furlough, he accompanied the Grand Duke Constantine's expedition, sent under the auspices of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society to examine the Amu Darya. He published in 1876 the results of his travels in an octavo volume entitled 'The Shores of Lake Aral,' which attracted attention at the time, and should be read by all who would thoroughly understand the difficulties with which the Russians have to contend in Central Asia.

Wood returned to India in June 1876, but, after serving in the Madras presidency in a bad state of health, he was seized with paralysis and died on 8 Oct. 1879 at Chingleput. Wood was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal and Imperial Russian Geographical societies, and a corresponding member of the Society of Geography of Geneva. He issued at Geneva in 1875 a short account in French of the bed of the Amu Darya.

[India Office Records; Royal Engineers' Records; Despatches; Royal Engineers' Journal (obituary notice), 1879; Times, 5 Nov. 1879; Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, 1880; Ann. Reg. 1879.] R. H. V.

WOOD, JAMES (1672–1759), nonconformist minister, known as 'General' Wood, son of James Wood (*d.* 1695), nonconformist minister, by his wife Anne (*d.* 19 May 1724), was born at Atherton, Lancashire, in 1672. The surname is often, but erroneously, given as Woods. His grandfather, James Wood, ejected (1662) from the perpetual curacy of Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancashire, died on 10 Feb. 1666–7, and was buried in Graffenhall church, Cheshire, where his wife Alice

was buried on 13 Jan. 1668-9 (*Extracts from a Lancashire Diary*, ed. Roger Lowe, 1876, p. 37). His father, James Wood, succeeded (1657) James Livesey [q. v.] as perpetual curate of Atherton chapel, was silenced by the Uniformity Act (1662), but continued to use the chapel (erected 1648, and not consecrated) till he was imprisoned in 1670 (*Life of Adam Martindale*, 1845, p. 193); he then preached at Wharton Hall, seat of Robert Mort, and in 1676 recovered Atherton chapel (Hope, *Errors about Atherton*, 1891, pp. 8, 11; Hope, *Athertons of Atherton*, 1892, p. 14).

James Wood, tertius, entered (22 April 1691) the academy of Richard Frankland [q. v.] at Rathmel, assisted his father, and succeeded him at Atherton chapel in 1695. He attended the 'provincial' meeting of united ministers (presbyterian and congregational) of Lancashire (formed 1693), but was no friend to church government, and co-operated from 1740 with Josiah Owen [q. v.] in the policy of depriving the meeting of any function of religious supervision (*Monthly Repository*, 1825, p. 478). He owes his fame to his instantly raising, on receipt of a letter (11 Nov. 1715) from Sir Henry Hoghton (a dissenter), a local force which joined the troops under Sir Charles Wills [q. v.] at the battle of Preston (12 Nov. 1715). Wood's force, partly armed with scythes, spades, and billhooks, was joined by other volunteers under John Walker, dissenting minister of Horwich, and John Turner, dissenting minister of Preston [see under Turner, William, 1714-1794]. To Wood was assigned the defence of the ford over the Ribble from Penwortham to Preston. For his services and expenses he received a government annuity of 100*l*. At this time Wood's congregation numbered 1,064 adherents, including fifty-three county voters (Evans's manuscript list, in Dr. Williams's Library, account furnished January 1717-18). Richard Atherton (1700-1726), son and heir of the last nonconformist lord of the manor, was a Jacobite. On coming of age he demanded the surrender of Atherton chapel, which was consecrated (1723) by Thomas Wilson (1663-1755) [q. v.], the well-known bishop of Sodor and Man (this chapel was rebuilt in 1810, and again in 1877). During 1721-2 Wood ministered to his flock in a dwelling-house at Hagg Fold. In 1722 a large meeting-house (still in use, unaltered) was erected at Chowbent in Atherton, Wood devoting part of his pension towards the cost. The communion table and communion plate (dated 1653) given by Robert Mort are still retained by the (unitarian) dissenters; the endowments went with the other building. Wood was personally very popular, but no preacher; he 'could tell a story, and that did as well.' He declined to make exchanges, for 'if any body were to come and prach better than me, they'd not loik to hear me again, and if he prach'd wur, it's a sheame for him to prach' (Hibbert-Ware, *Lancashire Memorials of 1715*, Chetham Soc., 1845, p. 247). But, according to John Valentine, he opened his pulpit in later life to the most liberal divines of his time (*Monthly Repository*, 1815, p. 451).

He died on 20 Feb. 1759; a tablet to his memory is placed above his pulpit. He married (1), on 14 March 1717, Judith Brooksbank of Oxheys (Turner, *Nonconformist Register*, 1881, p. 211); (2) Hannah, died on 17 Aug. 1726 (tombstone). His son, James Wood, was educated for the ministry (from 1748) under Caleb Rotherham [q. v.], and acted as his father's assistant, but predeceased him (*Monthly Repository*, 1810, p. 475). Another son, Robert, was father of Mary Anne Everett Wood [q. v.]

[Calamy's Account, 1713, p. 408, and Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial, 1802, ii. 352 (both need correction); Calamy's Own Life, 1830, ii. 329; Toulmin's Life of John Mort, 1793; Baker's Life and Times of 'General' Woods (sic), 1859; Minutes of Manchester Presbyterian Classis (Chetham Soc.), 1891, iii. 353 sq.; Nightingale's Lancashire Nonconformity, 1892, iv. 100.]

A. G.

WOOD, JAMES (1760-1839), mathematician, was born on 14 Dec. 1760 at Turton in the parish of Bury, Lancashire. His parents were weavers, but afterwards the father opened an evening school, and himself instructed his son in arithmetic and algebra. From Bury grammar school, which he attended for some years, he proceeded on a school scholarship to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a sizar on 14 Jan. 1778, and subsequently enjoyed several exhibitions. He was senior wrangler and fellow of his college, graduating B.A. in 1782, M.A. in 1785, B.D. in 1793, and D.D. in 1815. He filled many offices in the university, including that of vice-chancellor (1816). He was admitted master of St. John's College on 11 Feb. 1815, and continued to hold the post till his death. He was appointed dean of Ely in November 1820, and instituted rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, in August 1823, but continued to pass the chief part of his time in college, where he resided for about sixty years. He was for many years the most influential man in the university, his high

personal character, great natural ability, sound judgment, moderation, forbearance, and other qualities making him a model ruler of a college. He was a considerable benefactor to St John's, both during his life and by his will, which provided that the college should be residuary legatee. About 50,000*l.* thus came to its coffers. His library was also left to the college.

Wood died in college on 23 April 1839, and was interred in the college chapel. A statue by Edward Hodges Baily was erected in the ante-chapel, and there are portraits in the hall and in the master's lodge. An engraved portrait was published in 1841.

Wood's works, which were for many years standard treatises, are: 1. 'The Elements of Algebra,' Cambridge, 1795, 8vo; many subsequent editions appeared, the eleventh to the sixteenth (1841–61) being edited by Thomas Lund, who also wrote a 'Companion' and a 'Key' to the work. 2. 'The Principles of Mechanics,' 1796, 8vo; 7th edit. 1824. J. C. Snowball brought out a new edition in 1841, but in the opinion of Whewell it was spoiled. 3. 'The Elements of Optics,' 1798, 8vo; 5th edit. 1823. The above originally formed portions of a series known as the 'Cambridge Course of Mathematics.' Wood was F.R.S., and wrote in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1798 on the 'Roots of Equations.' He also contributed a paper on 'Halos' to the 'Memoirs' of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, 1790.

[Baker's Hist. of St. John's, ed. Mayor, ii. 1094; Wilson's Miscellanies, ed. Raines, 1857, p. 194; Palatine Notebook, ii. 110; Pryme's Recollections, p. 252.] C. W. S.

WOOD, Sir JAMES ATHOL (1756-1829), rear-admiral, born in 1756, was third son of Alexander Wood (*d.* 1778) of Burncroft, Perth, who claimed descent from Sir Andrew Wood [q. v.] of Largo. He was younger brother of Sir Mark Wood, bart. [q.v.], and of Major-general Sir George Wood (*d.* 1824). First going to sea, presumably in the East India trade, in 1772, he entered the navy in September 1774, as 'able seaman' on board the Hunter sloop on the coast of Ireland and afterwards on the North America station. In July 1776, as master's mate, he joined the Barfleur, flagship of Sir James Douglas [q. v.] at Portsmouth. In April 1777 he was moved into the Princess Royal, the flagship of Sir Thomas Pye [q.v.], and from her was lent to the Asia, as acting lieutenant, during the spring of 1778. He rejoined his ship in time to go out with Vice-admiral John Byron to North America, where, on 18 Oct. 1778, he was promoted to be lieutenant of the 50-gun ship Renown, with Captain George Dawson. After taking part in the reduction of Charlestown in April 1780, the Renown returned to England; for some months Wood was employed in small vessels attached to the Channel fleet, but in November 1781 he was appointed to the 64-gun ship Anson with Captain William Blair [q. v.], in which he was in the action of 12 April 1782, and continued till the peace. The next two or three years he passed in France, and then, it is stated, accepted employment in merchant ships trading to the East Indies, and later on to the West Indies.

When the fleet under Sir John Jervis (afterwards Earl of St. Vincent) [q. v.] arrived at Barbados in January 1794, Wood happened to be there, and, offering his services to Jervis, was appointed to the flagship, the Boyne. After the reduction of Martinique he was sent to France with the cartels in charge of the French prisoners; but on their arrival at St. Malo in the end of May the ships were seized and Wood was thrown into prison. The order to send him to Paris, signed by Robespierre and other members of the committee of public safety, was dated 13 Prairial (1 June), the very day of Lord Howe's victory. In Paris he was kept in close confinement till April 1795, when he was released on parole and returned to England. He was shortly afterwards exchanged, was promoted (7 July 1795), and was appointed to command the Favourite sloop, which he took out to the West Indies. There he was sent under [Sir] Robert Waller Otway to blockade St. Vincent and Grenada. While engaged on this service he had opportunities of learning that Trinidad was very insufficiently garrisoned; and after the reduction of the revolted islands he suggested to the commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian [q. v.], the possibility of capturing it by an unexpected attack. Christian was on the point of going home and would not commit his successor [Sir] Henry Harvey [q. v.], to whom, on his arrival, Wood repeated his suggestion. Harvey sent him to make a more exact examination of the state of the island, and, acting on his report, took possession of it without loss. Of four ships of the line which were there, only half manned and incapable of defence, the Spaniards burnt three; Wood was appointed, by acting order, to command the fourth, and sent home with convoy. His captain's commission was confirmed, to date 27 March 1797.

Early in 1798 he was appointed to the Garland frigate, which was sent out to the

Cape of Good Hope and thence to Mauritius. Stretching over to Madagascar, a large French ship was sighted close in shore. Wood stood in towards her, but when still a mile off the Garland struck heavily on a sunken reef, and was irretrievably lost, 26 July. The French ship proved to be a merchantman, which Wood took possession of and utilised, together with a small vessel which he built of the timber of the wreck, to carry his men and stores to the Cape, whence he returned to England. In April 1802 he was appointed to the Acasta frigate of 40 guns, which, on the renewal of the war in 1803, was attached to the fleet off Brest and in the Bay of Biscay under Admiral [Sir] William Cornwallis (1744–1819) [q. v.] In November 1804 the Acasta was sent out to the West Indies in charge of convoy, and there Sir John Thomas Duckworth, wishing to return to England in her, superseded Wood and appointed his own captain. As no other ship was available for Wood, he went home as a passenger in the Acasta, and immediately on arriving in England applied for a court-martial on Duckworth, charging him with tyranny and oppression and also with carrying home merchandise. The court-martial, however, decided that, in superseding Wood, Duckworth was acting within his rights, and, as Duckworth denied that the goods brought home were merchandise, the charge was pronounced 'scandalous and malicious.' When Wood's brother Mark moved in the House of Commons that the minutes of the court-martial should be laid on the table, the motion was negatived without a division.

Public opinion, however, ran strongly in favour of Wood, and he was at once appointed to the Uranie, from which, a few months later, he was moved into the Latona, again attached to the fleet off Brest, and again sent with convoy to the West Indies, where in January 1807 he was second in command under [Sir] Charles Brisbane at the reduction of Curaçao—a service for which a gold medal was awarded to the several captains engaged. In December 1808 Wood was moved into the 74-gun ship Captain, in which he took part in the reduction of Martinique in February 1809. In July he was transferred to the Neptune, and sailed for England with a large convoy. On his arrival he was knighted, 1 Nov. 1809, and in the following March he was appointed to the Pompée, one of the Channel fleet, off Brest and in the Bay of Biscay. On 10 March 1812 broad off Ushant he sighted a French squadron some twelve miles distant. Of their nationality and force he was told by the Diana frigate which had been watching them. It was then late in the afternoon, and when, about six o'clock, two other ships were sighted apparently trying to join the enemy's squadron, and that squadron wore towards him as though hoping to cut him off, Wood judged it prudent to tack and stand from them during the night. The night was extremely dark, and in the morning the French squadron was no longer to be seen; but the other two ships, still in sight, were recognised as English ships of the line.

The affair gave rise to much talk; Lord Keith was directed to inquire into it, and as his report was indecisive, the question was referred to a court-martial, which, after hearing much technical evidence—as to bearings, distances, and times—pronounced that Wood had been too hasty in tacking from the enemy, and that he ought to have taken steps at once to ascertain what the two strange ships were; but also, that his fault was due to 'erroneous impressions at the time, and not from any want of zeal for the good of his majesty's service.' That the sentence was merely an admonition which left no slur on Wood's character is evident from the fact that he remained in command of the Pompée—sent to join Lord Exmouth's flag in the Mediterranean—till November 1815. On 4 June 1815 he was nominated a C.B.; on 19 July 1821 he was promoted to be rear-admiral. He died at Hampstead, apparently unmarried, in July 1829.

[Ralfe's Nav. Biogr. iv. 173; Ralfe's Nav. Chronology, i. 19; Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. ii. (vol. i. pt. ii.) 784; Naval Chronicle (with portrait), xxiv. 177; Gent. Mag. 1829, ii. 177–9; Service Book, and Minutes of Courts-Martial in the Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

WOOD or WODE, JOHN (*fl.* 1482), speaker of the House of Commons, is said to have been the son of John Wood or Wode, a burgess for Horsham, Sussex, in 1414, and to have belonged to a family that owned much property in Surrey and Sussex. He was probably the sheriff of those counties of the same name in 1476. A John Wood, described as 'armiger,' was returned for Midhurst, Sussex, in 1467; another, or the same, described as 'senior' for Sussex in 1472, and John Wood, 'armiger,' sat for Surrey in 1477–8. The returns for the parliament of 1482 are lost; it met on 20 Jan., and Wood was chosen speaker.

[Manning's Speakers, pp. 119–20; Official Return of Members of Parl.; Rot. Parl. vi. 197.] W. H.

WOOD, JOHN (*d.* 1570), secretary of the regent Moray [see STEWART, LORD JAMES], was the second son of Sir Andrew

Wood [q. v.] of Largo. He was educated for the church at St. Leonard's College in the university of St. Andrews, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1536, and he afterwards became vicar of Largo. His connection with Lord James Stewart (afterwards Earl of Moray) began as early at least as 1548, when he accompanied him to France. About September 1560 he accompanied an embassy to England, for Randolph in a letter of 23 Sept. promises to send by him to Cecil a copy of Knox's 'History,' 'as mykle as ys written thereof' (Knox, *Works*, vi. 121; *Cal. State Papers*, For. 1560-61, No. 550). From his connection with Moray it is probable that he joined the reformers at a comparatively early period, and, like Moray, he belonged to the more strictly religious class. At the first general assembly of the kirk in December 1560 he was selected as one of those at St. Andrews 'best qualified for preaching of the word and ministering of the sacraments' (Calderwood, *History*, ii. 45).

Wood accompanied Lord James in his embassy to Queen Mary in France in 1561 (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1560-61, No. 29); and Sir Nicholas Throckmorton [q. v.], the English ambassador at Paris—who describes him as one 'in whom there is much virtue and sufficiency'—recommended that his devotion to the English interest should be rewarded with a pension (*ib.* Nos. 125 and 151). Following the example of his patron Lord James, he, on the arrival of Queen Mary in Scotland, held aloof from the counsels of the more ardent reformers, and though, according to Knox, he had formerly been 'fordward in giveing of his counsall in all doubtful matters,' he now 'plainly refused ever to assist the assembly again' (*Works*, ii. 295). His defection was, however, only temporary and ostensible; and in 1563 Knox mentions that Wood had incurred the special displeasure of the queen, as one of those who 'flattered her not in her dancing and other doings' (*ib.* p. 393).

On the rebellion of the Earl of Moray in 1565, Wood was commanded to enter himself in ward in the castle of Dumbarton within six days, and failing to do so he was denounced a rebel (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 353). He was also of course deprived of the office of extraordinary lord of session, to which, by the title of Tulliedavie, he had been appointed 9 Dec. 1562; and he was not again restored to it except nominally. During Moray's rebellion Wood was sent as his emissary to Elizabeth with vain requests for her assistance (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1566-8, No. 174). He remained otherwise in obscurity until Moray's return to power as regent, when he became his secretary, in preference to (William) Maitland of Lethington, and was employed in all his more confidential political missions. On Queen Mary's escape to England, after Langside, he was sent by the regent, in June 1568, 'to resolve the queen of England of anything she' stood 'doubtful unto' (*ib.* No. 2291). He was again sent ambassador to England 9 Sept. 1568 (*ib.* No. 2516), and he was present at the York and Hampton Court conferences regarding the conduct of the queen of Scots. At Hampton Court conference he made a show of reluctance in presenting the accusation against the queen, but allowed it to be plucked out of his hands by the bishop of Orkney, who presented it to the council (Melville, *Memoirs*, p. 211). After the return of Moray to Scotland, Wood was again sent on an embassy to England in March 1568–9 (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1569–71, No. 186), whence he returned in June (*ib.* No. 289). His embassy was intended to assist in exposing the intrigues of the Duke of Norfolk and his secret negotiations with the queen of Scots (Melville, *Memoirs*, p. 216); and in order that he might have 'ane honorable style, to set out the better his embassage,' he used indirect methods to obtain from the regent the bishopric of Moray (*ib.*) On his return to Scotland he gave a report to the privy council of his proceedings, when, on the motion of the regent, he was thanked and discharged (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 6). When Moray was about to pass through Linlithgow, Wood was sent by the Countess of Moray to warn her husband of a plot for his assassination, but the warning was unheeded. Wood was himself assassinated on 15 April 1570 by Arthur Forbes of Rires, Fifeshire, with the assistance of his son Arthur Forbes and Henry Forrest (Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, i. 40). Buchanan, in his 'Admonitioun to the True Lords,' asserts that he was assassinated 'for nothing but for being a good servant to the crowne and to the regent his master;' but his further statement that Wood was slain by 'fechtit men out of Teviotdale' rested apparently on mere rumour, the real murderers not having been discovered when Buchanan wrote.

[Cal. State Papers, For. Eliz.; Sadler State Papers; Cal. State Papers, Scotl.; Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, vols. i–ii.; Histories by Knox, Keith, and Calderwood; Sir James Melville's Memoirs.] T. F. H.

WOOD, JOHN (*fl.* 1596), medical writer, was the author of 'Practicæ Medicinæ Liber, vocatus Amalgama, quo artificiosa methodo, et incredibili mortales sanandi studio, sine

inuidia, causæ, symptomata, et remediorum præsidia præcipuorum capitis morborum exponuntur. Authore Iohanne Wood, generoso artis Medicinæ studioso, et professore,' which was published in London in quarto in 1596 by Humfrey Hooper. The treatise, which has no preface nor dedication, is devoted entirely to diseases and disorders affecting the head. In 1602 the unsold copies of the work were reissued by John Bayly with a new title-page, in which the authorship was ascribed to D. Johnson. It has been supposed that Johnson was a pseudonym of Wood, but it is more probable that the authorship was falsely claimed by Johnson after Wood's death.

[Wood's Practicæ Medicinæ Liber; cf. Egerton MS. 2203.] E. I. C.

WOOD, JOHN (1705?–1754), architect, known as 'Wood of Bath,' born about 1705, was probably a Yorkshireman, and, though he visited Bath occasionally between 1719 and 1727, did not settle there till the latter date.

His fame as an architect of the Palladian school rests not merely upon his designs for particular buildings, but even more upon his success in the composition of streets and groups of houses, in which art, though anticipated by Inigo Jones at Covent Garden, he may be regarded as the forerunner of the brothers Adam [see ADAM, ROBERT]. Originally engaged upon the construction of roads under the acts of 1707 and 1721, he first displayed his powers of design in the North and South Parades, which have suffered by modern alterations, including the removal of the stone balustrades. To the same period belong North Parade Buildings, Chapel Court, and Church Buildings. Dame Lindsey's Rooms, begun by Wood in 1728 (opened 1730), and subsequently known as the Lower Rooms, were a speculation of Humphrey Thayer (*d.* 1737), druggist, of London, and occupied, till burnt in 1820, the site of the Royal Literary Institution, in which the lecture-room, known as Nash's Assembly Room, is attributable to Wood.

At the same period (1727–8) Wood restored St. John's Hospital for the Duke of Chandos, who also employed him upon Chandos Court and upon the canalisation of the Avon between Bath and Bristol, a work for which he engaged experienced diggers from the Chelsea waterworks.

Queen Square, one of Wood's important enterprises, was begun in 1729. His design was imperfectly realised owing to the difficulty of obtaining three sites on the west side. St. Mary's Chapel, designed by Wood in 1732, stood formerly in this square, where also (at No. 24) Wood himself resided until he and his son John removed to Eagle House at Batheaston, a characteristic building by the father. Wood is also said to have occupied the house, 41 Gay Street, but he retained or returned to 24 Queen Square, as it was there that he died. In 1729, at the expense of Millard, an innkeeper, the poorhouse of Lyncombe and Widcombe was built from Wood's design, with a handsome columnar entrance and a watergate opposite. The building did not long survive the present poor law. In 1734 Wood designed, for Francis Yerbury, Belcomb Brook Villa at 'the south end of the King's down,' and in 1735, besides erecting a villa on Lansdown, he began a series of restorations at Llandaff Cathedral.

Wood's best patron was Ralph Allen [q.v.] Allen's house in Bath, now enclosed in an obscure alley, was designed by Wood in the early part of 1727, but a larger and more magnificent design was Allen's residence at Prior Park outside the city. The great hexastyle portico, the Corinthian columns of which have a diameter of over three feet, is one of the finest compositions of its epoch. In this house (designed in 1736, built in 1737–43) Allen intended to exhibit as favourably as possible the local stone from his quarries, which had for some time been worked under Wood's superintendence. The flight of steps on the north side, the east wing, and the Palladian bridge are not by Wood.

The Royal Mineral Water Hospital, which really owes its origin as much to Allen and Wood as to Beau Nash, must be assigned to the same date (1738–42). The scheme was first promoted in 1716 by Lady Elizabeth Hastings and Henry Hoare, banker, but its accomplishment was largely due to Wood's energetic and gratuitous services. Wood made other designs in connection with the local springs—a small square pavilion (1746) to cover the source at Bathford, an elegant duodecastyle for the Lyncombe Spa (not erected because the spring disappeared), and a portico for the Limekiln Spa, which afterwards ceased to flow. Lilliput Castle, a small house four miles north-west of Bath, is described as having been built presumably by Wood in 1738 (WOOD, *Description of Bath*).

In 1745 he built, for Southwell Pigott, Titanbarrow logia on Kingsdown (Bathford) with a Corinthian façade, and he is said to have designed in 1752 the rebuilding of the Bath grammar school.

Wood's work was not confined to the neighbourhood of Bath. He designed Red-

land Court, Bristol, and the exchanges of Bristol (1740–3) and Liverpool (1748–55), the latter in conjunction with his son. He died on 23 May 1754, and was buried at Swainswick.

Wood's writings consist of: 1. 'The Origin of Building, or the Plagiarisms of the Heathens detected,' fol., Bath, 1741: a whimsical attempt to identify the origin of the orders with the architecture divinely revealed to the Jews. 2. 'Description of the Exchange at Bristol,' Bath, 1745, 8vo. 3. 'Choir Gaure, vulgarly called Stonehenge; described, restored, and explained,' 1747, 8vo. 4. 'Essay towards a Description of Bath,' London, 1742, 2 vols. 8vo; 1749, 1765. This work contains much information as to Wood's buildings, and several illustrations of them. 5. 'Dissertation upon the Orders of Columns and their Appendages,' Bath, 1750, 8vo. He also left in manuscript descriptions of Stanton Drew and of Stonehenge, 1740 (Harl. MSS. 7354, 7355).

His son, John Wood (*d.* 1782), was associated with many of his father's works, and the streets laid out in Bath by the younger Wood were largely schemed by the elder. He brought to completion in 1764 the Circus which his father had designed, and in 1767–9 built the Royal Crescent, an ellipse containing thirty houses of the Ionic order. The upper or new assembly rooms were begun by him in 1769 (completed in 1771 at a cost of 20,000*l.*), and in 1776 he built the Hot Bath and the Royal Private Baths in Hot Bath Street. He was also engaged upon York Buildings, of which the York House Hotel is the chief part (1753), Brock Street (1765), St. Margaret's Chapel (1773, since a skating rink), Edgar Buildings (1762), Princes Buildings (1766), Alfred Street (1768), Russell Street (1775), Belmont (1770), and Kelston Park (1764), sometimes attributed to the elder Wood. Outside Bath he executed Buckland, Berkshire, for Sir R. Throckmorton; and Standlynch for James Dawkins (Woolfe and Gandon, *Vitr. Britannicus*, 1767, i. pl. 93–7, *ib.* 1771, ii. pl. 81–4). The church of Langridge, near Bath, is erroneously associated with his name in the 'Architectural Publication Society's Dictionary.' He appears to have designed the church of Woolley and that of Hardenhuish, near Chippenham (consecrated 1779).

He died on 18 June 1782, and was buried near his father in the chancel of Swainswick church.

[Peach's Bath Old and New, 1888; notes and information from Mr. R. E. M. Peach and the Rev. C. W. Shickle; Arch. Publ. Society's Dict.; Builder, 1856 xiv. 386, 1858 xvi. 550; Britten's Bath and Bristol, 1829, pp. 13, 38; Building News, 1858, iv. 773.] P. W.

WOOD, JOHN (1801–1870), painter, son of a drawing-master, was born in London on 29 June 1801. He studied in Sass's school and at the Royal Academy, where in 1825 he gained the gold medal for painting. In the two previous years he had exhibited 'Adam and Eve lamenting over the Body of Abel,' and 'Michael contending with Satan,' and in 1826 he sent 'Psyche wafted by the Zephyrs.' These and other works displayed unusual powers of invention and design, and gained for him a great temporary reputation. In 1834 he competed successfully for the commission for the altar-piece of St. James's, Bermondsey, and in 1836 gained a prize at Manchester for his 'Elizabeth in the Tower.' During the latter part of his career he painted chiefly scripture subjects and portraits, which he exhibited largely at the Royal Academy and British Institution down to 1862. His portraits of Sir Robert Peel, Earl Grey, John Britton (in the National Portrait Gallery), and others have been engraved, as well as several of his fancy subjects. Wood died on 19 April 1870.

[Art Journal, 1870; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1893.] F. M. O'D.

WOOD, JOHN (1811–1871), geographer, born in 1811, entered the East India Company's naval service in 1826 and rose to the rank of lieutenant. At the close of 1835, through the exertions of government, the Indus was opened for commerce. The first to take advantage of this concession was Aga Mohammed Rahim, a Persian merchant of Bombay, who purchased a steamer for the navigation of the river. At his request, and with the permission of government, Wood took command of the vessel, named the Indus, which started on 31 Oct. 1835, and returned to Bombay in February 1836, leaving him on the banks of the river to ascertain the area of the annual inundation and the rise and fall of the tide. On the conclusion of these observations he returned to Bombay, and on 9 Nov. was appointed an assistant to the commercial mission to Afghanistan under the command of (Sir) Alexander Burnes [q. v.] Wood drew up a report of the geography of the Kábul Valley and discovered the source of the Oxus. In October 1838 Burnes mentioned Wood's services to the government with the highest praise. His industry was cut short by the differences which arose between Burnes and the governor-general, George Eden, earl of Auckland [q. v.], and Wood accompanied his chief into retirement.

After leaving the service with the rank of captain, Wood emigrated to New Zealand in connection with the newly formed New Zealand Company, but, finding he had overestimated the advantages to be derived from association with the undertaking, he returned to Europe. Between 1843 and 1849 his time was chiefly given to mercantile pursuits. In 1849 Sir Charles James Napier [q. v.] wished Wood to accompany him to the Punjaub, but the court of directors refused their consent. Disappointed in this project, Wood emigrated to Victoria in 1852, returning to Europe in 1857, and in the following year he proceeded to Sind as manager of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company. The project was a failure, and, the shareholders refusing to adopt Wood's suggestions for sending vessels suitable for the rapid current of the Indus, the concern was wound up. In 1861 (Sir) William Patrick Andrew, the projector of railway and river communication in western India, secured Wood's services for the Indus steam flotilla, which he continued to superintend until his death in Sind on 13 Nov. 1871. He was married, and left issue.

Wood was the author of: 1. 'A Personal Narrative of a Journey to the Source of the Oxus,' London, 1841, 8vo; new edit. by his son, Alexander Wood, London, 1872, 8vo. 2. 'Twelve Months in Wellington,' London, 1843, 12mo. 3. 'New Zealand and its Claimants,' London, 1845, 8vo.

[Preface by Alexander Wood to Wood's Journey to the Source of the Oxus, 1872; Irving's Book of Scotsmen, 1881.] E. I. C.

WOOD, JOHN (1825–1891), surgeon, son of John and Sarah Wood, appears to have been born on 12 Oct. 1825. He was the youngest child of a large family, and his father, a wool-stapler at Bradford in Yorkshire, could afford to give him only a very simple education at the school of E. Capon. He was then articled to a solicitor, but disliking the law, and finding that his studies were interrupted by a severe injury to his hip, which resulted in permanent shortening and deformity, he went as a dispenser to Edwin Casson, then senior surgeon to the Bradford Infirmary. Here he learnt minor surgery, and was taught so much Latin as enabled him to pass the preliminary examination at the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In October 1846 he entered the medical department of King's College, London, where his student career was marked by extraordinary and rapid success; for he gained four college scholarships and two gold medals. In 1848 he passed the first M.B. examination at the London University, obtaining the second place in honours and the gold medal in anatomy and physiology, but he did not further pursue a university career.

Wood was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on 30 July 1849, and in the same year he became a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries. He was appointed house surgeon at King's College Hospital for 1850, and in the following year he became one of the demonstrators of anatomy, while Richard Partridge [q. v.] was the lecturer. From 1850 to 1870 Wood almost lived in the dissecting-rooms at King's College, though he was appointed assistant surgeon to King's College Hospital in 1856. When he succeeded to the office of full surgeon he resigned his demonstratorship of anatomy, and in 1871 he was offered the chair of professor of surgery at King's College. In 1877 he became a lecturer on clinical surgery jointly with (Lord) Lister, and in 1889 he was appointed emeritus professor of clinical surgery.

Wood held many important positions at the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Elected a fellow after examination on 11 May 1854, he was Jacksonian prizeman in 1861; examiner in anatomy and physiology 1875–1880; examiner in surgery 1879–89, and in dental surgery 1883–88; a member of the council 1879–87, and vice-president 1885; Hunterian professor 1884–5, and Bradshaw lecturer in 1885. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in June 1871, and in the same year he became an honorary fellow of King's College, London. At various times he acted as an examiner in the universities of London and of Cambridge. He was president of the Metropolitan Counties' branch of the British Medical Association, and he was an honorary fellow of the Swedish Medical Society. He died on 29 Dec. 1891, and is buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

He was twice married: first, on 19 Aug. 1858, to Mary Anne Ward, who died in childbed the following year; secondly, on 5 April 1862, to Emma, widow of the Rev. J. H. Knox and daughter of Thomas Ware. Issue by both marriages survived him.

Wood ranks as one of the last English surgeons who owed their position to a most thorough knowledge of anatomy; yet his mind was sufficiently open to the advantages of pathology to enable him to accept the teaching of his colleague, Lord Lister. Wood's knowledge of anatomy enabled him to invent a somewhat complex method of operation for the cure of rupture, a method

which the advance of aseptic surgery has rendered obsolete. In plastic surgery he was an acknowledged master.

Wood published: 1. 'On Rupture—Inguinal, Crural, and Umbilical,' London, 1863, 8vo. 2. 'Lectures on Hernia and its Radical Cure,' London, 1886, 8vo. 3. 'The Teeth and Associate Parts,' Edinburgh, 1886, 12mo.

There is a portrait of Wood in the group of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1884. The picture hangs in the inner hall of the college in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

[Personal knowledge; Brit. Med. Journal, 1892, i. 96; additional information kindly given by Miss Wood and by Dr. Myrtle of Harrogate.]

D'A. P.

WOOD, JOHN GEORGE (1827–1889), writer on natural history, eldest son of John Freeman Wood, surgeon, and his wife Juliana Lisetta (born Arntz), was born in London on 21 July 1827. Being weakly he was educated at home, and, his father having removed to Oxford in 1830, he led an outdoor life, which gave full scope for the development of his innate love of all natural history pursuits.

In 1838 he was placed under his uncle, the Rev. George Edward Gepp, at Ashbourne grammar school in Derbyshire, where he remained till his seventeenth year. Returning then to Oxford, he matriculated at Merton College on 17 Oct. 1844. The following year he obtained the Jackson scholarship. He graduated B.A. in 1848, proceeding M.A. in 1851. For a time he worked under (Sir) Henry Acland in the anatomical museum. In 1851 his first book, 'The Illustrated Natural History,' was published. In 1852 he was ordained deacon by Samuel Wilberforce [q.v.], bishop of Oxford, and became curate of the parish of St. Thomas the Martyr, Oxford. In 1854 he was ordained priest. The same year he resigned his Oxford curacy and returned to literary work till April 1856, when he was appointed chaplain to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1858 he was also appointed to a readership at Christ Church, Newgate Street. He resigned his chaplaincy in 1862 and the readership in 1863 on account of ill-health, and removed to Belvedere, near Woolwich. He voluntarily assisted in the work of the neighbouring parish of Erith till the death of the vicar, Archdeacon Smith, in 1873. Owing to his influence choral services were introduced, and the efficiency of his choir led to his appointment as precentor of the Canterbury Diocesan Choral Union, whose annual festivals he conducted from 1869 to 1875.

From as early a period as 1856 Wood delivered occasional lectures on natural history subjects; but in 1879, having given a series of six lectures in Brixton, he resolved to take up lecturing as a second profession, and, assisted by George H. Robinson, manager of the book court at the Crystal Palace, who acted as his agent, sketch-lectures, as they were termed, were arranged for the winter months. These lasted ten seasons (1879–88), and took him to all parts of the country and to America, where he delivered the Lowell lectures at Boston in 1883–4. The conspicuous feature of these lectures was the blackboard illustrations, drawn in coloured pastilles, the outcome of very careful study and practice. In December 1876 he quitted Belvedere, and, after several changes, settled in 1878 in Upper Norwood. Here he continued the production of those numerous works which brought him fame and his publishers profit, till he died while on a lecturing tour at Coventry on 3 March 1889. He was buried in that town. He was a fellow of the Linnean Society of London from January 1854 to June 1877. On 15 Feb. 1859 he married Jane Eleanor, fourth daughter of John Ellis of the Home Office.

Wood's writings were in no sense scientific, and are not to be gauged by the standard exacted in modern scientific research. He was least successful in those books in which a systematic treatment of the subject was imperative, and was himself conscious of their shortcomings. Nor did he make any attempt at fine writing, his single object throughout being to popularise the study of natural history by rendering it interesting and intelligible to non-scientific minds. In this he was thoroughly successful; and to him was due the impulse that, coming at the right moment, turned public attention to the subject, while not a few naturalists of to-day owe their first inspiration to his writings. To the theory of evolution he was at first decidedly opposed, but later in life he modified his opinions.

Wood was author of: 1. 'The Illustrated Natural History,' London [1851–]1853, 8vo; new editions in 1855 and 1893. 2. 'Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life,' 2nd ser., London, 1852, 8vo, and 1855; another edit. entitled 'Animal Traits and Characteristics,' 1860. 3. 'Bees: their Habits, and Management,' London, 1853, 8vo; other editions up to 1893. 4. 'Every Boy's Book' (under the pseudonym of 'George Forrest, Esq., M.A.'), London 1855, 8vo. 5. 'My Feathered Friends,' London, 1856, 8vo; new edit. 1858. 6. 'The Common Objects of the Seashore,' London, 1857, 8vo; other editions

to 1886. 7. 'The Common Objects of the Country,' London, 1858, 8vo; other editions to 1886. 8. 'Zoology: Mammalia,' London, 1858, 8vo. 9. 'A Handbook of Gymnastics' (under the pseudonym of 'George Forrest, Esq., M.A.'), London, 1858, 8vo. 10. 'A Handbook of Swimming and Skating' (under the same pseudonym), London, 1858, 8vo. 11. 'The Playground' (under the same pseudonym), London, 1858, 8vo; new edit. 1884. 12. 'Routledge's Illustrated Natural History,' London [1859–]1863, 3 vols. 8vo; new edit. 1883–9. 13. 'Natural History Picture-Book for Children,' London, 1861–3, 3 pts. 4to. 14. 'Common Objects of the Microscope' (in conjunction with Tuffen West), London, 1861, 8vo. 15. 'Athletic Sports' (including reissues of Nos. 9 and 10), London, 1861, 8vo. 16. 'Glimpses into Petland,' London, 1863, 8vo; 2nd edit., entitled 'Petland Revisited,' London, 1882, 8vo; reissued in 1884 and 1890. 17. 'Our Garden Friends and Foes,' London, [1863] 1864, 8vo; new edit. 1882. 18. 'Archery, Fencing' (written in conjunction with 'Stonehenge'), London, 1863, 16mo. 19. 'Athletic Sports and Manly Exercises' (also with 'Stonehenge'), London, 1864, 16mo. 20. 'The Handbook of Manly Exercises' (by 'Stonehenge,' 'George Forrest,' and others), London, 1864, 16mo. 21. 'Old Testament History in Simple Language,' London, 1864, 8vo. 22. 'New Testament History in Simple Language,' London, 1864, 8vo. 23. 'Homes without Hands,' London, 1864–5, 8vo; new editions in 1883 and 1892. 24. 'The Common Shells of the Sea-shore,' London, 1865, 8vo. 25. 'The Boys' Own Treasury of Sports and Pastimes' (written with others), London, 1866, 8vo. 26. 'Croquet,' London, 1866, 32mo. 27. 'Routledge's Popular Natural History,' London, 1867, 4to; 4th edit. 1885. 28. 'The Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium,' London, 1868, 8vo. 29. 'The Natural History of Man,' London, 1868–70, 8vo. 30. 'Bible Animals,' London, 1869–71, 8vo; new editions 1883 and 1892. 31. 'The Common Moths of England,' London [1870], 8vo. 32. 'Common British Beetles,' London, 1870, 8vo; new edit. 1875. 33. 'The Modern Playmate,' London [1870], 8vo; new editions 1875, and as 'The Boys' Modern Playmate,' in 1880 and 1890. 34. 'Insects at Home,' London, 1871[–2], 8vo; new editions 1883 and 1892. 35. 'The Calendar of the Months,' London, 1873, 8vo. 36. 'Insects Abroad,' London, 1874; new editions 1883 and 1892. 37. 'Man and Beast; Here and Hereafter,' London, 1874, 2 vols. 8vo; 5th edit. 1882. 38. 'Out of Doors,' London, 1874, 8vo; new editions 1882 and 1890. 39. 'Trespassers,' London, 1875, 8vo. 40. 'Nature's Teachings,' London [1876–]1877, 8vo; new edit. 1883–7. 41. 'English Scenery Illustrated,' London [1877], fol. 42. 'The Lane and Field,' London, 1879, 8vo. 43. 'The Field Naturalist's Handbook' (with T. Wood), London [1879–80], 8vo; 5th edit. 1893. 44. 'Common British Insects' (from No. 35), London, 1882, 8vo. 45. 'Hughes's Illustrated Anecdotal Natural History' (with T. Wood), London, 1882, 8vo. 46. 'Natural History Readers,' 4th ser. London, 1882–4, 8vo. 47. 'Half-hours in Field and Forest,' London, 1884, 12mo; 2nd edit. 1886. 48. 'Half-hours with a Naturalist: Rambles near the Shore,' London, 1885, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1888. 49. 'Horse and Man,' London, 1885, 8vo. 50. 'Illustrated Stable Maxims' (London, 1885), s. sh. 51. 'My Back-yard Zoo,' London, 1885, 12mo; new edit. 1893. 52. 'Handy Natural History,' London, 1886, 4to. 53. 'Man and his Handiwork,' London, 8vo. 54. 'Illustrated Natural History for Young People,' London, 1887, 8vo. 55. 'The Romance of Animal Life,' London, 1887, 8vo. 56. 'Birds and Beasts,' London [1888], 8vo. 57. 'The Brook and its Banks' (reprinted from the 'Girls' Own Paper'), London, 1889, 4to. 58. 'The Dominion of Man,' London, 1889, 8vo. 59. 'The Zoo' (reprinted from the 'Child's Pictorial'), 2nd ser., London, 1888–9, 4to; 3rd ser. (with T. Wood), 1892. Portions of a number of these works were reissued with fresh titles.

He edited: 1. White's 'Natural History of Selborne' (to which he added notes), London, 1854, 8vo. 2. 'A Tour round my Garden; translated from the French of Alphonse Karr,' London, 1855, 8vo. 3. 'The Boys' Own Magazine,' 1865. 4. 'Beeton's Annual,' 1866. 5. 'Episodes of Insect Life,' 1867, 8vo. 6. Rennie's 'Insect Architecture,' 1869. 7. Waterton's 'Wanderings in South America' (to which he added a biography and explanatory index), London, 1879, 8vo; issued in popular form in 1882, 4to. He also contributed many popular articles to various magazines, including those for children, in England and America.

[The Rev. J. G. Wood, London, 1890, 8vo (by his son, the Rev. T. Wood); Crockford, 1889; information kindly supplied by the Rev. T. Wood, and by the assistant-secretary to the Linnean Society of London; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

B. B. W.

WOOD, JOHN MUIR (1805–1892), editor of the 'Songs of Scotland,' son of Andrew Wood and Jacobina Ferrier, was born at Edinburgh on 31 July 1805. His father was the founder of the firm of Wood & Co., music publishers. Young Wood, after at-

tending successively Edinburgh high school and college, began to study music at Edinburgh under Kalkbrenner. Afterwards he was sent to Paris for two years to study under Pixis, and from Paris he proceeded to Vienna to study for two years under Czerny. About 1828 he began his career at Edinburgh as a teacher of music, and was a remarkably good pianist and sight-reader. He then spent several years in London, where he occupied himself mostly in literary pursuits. His half-brother George, afterwards senior partner of Messrs. Cramer & Co. (he died in 1893), had completed an apprenticeship with Messrs. Blackwood, and joined John in the business of music-sellers in Edinburgh and afterwards in Glasgow. John managed the Glasgow establishment. He was associated with Chopin (1848), Grisi, and other great artists who visited Scotland on concert-giving enterprises (cf. NIECK, *Biography*). He also helped to organise the lecture tours of Thackeray and Dickens. In conjunction with George Farquhar Graham [q. v.], the nominal editor, he brought out in 1849 an important collection of the 'Songs of Scotland,' with critical notices, in three volumes. The materials were collected by Wood. The airs were harmonised by Edinburgh musicians, including Thomas Molleson Mudie [q. v.], Finlay Dun [q. v.], John Thomas Surenne [q. v.], and Graham; Wood spared neither time nor trouble in tracing old airs to their earliest appearance in print, deciphering tablature and comparing versions. The work was reissued in an enlarged form in 1887, with a dedication to the queen, and the arrangements of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir George Alexander Macfarren [q. v.], and others. Wood's revisions and additions to the notes in the latest edition contain a mass of information regarding each air. In 1876 Wood edited and published 'The Scottish Monthly Musical Times,' which came to an end in 1878. To Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians' he contributed the articles on 'Scottish Music,' 'The Coronach,' 'The Scotch Snap,' and 'The Skene Manuscript' (preserved in the Advocates' Library). He was an extremely good linguist, writing and speaking fluently French, German, and Italian; and, having resided at Frankfort with the celebrated Polish violinist Lipinski, he acquired from him a knowledge of Polish which enabled him to converse with Chopin on his visit to Scotland. Wood, during his residence in Glasgow, was the leader of musical enterprise there, and before the days of the Orchestral Society he brought Hallé's band to give concerts. He died at Armadale, Cove, on 25 June 1892, and was buried in the Glasgow necropolis. On 22 Jan. 1851 Wood married Helen Kemlo Stephen. She survived him, with three sons and five daughters.

[Musical Herald (with portrait), August 1892; Brown & Stratton's British Musical Biography; Glasgow Herald, 28 June 1892; Notes and Queries, 8th ser. ii. 40; information received from family.] G. S–H.

WOOD, JOHN PHILIP (*d.* 1838), Scottish antiquary and biographer, was descended from an ancient family dwelling in the parish of Cramond, near Edinburgh. In spite of labouring from infancy under the infirmity of being deaf and dumb, he held for many years the office of auditor of excise in Scotland. He was of a studious turn of mind, and his leisure was given to historical and antiquarian lore. In 1791 he published his first literary work, 'A Sketch of the Life and Projects of John Law of Lauriston, Comptroller-general of the Finances of France' (Edinburgh, 4to). A new and enlarged edition, entitled 'Memoirs of the Life of John Law,' appeared in 1824, called forth by the renewed interest in Law which the extravagance of contemporary commercial speculation aroused. After completing this biography of Law, who like himself was a native of Cramond, Wood brought out in 1794 the first parochial history attempted in Scotland, 'The Ancient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond' (Edinburgh, 4to). His principal work was, however, his edition of the 'Peerage of Scotland,' by Sir Robert Douglas [q. v.], which was printed at Edinburgh in two folio volumes in 1813. He had originally intended to bring out a separate peerage for the period between 1707 and 1809, but was persuaded to incorporate his collections with Douglas's work. Wood died at Edinburgh in December 1838. He was the friend of Scott, who styled him 'honest John Wood,' and the brother-in-law of Robert Cadell [q. v.], the partner of Archibald Constable [q. v.] He made several contributions to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and communicated to John Nichols [q. v.] most of the biographical notes to the writers of the poetry comprised in 'The Muses' Welcome to King James,' printed in the 'Progresses of King James I.'

[Gent. Mag. 1839, i. 323; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Lockhart's Memoirs of Scott, 1845, p. 706.] E. I. C.

WOOD, SIR MARK (1747–1829), bart., colonel Bengal engineers, born in 1747, was the eldest son of Alexander Wood of Perth, descended from the family of the Woods of

Largo [see WOOD, SIR ANDREW], to the estates of which Alexander succeeded on the death of his cousin, John Wood, sometime governor of the Isle of Man. Mark became a cadet of the East India Company's army in 1770, and went to India with his brother George (afterwards a major-general of the Indian army and K.C.B.), who died in 1824. Another brother was Sir James Athol Wood [q. v.] He received his first commission on 7 July 1772 in the Bengal engineers, and rose to be colonel 26 Feb. 1795. After a distinguished career in India, culminating in his appointment as surveyor-general in 1787 and chief engineer of Bengal in 1790, he returned to England on account of ill-health in 1793, and purchased the estate of Piercefield on the banks of the Wye. Wood entered the House of Commons for Milborne Port, Somerset, in 1794; he was returned for Newark in 1796, after a severe contest with Sir William Paxton. In 1795 he was brought into the king's service as a colonel, and in an audience he had that year with George III to present a model in ivory of Fort William, Calcutta, the king expressed to him a desire for the union of the East India Company and the royal services. In 1802 he was unsuccessful in a contest with Robert Hurst for the representation of Shaftesbury, and was in consequence returned for his pocket borough of Gatton, Surrey, the domain of which (Gatton Park) he had recently purchased. He was created a baronet on 3 Oct. 1808. He continued to represent Gatton until the dissolution in 1818, when he retired from public life, having given a uniform support to the measures of Pitt and subsequently of Lord Liverpool. He died on 6 Feb. 1829 at his house in Pall Mall, London. He was buried on 13 Feb. in Gatton church, where there is a tablet to his memory.

Wood married at Calcutta, on 17 May 1786, Rachel (*d.* 1802), daughter of Robert Dashwood, and by her had two sons—Alexander (*d.* 1805), cornet 11th dragoons; and Mark, who succeeded him and was also member of parliament for Gatton; he married, in 1833, Elizabeth Rachel, daughter of William Newton, but died in 1837, when the title became extinct. The estates passed to George, eldest son of Sir Mark's second brother, Sir George Wood.

Wood was the author of: 1. 'A Review of the Origin, Progress, and Results of the late War with Tippoo Sultaun,' 1800, 4to. 2. 'The Importance of Malta considered in the Years 1796 and 1798, with Remarks during a Journey from England to India through Egypt in 1779,' with maps, London, 1803, 4to. 3. 'Remarks during a Journey to the East Indies by way of Holland and Germany to Venice, and from thence by Alexandria . . . to Fort St. George undertaken by Captain M. Wood . . .' Reprinted by . . . Mr. Montagu' (privately printed, Lichfield, 1875, 4to). There are in the king's library at the British Museum three different surveys by Wood of Calcutta and the country on the banks of the Hugli River to its mouth, between the dates 1780 and 1785.

[India Office Records; Royal Military Calendar, 1820; Conolly Papers; Gent. Mag. 1829; Ann. Reg. 1829; Burke's Landed Gentry; Brayley's Hist. of Surrey.] R. H. V.

WOOD, MARY ANN (1802–1864), vocalist. [See PATON.]

WOOD, MARY ANNE EVERETT (1818–1895), afterwards MRS. EVERETT GREEN, historian, was born at Sheffield on 19 July 1818. Her father, Robert Wood, a Wesleyan minister, was, as she afterwards established, descended from the Wynford Eagle branch of the Sydenham family, to which the celebrated physician Thomas Sydenham [q. v.] belonged. James Wood (1672–1759) [q. v.] was her grandfather. The name of Everett was given to her in compliment to James Everett [q. v.], a great friend of the Wood family, and afterwards founder of the united methodist free church. In accordance with the itinerating ministerial system, her youth was spent in a succession of large towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire; during nine years of this period she resided in Manchester. She was educated entirely at home. Her literary tastes, and probably also her critical powers, were strengthened by intercourse with her father's gifted friend James Montgomery [q. v.] In 1841 she removed with her parents to London, and, with the aid of the British Museum reading-room, she entered systematically upon the occupations which were to absorb her life.

As early as 1843 she began the composition of her 'Lives of the Princesses of England;' but it was thought expedient to defer the publication of the work till after the completion (in 1848) of Miss Strickland's 'Lives of the Queens of England' [see STRICKLAND, AGNES], which had suggested it. In the meantime she published in 3 vols. (1846) her 'Letters of Royal Ladies of Great Britain, from the 11th Century to the close of Queen Mary's Reign,' still under her maiden name, though a few months previously she had married George Pycock Green, a member of an old nonconformist family living at Cottingham in Yorkshire. During the first two years of her married life, while her hus-

band was carrying on his studies as a painter at Paris and Antwerp, Mrs. Green busied herself with historical researches. These stood her in good stead on her return to England, when she settled with her husband in the house in Gower Street (afterwards No. 300) which she occupied till her death. The 'Lives of the Princesses,' which appeared in six volumes (1849–55), covered six centuries, beginning with the Norman Conquest and ending with the daughters of Charles I; but for the earlier parts of the period the materials were often scanty, and the chronicles of other countries into which our princesses married had to supplement the meagre native records. For the later volumes the materials were abundant; yet her treatment of such a biography as that of Elisabeth of Bohemia may be regarded as the most exhaustive which the subject has yet received. Besides editing for the Camden Society the entertaining 'Diary of John Rous' (1856) and the 'Life of William Whittingham' in the society's 'Miscellany,' vol. vi. (1871), she brought out in 1857 the 'Life and Letters of Henrietta Maria,' a volume which was based entirely on original research.

In 1853 Mrs. Everett Green accepted a nomination by Sir John (afterwards Lord) Romilly [q. v.] as one of the editors of the calendars of state papers, in the publication of which as master of the rolls he took a warm interest; and during a period of forty years there was no more devoted and no more capable worker than herself associated with this important national undertaking. In the course of these years, carrying on her labours first in the old state paper office overlooking St. James's Park, and afterwards in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, she edited forty-one volumes of the Domestic series, viz. (in the order of publication): Calendars of State Papers of the Reigns of James I (1857–9, 4 vols.), of Charles II (1860–6, vols. i–vii.), and of Elizabeth (1867–72, vols. iii–viii. and xii.), of the Commonwealth (1875–85, 13 vols.), of the Proceedings of the Committee for the Advance of Money (1888, 3 parts), of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents (1889–92, 5 parts), and of State Papers of the Reign of Charles II (1893–1895, vols. viii–x.) In accordance with the gradual development of the system on which the calendaring was conducted, the fulness of Mrs. Green's later calendars is much greater than that of the earlier; but throughout the work she showed a sure power of discrimination, an accurate historical knowledge, and an unusual familiarity with languages.

Mrs. Green's time was so fully occupied with her Record Office work that she was unable to carry out plans which she had formed of a memoir of the electress Sophia, and of lives of our queens of the house of Hanover, for which she had collected a large body of materials. These she generously made over a short time before her death to less competent hands. She compiled a pedigree of her family dating from 1225; and wrote, likewise for private circulation, a memoir of her father, besides contributing occasionally to the 'Athenæum,' the 'London Review,' the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and other periodicals. She taught herself perspective in order to be of assistance to her husband, who had been partially disabled by an accident from carrying on his professional work; and privately printed for the use of her children a reading-book on inductive principles. In harmony with her early religious training, she took a warm personal interest in charitable and philanthropic endeavours, and her personality had the irresistible charm which belongs to perfect simplicity and single-mindedness. Her husband died in 1893. She carried on the work of her life to the last, though her health had begun to fail for eighteen months before her death, which took place in London on 1 Nov. 1895.

In 1876 she had experienced the great sorrow of losing her only son, a young engineer of much promise. She left three daughters, of whom the eldest (Gertrude) is married to Dr. James Gow, now of Nottingham; and the second (Evelyn) is a well-known writer of fiction.

[Manuscript notes relating to my Literary History, 1861, by Mrs. Green, kindly communicated by Mrs. James Gow; Memoir of the late Mrs. Everett Green in the Queen newspaper, 14 Dec. 1895; personal acquaintance.]

A. W. W.

WOOD, Sir MATTHEW (1768–1843), municipal and political reformer, born at Tiverton, Devonshire, on 2 June 1768, was the eldest son of William Wood (1738–1809), serge-maker in that town, by his wife Catherine Cluse (*d.* 1798). Matthew, who was brought up as a dissenter, was sent for a time to Blundell's free grammar school at Tiverton, but was soon obliged to assist his father in his business. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to his first cousin, Mr. Newton, chemist and druggist, in Fore Street, Exeter, and when nineteen years old was traveller for another druggist of that city. Early in 1790 he came to London to travel for Messrs. Crawley & Adcock of Bishopsgate Street, and about two years later

was admitted as partner in a new firm of druggists then established in Devonshire Square. This connection did not last long, and when it was dissolved he set up a similar business for himself, at first in Cross Street, Clerkenwell, and from 1801 to 1804 at Falcon Square. He was also a hop merchant with Colonel Edward Wigan in Southwark, and the firm was afterwards known as Wood, Wigan, & Wood. He was largely interested in the copper mine of Wheal Crennis in Cornwall.

Some years before 1804 Wood had become a freeman of the city of London and a member of the whig company of fishmongers. In 1802 he was elected to the common council for the ward of Cripplegate Without, and soon acted as deputy for Sir William Staines, the alderman of the ward. On the death of Staines in 1807 he succeeded as alderman, and in 1809 was appointed sheriff of London and Middlesex, being called upon in his year of office to perform the uncongenial duty of arresting Sir Francis Burdett. He was lord mayor of London in the troublous period of 1815–16, and during his mayoralty suppressed a dangerous riot at Spa Fields (Romilly, *Memoirs*, iii. 265). He was consequently re-elected as lord mayor for 1816–17, this being the first occasion for several hundred years in which a lord mayor had been so honoured. During his second year of office he rescued three Irishmen who had been mistakenly condemned to execution. For this service he was presented by public subscription with a handsome service of plate and received the thanks of the corporation of Dublin. In 1817 he was again returned by the livery, but his name was not accepted by the aldermen. As a member of the corporation he took a leading part in many city improvements. He laid the foundation in 1813 of the debtors' prison in Whitecross Street, and he furthered the construction of the new London bridge and the new post office. His name was long preserved in the social life of the corporation through the fact that the city barge, built in September 1816, at a cost of 5,000*l.*, was called the 'Maria Wood' after his daughter.

Wood contested the representation of the city of London at the general election of 1812, but was defeated, though he polled 2373 votes. On the resignation of Alderman Combe he was returned for the city while lord mayor, without a contest, on 10 June 1817, and sat continuously for it until his death, thus having a place in ten successive parliaments. He was four times at the top of the poll, but in 1826, when he had made a declaration in favour of catholic emancipation, he was at the bottom of the list of elected candidates. He was a consistent radical and a strenuous supporter of all the whig ministries.

Wood was one of the chief friends and counsellors of Queen Caroline. He and his son, who acted as interpreter, obtained evidence in Italy to rebut the accusations which had been made against her. When the queen left Italy on the death of George III he met her at Montbarde in Burgundy, accompanied her to England, and at the entry into London on 6 June 1820 sat by her side in an open landau (Greville, *Journal*, i. 28–9). She took up her abode at first in his house, No. 77 South Audley Street, and he was one of the corporation that presented her with an address of sympathy on 16 June. When she attended at St. Paul's on 29 Nov. to give thanks for the failure of the proceedings against her, he went with the lord mayor to Temple Bar to receive her in state. A dull satire on Wood by 'Vicesimus Blinkinsop,' said to be Theodore Hook, was published in 1820. It was entitled 'Tentamen, or an Essay towards the History of Whittington.'

The affairs of the Duke of Kent were administered by Wood as his trustee, and he rendered a signal service by making arrangements for the residence in England of the duke and duchess. By this means Queen Victoria was born on English instead of on foreign soil. When she dined with the corporation of London at the Guildhall on 9 Nov. 1837, the announcement was made by Lord John Russell of her intention to confer a baronetcy on Alderman Wood. It was the first title that she had bestowed, and it was understood to have been given through personal friendship. By this time Wood had come into a considerable fortune. His conduct in aid of Queen Caroline attracted the attention of Elizabeth, the maiden sister of James Wood, the banker, at Gloucester, and led to his subsequent introduction to the banker himself. She left him at her death, about 1823, a house in Gloucester, and on the banker's death in 1836 the residue of his property was shared among his four executors, Alderman Wood being one. The will was disputed but maintained, and Wood received over 100,000*l.*, including the estate of Hatherley in Gloucestershire.

Wood died at Matson House, near Gloucester, on 25 Sept. 1843, and was buried in a vault in Hatherley churchyard. He had married, on 5 Nov. 1795, Maria, daughter of John Page, surgeon and apothecary of Woodbridge, Suffolk. She died at Ramsgate on 2 July 1848, aged 78. They had issue, with two daughters, three sons, viz.: Sir John Page Wood (see below), William

Page Wood, baron Hatherley [q.v.], and Western Wood (see below). The portrait of Sir Matthew in his robes as lord mayor, which was painted by Lady Bell and engraved by W. Dickinson (20 March 1817), is in the Guildhall, and an engraving of it is in Welch's 'Modern History of London' (p. 144). A second portrait of him in these robes was painted by A. W. Devis, engraved by Say, and published by Boydell (1 Jan. 1817) 'for the benefit of the three Irishmen rescued from an ignominious death by the exertions of his Lordship.' Richard Dighton's print of him is reproduced in Fagan's 'Reform Club,' p. 19. Another print by T. Blood, from a painting by S. Drummond, A.R.A., is in the 'European Magazine' for April 1816. Charles Lamb contributed a sonnet on Alderman Wood to Thelwall's newspaper, 'The Champion.'

Sir John Page Wood (1796–1866), eldest son and second baronet, was born at Woodbridge on 25 Aug. 1796. He was educated at Winchester College, and graduated LL.B. in 1821 at Trinity College, Cambridge. Ordained about 1819, he became chaplain and private secretary to Queen Caroline. He closed her eyes in death and accompanied the body to its burial at Brunswick in 1821. He was then made chaplain to the Duke of Sussex. Wood was appointed by the corporation of London in 1824 to the rectory of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and in 1832 he was instituted to the vicarage of Cressing in Essex, retaining both livings until his death. Wood was a strong liberal in politics and a leading man in all county matters in Essex, showing great courage in committing the 'Coggeshall gang' of burglars. He died at Belhus, near Romford, on 21 Feb. 1866, and was buried at Cressing. He married at Kenwyn, Cornwall, on 16 Feb. 1820, Emma Caroline, youngest daughter of Sampson Michell of Croft West in that parish, an admiral in the Portuguese service. She was born at Lisbon on 15 Jan. 1802, and died at Belhus on 15 Dec. 1879. Lady Wood was the author of many novels and an accomplished artist. Their issue was five sons and six daughters, the youngest son being General Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.B.

Western Wood (1804–1863), Sir Matthew Wood's third son, was born on 4 Jan. 1804. He was in partnership with his father, the firm being then Wood, Field, & Wood, of Mark Lane, London, and on his father's retirement in 1842 obtained his share. From 29 July 1861 until his death he was M.P. for the city of London. He died at North Cray Place, Kent, on 17 May 1863. He married, on 16 June 1829, Sarah Letitia, youngest daughter of John Morris of Baker Street, London; she died on 24 April 1870.

[Thornbury and Walford's Old and New London, i. 413, iii. 309, iv. 344; Gent. Mag. 1843 ii. 541–4, 1848 ii. 221, 1863 i. 810, 1866 i. 456, 585–7; Welch's Modern History of the City of London, pp. 138–87; Orridge's London Citizens, pp. 250–1; Nightingale's Queen Caroline, pp. 575–615; Memoir of Lord Hatherley, i. 1–73; Smith's Mezzotint Portraits, i. 201.] W. P. C.

WOOD or WOODS, ROBERT (1622?–1685), mathematician, born at Pepperharrow, near Godalming in Surrey, in 1621 or 1622, was the son of Robert Wood (*d.* 1661), rector of Pepperharrow. He was educated at Eton College, and matriculated from New Inn Hall on 3 July 1640. Obtaining one of the Eton postmasterships at Merton in 1642, he graduated B.A. from that college on 18 March 1646–7, proceeded M.A. on 14 July 1649, and was elected a fellow of Lincoln College by order of the parliamentary commissioners, on 19 Sept. 1650, in the place of Thankfull Owen [q. v.], appointed president of St. John's College. After studying physic for six years he was licensed to practise by convocation on 10 April 1656. He went to Ireland and became a retainer of Henry Cromwell, who despatched him to Scotland to ascertain the state of affairs there. On his return to England he became one of the first fellows of the college founded by Oliver Cromwell at Durham on 15 May 1657. He was a prominent supporter of the Commonwealth, and a frequenter of the Rota Club formed by James Harrington (1611–1677) [q. v.] On the Restoration he was deprived of his fellowship at Lincoln College and returned to Ireland, where he made great professions of loyalty, graduated M.D., and became chancellor of the diocese of Meath. He purchased an estate in Ireland, which he afterwards sold in order to buy one at Sherwill in Essex. On his return to England he became mathematical master at Christ's Hospital, but after some years he resigned the post and paid a third visit to Ireland, where he was made a commissioner of the revenue, and finally accountant-general. This office he retained until his death, at Dublin, on 9 April 1685. He was buried in St. Michael's Church. He married Miss Adams, by whom he had three daughters—Catherine, Martha, and Frances.

Wood, who was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 6 April 1681, was the author of 'A New Al-moon-ac for Ever; or a Rectified Account of Time,' London, 1680, 8vo; and of another tract, entitled 'The Times Mended; or a Rectified Account of Time by a New Luni-Solar Year; the true

way to Number our Days,' London, 1681, fol. In these treatises, which were dedicated to the order of the Garter, and sometimes accompanied by a single folio sheet entitled 'Novus Annus Luni-solaris,' he proposed to rectify the year so that the first day of the month should always be within a day of the change of the moon, while by a system of compensations the length of the year should be kept within a week of the period of rotation round the sun. Wood translated the greater part of William Oughtred's 'Clavis Mathematica' into English (*Clavis Mathematica*, 1652, pref.) He published two papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions' in 1681.

[Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of the University, ed. Gutch, ii. 688; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 167–8; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 90, 121, 193; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey, 1809, ii. 38, iii. App. p. cxix; Morant's Hist of Essex, 1768, ii. 65; Register of the Visitors of the University of Oxford (Camden Soc.), pp. 176, 508.] E. I. C.

WOOD, ROBERT (1717?–1771), traveller and politician, was born at Riverstown Castle, near Trim, co. Meath, about 1717. He is said to have been educated at Oxford, but his name is not in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.' According to Horace Walpole, he was 'originally a travelling tutor and an excellent classic scholar,' and he certainly when a young man travelled through parts of eastern Europe. In May 1742 he journeyed in a Venetian vessel from Venice to Corfu, and in the same year he passed from Mitylene to Scio in the Chatham. On 5 Feb. 1743 he sailed from Latakia in Syria to Damietta in Egypt.

About 1749 Wood agreed to revisit Greece in the company of John Bouverie and James Dawkins, both graduates of Oxford, with whom he had travelled in France and Italy, and they arranged that Borra, an Italian artist, should accompany them as 'architect and draughtsman.' They passed the winter of 1749–50 together at Rome—where Bouverie had in many visits acquired an extensive knowledge of art and architecture—then went to Naples, and in the spring embarked in the ship sent to them from London. On 25 July 1750 they anchored under the Sigean promontory, and went on shore at the mouth of the Scamander. Bouverie died on 8 Sept. 1750, and was buried at Smyrna (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*), but the expedition subsequently took in 'most of the islands of the archipelago, part of Greece in Europe, the Asiatic and European coasts of the Hellespont, Propontis, and Bosphorus as far as the Black Sea, most of the inland ports of Asia Minor, Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, and Egypt.' The survivors came to Athens about May 1751, and found Revett and Stuart busy in studying and making drawings of its antiquities. These artists received much encouragement and assistance, while in that city, from Dawkins and Wood, who also gave material help to the publication of the first volume of 'The Antiquities of Athens.' From 14 to 27 March 1751 Dawkins and Wood were at Palmyra, and on 1 April they reached Balbec.

Wood published in 1753 'The Ruins of Palmyra, otherwise Tedmor in the Desart,' which was described by Horace Walpole as a noble book, with prints finely engraved and an admirable dissertation (*Letters*, ed. Cunningham, ii. 364). French translations of it were published in 1753, 1819, and 1829. In 1757 Wood brought out a corresponding volume on 'The Ruins of Balbec, otherwise Heliopolis in Cœlosyria.' This was translated into French (1757), and the Abbé Barthélemy gave an account of both works in the 'Journal des Savants' (afterwards included in his 'Œuvres Diverses'). 'These beautiful editions of Balbec and Palmyra' were again eulogised by Horace Walpole in the preface to his 'Anecdotes of Painting' as 'standards of writing.' A new edition of both Palmyra and Balbec was issued by Pickering in 1827, in one folio volume, priced at six guineas. S. Salome of Cheltenham published in 1830 a volume of 'Palmyrene Inscriptions taken from Wood's "Ruins of Palmyra and Balbec," transcribed into the Ancient Hebrew Characters and translated into English.' Louis François Cassas, in his 'Voyage pittoresque de la Syrie' (1799), pays Wood's 'Palmyra' a high compliment.

About 1753 Wood accompanied the young Duke of Bridgewater as his travelling companion on the grand tour through France and Italy, and during their stay at Rome his portrait, now in the Bridgewater Gallery, No. 121, was painted by Mengs (Gray and Mason, ed. Mitford, pp. 100, 132, 497), and afterwards engraved by Tomkins in the 'Marquis of Stafford's Collection.' He was elected a member of the Society of Dilettanti on 1 May 1763, and received from Richard Chandler (1738–1810) [q. v.] very handsome praise in the 'Marmora Oxoniensia' (1763, preface p. v). Wood in return recommended Chandler to be the leader of the party sent by that society to explore 'the ancient state of the countries' in eastern Europe and in Asia Minor, and drew up the instructions under

which Chandler, Revett, and Pars acted on their mission from June 1764 to September 1766. He also wrote the 'address to the reader' in the first volume of 'Ionian Antiquities,' which was published by the Society of Dilettanti in 1769 for Chandler and his associates (CHANDLER, *Travels*, 1825, vol. i. pp. vi–xxiv).

Wood became under-secretary of state in 1756, and held office under Pitt and his successors until September 1763. In September 1757 Gray wrote of him as 'Mr. Wood, Mr. Pitt's Wood' (*Works*, ed. Gosse, ii. 331); and Ralph, in his 'Case of Authors Stated' (1762, p. 37), refers to him as 'distinguish'd by Mr. Secretary Pitt, as a writer by accident, not profession, and as already secur'd against any reverse of fortune by the gratitude and generosity of former friends.' 'His taste and ingenuity,' says Horace Walpole, recommended him to Pitt, but their association, through Pitt's haughtiness and Wood's pride, did not last long. Two letters which he wrote to Pitt in September 1763 are in the 'Chatham Correspondence' (ii. 246–52), and they were evidently written to re-establish friendly relations. Through the influence of the Duke of Bridgewater, for whom he acted in parliament (CAVENDISH, *Debates*, i. 500–504), Wood sat from the general election of March 1761 until his death for the pocket-borough of Brackley in Northamptonshire. In December 1762 he was busied with the preliminaries of the treaty of Paris. The anecdote of his visit to the dying Carteret upon that occasion, when Carteret cited the speech of Sarpedon (*Iliad*, xii. 322–8), is well known. It is said by Matthew Arnold to exhibit 'the English aristocracy at its very height of culture, lofty spirit, and greatness' (*On Translating Homer*, pp. 16–18; the authority for the anecdote is WOOD'S *Essay on the Genius of Homer*, 1769, p. ii *n.*)

Under a general warrant and the orders of Lord Halifax, Wood seized on 30 April 1763 the papers of John Wilkes. He was then Lord Egremont's secretary, but Weston, on whom the duty devolved as Lord Halifax's assistant, declined the task on account of age and infirmity. An action for trespass was thereupon brought by Wilkes against Wood on 6 Dec. 1763, and a verdict was obtained for 1,000*l.* (*State Trials*, xix. 1153–76). He afterwards became, through Bridgewater's action, a member of the Bedford party. 'His general behaviour was decent as became his dependent situation, but his nature was hot and veering to despotic' (WALPOLE, *George III*, ed. Barker, i. 289). From 20 Jan. 1768 he was under-secretary to Lord Weymouth in the northern department, and on 21 Oct. in the same year he followed that peer to the southern department, remaining under him in that position until December 1770. Wood managed the entire business of the office, was very violent against Wilkes, and defended the ministry in the House of Commons 'with heat and sharpness.' In 1769 and 1770 he was suspected of stock-jobbing and of intriguing, under the belief that a war with Spain was unavoidable and that Chatham would be called to office (*ib.* iii. 97, 133, 143, iv. 2, 123–4). It was suggested in December 1769 that Lord Gower might be lord-lieutenant of Ireland, with Wood as his secretary, whereupon the Irish gentlemen made many objections 'to his mean birth and his public and private character' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 8th Rep. p. 191). After a 'very short indisposition' he died at his house at Putney on 9 Sept. 1771 in his fifty-fifth year. This house was that in which Gibbon was born, and Wood had purchased it from the elder Gibbon.

Wood was buried on 15 Sept. in a new vault in the west part of the new burial-ground near the Upper Richmond Road. A superb monument of white marble, with an epitaph by Horace Walpole, was erected by his widow, Ann Wood, and it commemorates the death of their son, Thomas Wood, on 25 Aug. 1772, in his ninth year. His library was sold in 1772. Besides the work by Mengs, a portrait of him by Hamilton was engraved by Hall.

Wood was drawn aside into politics before he had time to finish his classical labours. His chief object in his eastern voyages was to read 'the Iliad and Odyssey in the countries where Achilles fought, where Ulysses travelled, and where Homer sung.' He communicated the rough sketch of his later work to Dawkins, who died very late in 1757 or early in 1758, but it was not finished for several years later Seven copies of it were printed in 1767 with the title 'A Comparative View of the Antient and present State of the Troade. To which is prefixed an Essay on the Original Genius of Homer.' But the impression in the Grenville Library contains only the essay on Homer. An enlarged and anonymous edition of this part came out in 1769 as 'An Essay on the Original Genius of Homer,' and the whole scheme was edited by Jacob Bryant in 1775 as 'An Essay on the Original Genius and Writings of Homer, with a Comparative View of the Ancient and present State of the Troade.' This contained views by Borra of 'Ancient Troas' and of 'Ancient Ruins near Troy,'

and other engravings by Pars. It was pirated at Dublin in 1776, and reissued in 1824.

Wood's work was translated into French, German, Italian, and Spanish, the French version of 1777 being by Démeunier. Chevalier in his 'Descriptions of the Plain of Troy,' which was published with notes by Professor Andrew Dalzel in 1791, asserts that Wood was 'quite bewildered in the Troad,' and after an examination of Wood's map condemns his account as 'converting the whole into a mass of confusion' (pp. 56, 75–81). Gibbon, in a note to chapter xvii. of the 'Decline and Fall,' while borrowing a remark from Wood, censures him as 'an author who in general seems to have disappointed the expectation of the public as a critic and still more as a traveller,' but this is in marked contrast to his reference (in chap. li. *note*) to 'the magnificent descriptions and drawings of Dawkins and Wood, who have transported into England the ruins of Palmyra and Baalbec.' The lengthened examination of the 'Essay on Homer' in Thomas Howes's 'Critical Observations on Books' (i. 1–79) sums up the inquiry with the remark that 'he indulged too much to the suggestions of his own genius.' But it interested Goethe in his younger days and developed his powers.

Letters from Wood are printed in Mr. Gillespie Smyth's 'Sir R. M. Keith' (i. 69–70) and the 'Mure Papers at Caldwell' (Maitland Club, ii. pt. i. pp. 153–4, 179). He left behind him several manuscripts not sufficiently arranged for publication. Several letters from him are among the Newcastle manuscripts at the British Museum and in Egerton MS. 2697.

[Gent. Mag. 1771, p. 426; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, iii. 81–6, 619, viii. 426–7, 614, ix. 144–5; Lysons's Environs, i. 420–1; Notes and Queries, 9th ser. ii. 137–8; Ballantyne's Lord Carteret, pp. 363–5; Hist. Notices of Dilettanti Soc. pp. 37–9, 120; Cust's Dilettanti Soc. pp. 60–110, 260; Chatham Corresp. i. 432; Grenville Papers, ii. 137, 262, iii. 94–5; Walpole's George III, ed. Barker, i. 219, 264, 288–9, iv. 157, 163, 229; Mure Papers at Caldwell, vol. ii. pt. i. pp. 191, 239, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 58.]

W. P. C.

WOOD, SEARLES VALENTINE, the elder (1798–1880), geologist, was son of John Wood, solicitor, of Woodbridge, by his wife Mary Ann, daughter of Simon Baker of Ipswich. Born on 14 Feb. 1798, and brought up in that town, he served from 1811 to 1825 as an officer in the East India Company's navy. After retiring from that service he travelled for a time, then settled down to palæontological studies at Hasketon, near Woodbridge, where he became partner with his father in a bank. About 1835, owing to a failure of health, he retired from business. Change and rest cured him, and then he settled in London. Here he joined the London Clay Club, founded by John Scott Bowerbank [q. v.], and for a time acted as curator of the Geological Society's museum. In 1844–5 he lived abroad for his son's education, and on his return made his home first at Staines, and then at Brentford, till he went back in 1875 to Suffolk, residing at Martlesham, near Woodbridge.

While still young Wood began to study the East-Anglian crag, at a time when fossils were much more easily obtained than they now are, with the result that during his long life he formed a splendid collection. During his residence in London he arranged with Frederick Edwards, who was hardly less enthusiastic in working the metropolitan district, to describe the fossil mollusca of the British tertiary strata; the former undertaking the Pliocene, the latter the Eocene. Wood, who had already published a 'Catalogue of Crag Shells' in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' 1840–2, had made considerable progress when the Palæontographical Society was founded, and its first volume, published in 1848, consisted of his memoir on the 'Crag Univalves;' the 'Bivalves' appearing in parts between 1850 and 1855. After this he went to the aid of his friend, undertaking the 'Eocene Bivalves,' which appeared in the society's volumes between 1859 and 1877, but was left incomplete, because the Edwards collection had been acquired by the British Museum, and was thus of necessity less accessible to Wood, especially at his advanced age. But he issued a supplement to the 'Crag Mollusca' in the volumes for 1871 and 1873, and a second supplement in that for 1879. His labours thus completed, he presented his unrivalled collection to the British Museum of Natural History.

The above-named work on the 'Crag Mollusca' fills three large quarto volumes, illustrated by numerous plates, and is universally recognised as one of the highest value; indeed so great was the demand that the Palæontographical Society reprinted the first volume. Wood also published about ten separate papers on geological subjects. Elected F.G.S. in 1839, he received in 1860 the Wollaston medal, the society's highest distinction, and was a member of various other societies, English and foreign. A man with wide interests in natural history, he concentrated himself on one great task, for, as

he said, 'I was born in sight of one crag pit and shall probably be buried in sight of another.' He died at Martlesham, after a few days' illness, on 26 Oct. 1880, and was buried at Melton. In 1821 he married Elizabeth Taylor, only daughter of Thomas Taylor, solicitor, of London. His only child, Searles Valentine Wood (1830–1884), is separately noticed.

[Obituary notices in Nature, xxiii. 40; Athenæum, 6 Nov. 1880; Quart. Journal Geol. Society, 1881, Proceedings, p. 37, see also 1860 Proceedings, p. xxv; Geol. Mag. 1880, p. 575 (duplicate); information from Mrs. Searles Wood (junior), per F. W. Harmer, esq.]

T. G. B.

WOOD, SEARLES VALENTINE, the younger (1830–1884), geologist, the only child of Searles Valentine Wood (1798–1880) [q.v.], was born at Hasketon, near Woodbridge, on 4 Feb. 1830. He was educated at King's College, London, and in France; on returning to England he studied law, was admitted a solicitor in 1851, and practised in London. As he had been devoted to geology from his earliest years, he took the opportunity of his partner's death in 1865 to retire from business, after which he made his home with his father, in whose work he was constantly a helper. Elected F.G.S. in 1864, he published in that year a map of the East Anglian drifts. The next six or seven years after he became free were devoted to a more thorough study of those deposits in conjunction with F. W. Harmer, Wood taking as his especial task the drifts of Suffolk and Essex, his friend those of Norfolk. They embodied the results in a memoir and map, published by the Palæontographical Society in 1871, as an introduction to the supplement to the 'Crag Mollusca' by S. V. Wood, senior. The son wrote separately or jointly nearly sixty scientific papers. The earlier deal with rather wide geological problems, but the majority refer to Pliocene and glacial deposits, more especially the latter. As this is a controversial subject, Wood's views have not escaped adverse criticism, but they always demand respectful consideration as founded on most careful and conscientious investigation. Indeed he never spared any pains to get at the truth, for which alone he cared. For instance, in 1871, on finding a seam in the mid-glacial sands to be full of minute fragments of marine shells, he had a quantity of the material sent to Brentford, where he then resided. By patiently sifting this he obtained about seventy recognisable species of mollusca, some of which were novelties, and these led him to regard the deposit as older than a similar one in Lancashire, previously supposed to be contemporaneous.

About 1875 Wood's heath began to fail, but his mental powers were not affected, and he continued to work at and write on his favourite studies. His latest task was the investigation of the very early Pliocene deposit discovered at St. Erth's, Cornwall. He died at his residence, Beacon Hill House, Martlesham, near Woodbridge, on 14 Dec. 1884, and was buried near his father at Melton. In 1853 he married Elizabeth Gayler, but their union was childless.

[Obituary notices, Nature, xxxi. 318, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. 1885, vol. xli. Proc. p. 41, Geol. Mag, 1885, p. 138 (with list of scientific papers); also information from Mrs. Searles Wood (widow) and F. W. Harmer, esq.]

T. G. B.

WOOD, SHAKSPERE (1827–1886), sculptor, born in Manchester on 13 Nov. 1827, was son of Hamilton Wood of the firm of Wood, Rowell, & Co., smallware manufacturers, of Manchester, by his wife Sarah Anne, daughter of Charles Bennett of Newton Grange. On the break-up of the Manchester business the Wood family removed to London, where the father was connected with the Wood Carving Company until about 1846. Shakspere received a part of his education as a sculptor in the schools of the Royal Academy, and about 1851 he visited Rome for purposes of further study. For some years he worked hard, and exhibited five sculptures at the Royal Academy between 1868 and 1871. From his first settlement in Rome he took a keen interest in the objects of art and antiquity in and around the ancient city, and as years went on these subjects engrossed more and more of his time and attention. He delivered lectures to English visitors, and gave them the benefit of his copious knowledge.

He contributed to the 'Times,' at first as an occasional correspondent, and afterwards as its accredited representative. He was singularly successful in winning the confidence not only of the papal government but, even after the establishment of the kingdom of Italy, both of the Vatican and the Quirinal. He died in Rome in February 1886, leaving a widow and children. Wood's statues, Evangeline and Gabriel, were lent for exhibition in Manchester a few years ago by George Clay.

Wood published: 1. 'The Vatican Museum of Sculpture; a Lecture delivered before the British Archæological Society of Rome on the 19th of March, 1869,' Rome, 1869, 8vo. 2. 'The Capitoline Museum of Sculpture: a Catalogue,' Rome, 1872, 8vo.

3. 'The New Curiosum Urbis: a Guide to Ancient and Modern Rome,' London, 1875, 8vo.

His brother, MARSHALL WOOD (*d.* 1882), sculptor, exhibited at the Royal Academy between 1854 and 1875 twenty-four works, and two at the British Institute. At the academy in 1854 he showed a medallion of Robert Browning and a bust of Miss Helen Grey. In 1864 he was represented at the academy by portrait-busts in marble of the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales, and other marble busts. He designed statues of the queen for Melbourne, Sydney, Montreal, Calcutta, and Ottawa. There is also a statue of heroic size in bronze of Richard Cobden in St. Ann's Square, Manchester, but neither as a portrait nor as a work of art can it be considered satisfactory. There is a replica of this statue in Hampstead Road, London. He died in London in August 1882.

[Athenæum, 6 Feb. 1886, p. 208; Manchester City News, 7 Feb. 1885, 13 Feb. 1886, 20 Feb. 1886; Royal Academy Catalogues; Graves's Cat. of Artists; Times, 11 Feb. 1886.]

A. N.

WOOD, THOMAS (1661–1722), lawyer, born on 20 Sept. 1661 at Oxford, in the parish of St. John Baptist, was the eldest son of Robert Wood (1630–1686) of Oxford city, by his wife Mary (1638–1718), daughter of Thomas Drope (*d.* 1644), vicar of Cumnor in Berkshire, and niece of Francis Drope [q. v.] Anthony Wood [q.v.] was his uncle. He became a scholar of Winchester College in 1675, and matriculated from St. Alban Hall, Oxford, on 7 June 1678. On 24 Aug. 1679 he was elected a fellow of New College, whence he graduated B.C.L. on 6 April 1687 and D.C.L. in 1703. Wood was a zealous champion of his uncle, Anthony Wood, as whose proctor he acted in 1692 and 1693 in the suit instituted against him for libelling the first Earl of Clarendon. In 1693 he replied anonymously to some criticisms of Burnet in 'A Vindication of the Historiographer of the University of Oxford and his Works from the Reproaches of the Bishop of Salisbury' (London, 4to); and in 1697 he published, also anonymously, 'An Appendix to the Life of Seth Ward' (London, 8vo), in which he severely attacked both Ward and Walter Pope [q.v.] on account of some liberties that he considered Pope had taken with Anthony Wood. He was called to the bar by the society of Gray's Inn *ex gratia* on 31 May 1692, at the instance of his kinsman, Lord-chief-justice Sir John Holt [q. v.] Wood acquired considerable fame as a lawyer by his writings, in spite of the assertion of Thomas Hearne (1678–1735) [q. v.] that 'those who are the best judges' were 'of opinion that he is but as 'twere a dabbler' (HEARNE, *Collections*, ii. 121). His greatest work is his 'Institute of the Laws of England; or the Laws of England in their Natural Order, according to Common Use' (London, 1720, 2 vols. 8vo), a treatise founded on the 'Discourse' of Sir Henry Finch [q. v.] It attained its tenth edition in 1772 (London, folio), and remained the leading work on English law until superseded by Blackstone's 'Commentaries' in 1769. An introductory treatise entitled 'Some Thoughts concerning the Study of the Laws of England in the two Universities,' which first appeared in 1708 (London, 4to), and was republished in 1727, was after 1730 published with the subsequent editions of Wood's 'Institute.'

In middle life Wood abandoned the profession though not the study of law, took orders, and on 17 March 1704 was presented to the rectory of Hardwick in Buckinghamshire, retaining the benefice until his death, which took place at Hardwick on 12 July 1722. In 1705 he married Jane Baker or Barker (HEARNE, *Collections*, i. 48, 193, ii. 193). There is a portrait of him in the warden's lodgings at New College. An engraving by Michael Van der Gucht is prefixed to the edition of his 'Institute of the Laws of England' published in 1724.

Besides the works mentioned, Wood was the author of: 1. 'A Dialogue between Mr. Prejudice, a dissenting Country Gentleman, and Mr. Reason, a Student in the University: being a short Vindication of the University from Popery, and an Answer to some Objections concerning the D[uke] of Y[ork],' London, 1682, 4to. 2. 'The Dissenting Casuist, or the second part of a Dialogue between Prejudice and Reason,' London, 1682, 4to. 3. 'Juvenalis Redivivus; or the First Satyr of Juvenal taught to speak Plain English: a Poem,' London, 1683, 4to. 3. 'A Pindaric Ode upon the Death of Charles II,' Oxford, 1685, fol.; dedicated to James Bertie, earl of Abingdon. 4. 'Angliæ Notitiæ sive præsens Status Angliæ succincte enucleatus,' Oxford, 1686, 12mo: an abridged translation of 'The Present State of England,' by Edward Chamberlayne [q. v.] 5. 'A New Institute of the Imperial or Civil Law,' London, 1704, 8vo; 4th edit. with No. 6, London, 1730, 8vo. 6. 'A Treatise on the First Principles of Law in General: out of French,' London, 1705, 8vo; new edit. London, 1708, 8vo. With Francis Willis he published 'Anacreon done into English' (Oxford, 1683, 8vo), completing the labours of John

Oldham (1653–1683) [q. v.] and Abraham Cowley [q. v.], by translating the odes which they had not already rendered into English. Commendatory verses by Wood were prefixed to White Kennett's 'Moriæ Encomium' (1683) and to Oldham's 'Remains' (1684).

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, vol. i. pp. lxxxvi, cxxxix, vol. iv. cols. 121, 557–8; Wood's Fasti Oxon., ed. Bliss, ii. 401; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of the Colleges, ed. Gutch, p. 349; Hearne's Collections (Oxford Hist. Soc.), passim; Wood's Life and Times (Oxford Hist. Soc.), ii. 461, iii. 506, iv. 1–44; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Kirby's Winchester Scholars, 1888, p. 200; Allibone's Dict. of English Lit.; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, i. 49–51; Nichols's Lit. Illustrations, iv. 117; Foster's Reg. of Admissions to Gray's Inn, p. 343; Lipscomb's Hist. of Buckinghamshire, iii. 365–6; Halkett and Laing's Dict. of Anon. and Pseudon. Lit.]

E. I. C.

WOOD, Sir WILLIAM (1609–1691), toxophilite, born in 1609, was for many years marshal of the Finsbury archers, who held their meetings in Finsbury Fields. He was probably knighted by Charles II for his skill in the use of the bow. In 1676 his society or regiment purchased a badge or shield to be worn by their marshal, and the decoration, known as the 'Catherine of Braganza Shield,' passed to successive marshals till 1736, when the office was abolished. Subsequently each succeeding captain of the Easter target held it till it passed into the hands of the Royal Toxophilite Society on its formation in 1781. This society also absorbed the few remaining Finsbury archers.

Wood died on 4 Sept. 1691, and was buried at St. James's, Clerkenwell, on 10 Sept. with archer's honours, three flights of whistling arrows being discharged over his grave by the regiment. A stone, with epitaph in verse (given in Stow's 'Survey of London and Westminster,' ed. Strype, iv. 67), was placed on the outside of the south wall of the church of St. James's, Clerkenwell, which on the rebuilding in 1791 was removed to the interior at the expense of the Royal Toxophilite Society.

Two portraits of Wood are in the possession of this society. They were originally decorations of the inner sides of the doors of a case made for the preservation of the Catherine of Braganza shield. One was engraved and published in 1793 (cf. *Biographical Mirrour*, London, 1793).

Wood was the author of a work on archery, entitled 'The Bowman's Glory, or Archery revived' (London, 1682, 1691). It was dedicated to Charles II. The second part, entitled 'A Remembrance of the Worthy Show and Shooting of the Duke of Shoreditch,' was reprinted at the end of Roberts's 'English Bowman' (London, 1801). In some copies of Wood's book a portrait was subsequently inserted by booksellers. None appeared in the original issue.

[Longman and Walrond's Archery (Badminton Library), pp. 184–9, 551–2; Hansard's Book of Archery, pp. 279–82; Pink's Hist. of Clerkenwell, p. 63; Gent. Mag. 1832, ii. 116; Registers of St. James's, Clerkenwell (Harl. Soc. Publ.), xix. 148; Roberts's English Bowman, p. xlii; Granger's Hist. of England, iv. 103; Bromley's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, pp. 192, 468; Guildhall MS. 193; Add. MS. 28801 (Brit. Mus.); information from Col. Walrond.]

B. P.

WOOD, WILLIAM (1671–1730), ironmaster, of Wolverhampton, born on 31 July 1671, is stated to have owned large copper and iron works in the west of England, and to have had a lease of mines upon crown properties in thirty-nine counties of England and Wales. He was also one of the first founders in England seriously to endeavour to manufacture iron with pit coal. His industry was prosperous, and from 1692 to 1713 he resided at the Deanery, Wolverhampton.

In a letter dated Kensington, 16 June 1722, George I commanded that an indenture should be prepared between the king and William Wood, by which Wood was to have the sole privilege and license for fourteen years to coin halfpence and farthings to be uttered and disposed of in Ireland and not elsewhere. It was provided that the quantity coined during the fourteen years should not exceed 360 tons of copper (or in value 100,800*l.*), the said coins to be of good, pure, and merchantable copper, and approximately of equal weight and size, in order that they might pass as current money. Wood consented to pay the king's clerk or comptroller of the coinage 200*l.* yearly, and 100*l.* per annum into the king's exchequer. The patent was passed by the commons on 22 July without any reference having been made either to the Irish privy council or to the lord lieutenant. It was subsequently revealed that the patent had been put up to auction by the king's foreign mistress, the Duchess of Kendal, and had been secured by Wood for a cash payment of 10,000*l.*, in addition to douceurs to the entourage of the duchess. The minting was commenced in January 1722–3, or perhaps before that date, in Phœnix Street, Seven Dials (*Freeholders' Journal*, 23 Jan. 1723), the coinage being conveyed thence to Bristol and stored there, preparatory to

being shipped to various Irish ports (cf. SEYER, *Memoirs of Bristol*, ii. 75). Seventeen thousand pounds' worth of coin was thus uttered during 1722–3. It was better coin than had been minted by former patentees under Charles II and William and Mary, and a small currency was greatly in demand throughout Ireland. On the other hand, the amount ordered to be coined was greatly in excess of what was needed. Though the workmanship was good, the quality of the coin was poor (30*d.* being coined out of the same amount of copper as 23*d.* in England), and the measure involved a tax upon the country of between six and seven thousand pounds a year. The circumstances under which the patent had been granted were held by a section of popular opinion in Dublin to be dishonouring to the nation, and a great clamour was raised, in response to which the Irish House of Commons on 13 Sept. 1723 resolved in committee that the patent was a source of danger to the country, and that 'W. Wood was guilty of a most notorious fraud in his coining.' Wood published an injudicious reply in the 'Flying Post' on 8 Oct. 1723, and subsequently fanned the popular indignation by the foolish boast that with Walpole's help he would cram the brass down the throats of the Irish, whether they liked it or not. The appearance in April 1724 of the first of Swift's twopenny tracts, called 'The Drapier's Letters,' was the signal for a storm of satire and recrimination directed nominally against William Wood. The government of Walpole, after a brief attempt at temporising, gave way before the feeling aroused, and Wood's patent was surrendered in August 1725. A similar fate awaited the patent which Wood had obtained in 1722 to strike halfpence, pence, and twopences for the English colonies in America. The coins under this patent, made of composition called 'Wood's metal' or 'Bath metal,' and known as the Rosa Americana coinage, only bear the dates 1722 and 1723. These coins, good sets of which now realise 3*l.*, were originally minted at the French Change in Hogg Lane, Seven Dials. By way of compensation for the loss of his patents Wood was granted a pension of 3,000*l.* a year for eight years. He enjoyed this for three years only, dying in London on 2 Aug. 1730 (*Hist. Reg.* Chron. Diary, p. 53). He married Mary (Molyneux) of Witton Hall, Staffordshire. On 22 Aug. 1724 John and Daniel Molyneux of Meath Street and Essex Street, Dublin, ironmongers, found it expedient to make a public declaration to the effect that they were in no way concerned with William Wood or his patent (SWIFT, *Works*, ed. Scott, vi. 427 *n.*)

Half a dozen prose squibs against Wood and twice as many in verse are included in Scott's edition of Swift (vols. vii. and xii.) Some of the latter, such as 'A Full and True Account of the Solemn Procession to the Gallows and the Execution of William Wood, Esquire and Hardware Man,' or 'Wood: the Insect,' or 'A Serious Poem upon William Wood, Brazier, Tinker, Hardware Man, Coiner, Counterfeiter, Founder, and Esquire,' may possibly have been written by Swift. A few echoes of the pamphlet-war were heard in England, the parliamentary Jacobite party being responsible for 'Tyburns Courteous Invitation to W. Wood,' 1725, and one or two squibs upon Lady Kendal's connection with the affair. An engraving called 'Wood's Half-pence,' printed at Dublin in 1724, represents a cart laden with coins in sacks, and dragged by a group of devils, who are lashed by men armed with whips. Tied to the tail of the car is Poverty weeping.

Wood's coinage is figured in Ruding's 'Annals of the Coinage,' and in Simon's 'Essays on Irish Coins,' 1810, plate vii. There are two varieties of the halfpenny: on some dated 1722 Hibernia holds the harp with both hands; on others of 1722–4 she rests her left arm upon the harp. The farthings resemble the second variety.

[Mason's Hist. of St. Patrick's, Dublin, pp. 330 sq.; Simon's Essay on Irish Coins, 1810, pp. 70 sq.; Ruding's Annals of the Coinage, ii. 68 sq.; Thorburn's Coins of Great Britain and Ireland, ed. Grueber, 1898, pp. 225, 244; Crosby's Early Coins of America, 1875, pp. 145–66; Timmins's Industrial Hist. of Birmingham, p. 240; Anderson's Commerce, iii. 124; Hist. Reg. 1724, pp. 132, 243 sq.; A Defence of the Conduct of the Irish People, 1724; Coxe's Life of Sir R. Walpole, chap. xxvi.; Boulter's Letters, i. 4, 11; The Drapier Demolished, 1724; Letters of Swift, ed. G. Birkbeck Hill, 1899; Craik's Life of Swift, pp. 342, 534; Scott's Life of Swift, p. 285; Lecky's Hist. ii. 425; Mahon's Hist. of England in the Eighteenth Century; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. iv. 47, 6th ser. xii. 8; Wheatley and Cunningham's London, iii. 82; Cat. of Satirical Prints in the Brit. Mus. (vol. i. No. 1749); Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

WOOD, WILLIAM (1745–1808), botanist and nonconformist minister, son of Benjamin Wood, a member of the Christian Society at Northampton, was born on 29 May 1745 (O.S.) at Collingtree, near Northampton. He was educated under Stephen Addington [q. v.] at Market Harborough, going thence at the age of sixteen to David Jen-

nings's academy in London to be trained for the ministry [see JENNINGS, DAVID]. After ordination he began his public services at Debenham, Suffolk, on 6 July 1766. The remainder of that year and part of the next he spent near London, but in September he settled at Stamford, Lincolnshire. He removed thence to Ipswich in November 1770, where he remained till the close of 1772. On 30 May 1773 he succeeded Joseph Priestley [q. v.] at the Mill Hill Chapel, Leeds, an appointment which he retained till his death.

In 1785 he began a series of lectures for the young, which, delivered once a fortnight, lasted for several years. These embraced a wide range of subjects; but he had paid much attention to natural history, especially botany, and became a fellow of the Linnean Society of London in 1791. He contributed the botanical articles to Abraham Rees's 'Cyclopædia' from B to C, and articles to James Sowerby's 'English Botany' (Nos. 57–775), as well as to the second edition of William Withering's 'Botanical Arrangement of the Vegetables in Great Britain,' while he furnished some articles on natural history to the 'Annual Review,' and a short account of Leeds to Aikin's 'History of Manchester.' He died at Leeds on 1 April 1808. He married, in 1780, Louisa Ann, second daughter of George Oates of Low Hall, near Leeds, by whom he had four children.

In addition to some published sermons he was author of: 1. 'An Abridgment of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns' (written with B. Carpenter), [1780?], 8vo. 2. 'A brief Enquiry concerning the Dignity of the Ordinance of the Lord's Supper,' Leeds, 1790, 8vo. 3. 'Forms of Prayer' (for his congregation at Leeds), Leeds, 1801, 12mo.

[Memoirs by C. Wellbeloved, 1807 (with a silhouette); Rees's Cyclopædia, vol. xxxviii.; Gent. Mag. 1808, i. 372, ii. 945; Brit. Mus. Cat.] B. B. W.

WOOD, WILLIAM (1774–1857), zoologist and surgeon, was born in Kendal in 1774, and educated for the medical profession at St. Bartholomew's Hospital under John Abernethy [q. v.] He began practice as a surgeon at Wingham, near Canterbury. Turning his attention early to natural history, he became a fellow of the Linnean Society of London in 1798, and in 1801 contributed a paper 'On the Hinges of British Bivalve Shells' to the 'Transactions' of that society. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1812. About 1801 he removed to London, where he practised till 1815, when he entered into business as a bookseller in the Strand, dealing chiefly in works on natural history. He quitted business in 1840 and went to reside at Ruislip, Middlesex, where he died on 26 May 1857, leaving a son (28 May according to *Gent. Mag.* 1857, ii. 101).

He was author of: 1. 'Zoography; or the Beauties of Nature displayed in select Descriptions from the Animal and Vegetable, with additions from the Mineral Kingdom . . . with plates . . . by W. Daniell,' London, 1807–11, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. 'General Conchology,' vol. i., London, 1815, 8vo; reissued with a new title-page, 1835. 3. 'Index Testaceologicus,' London, 1818, 8vo; 2nd ed. with supplement and list of plates, 1828–9; new ed. revised by Sylvanus Hanley [1855–] 1856. 4. 'Illustrations of the Linnean Genera of Insects,' London, 1821, 2 vols. 12mo. 5. 'Catalogue . . . of the best Works on Natural History,' London, 1824, 8vo; new ed. 1832. 6. 'Fossilia Hantoniensia [by D. Solander] . . . Reprinted with a list of the figures . . . by W. Wood,' London, 1829, 4to. 7. 'A complete Illustration of the British Freshwater Fishes,' 3 Nos., London [1840?], 8vo and 4to. 8. 'Index Entomologicus,' London, [1833–]1839, 8vo; new ed. with supplement by John Obadiah Westwood [q. v.], London, 1854, 8vo.

He edited Buffon's 'Natural History,' with a life of the author, London and York, 1812, 20 vols. 8vo. He also drew the figures for Hanley's 'Illustrated . . . Catalogue of recent Bivalve Shells' (1842), and helped to illustrate Charles Thorpe's 'British Marine Conchology' (1844).

[Proc. Linn. Soc. 1857–8, p. xl; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Nat. Hist. Mus. Cat.] B. B. W.

WOOD, WILLIAM PAGE, BARON HATHERLEY (1801–1881), lord chancellor, the second son and fourth child of Sir Matthew Wood [q. v.], was born at his father's house in Falcon Square, London, on 29 Nov. 1801. Most of his early years were spent at the house of his grandmother (Mrs. Page) at Woodbridge in Suffolk, where for a time he attended the free school. From 1809 to 1812 he was at Dr. Lindsay's school at Bow in Essex, and in September 1812 he entered at Winchester. He was not on the foundation. He remained there till May 1818, when, in consequence of his joining in a 'barring out,' which the school authorities dignified by summoning the military to their assistance, he was compelled to leave in company with the other senior prefects. He then spent two years at Geneva, where he was placed in charge of Duvillard, professor of belles-lettres, and attended the university lectures. Through his father he was acquainted with

numbers of men of eminence of the whig and radical parties, and in 1817 had seen in Paris many of the chief liberal politicians. He had already read much, and at Geneva he acquired a good conversational knowledge of French and Italian and went into university society. In 1820 he returned to England in the train of Queen Caroline, whose cause was vigorously championed by his father at the time, and afterwards spent the summer months in Italy with Chevalier Vasselli, collecting evidence for the queen's case. When he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in October, he was accordingly much more cultivated and much better informed than most undergraduates of his years, but his college career was hampered by ill-health. In 1821 he won the second college declamation prize with an essay in favour of the Revolution of 1688, and in 1822 was elected to a scholarship; but he came out only twenty-fourth wrangler in January 1824, and had to retire from the final classical examination altogether. In October of that year he was elected to a fellowship, though his election was nearly vetoed by dissentients who supposed him to hold his father's radical opinions, and remembered his prize essay of 1821.

From the time when, as sheriff of London, his father had taken him to the Old Bailey sessions, his ambition had turned towards a legal career. In Trinity term 1824 he entered Lincoln's Inn, proposed and seconded by Brougham and Denman, and he read law in the chamber of Roupell. The winter of 1825 he spent with pupils in the south of Europe, and, after studying conveyancing under John Tyrrell in 1826, he was called to the bar on 27 Nov. 1827, and started practice at 3 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. He soon obtained business, and his first speech in court was delivered before the House of Lords in Westmeath *v.* Westmeath. He was much employed in railway work before parliamentary committees from 1828 to 1841, as well as in the chancery courts, and it was out of one of his cases that the clause since known as the 'Wharncliffe clause' originated. In 1841 he gave up parliamentary work, and was rewarded by a very large and immediate increase in his chancery practice. He became a queen's counsel in February 1845.

By this time his pecuniary position and prospects were excellent. His father had inherited a large fortune, and his own savings from professional earnings were enough to make him independent of practice. As early as 1829 he was earning 1,000*l.* a year, and had become engaged to Charlotte, daughter of Major Edward Moor [q. v.]; they were married on 5 Jan. 1830, and lived in Dean's Yard, Westminster, till 1844. As a queen's counsel prospects opened to Wood, which made him adhere to his profession, and he attached himself to the court of Vice-chancellor Sir James Wigram [q. v.] He was a strong high-churchman and an advanced liberal, and, entering parliament for Oxford in 1847, spoke principally on ecclesiastical topics, such as church rates, the ecclesiastical commission, the deceased wife's sister bill, and the admission of Jews to parliament. In 1850 he obtained a committee on the oaths question, of which he was chairman; and it was he who moved that Baron Rothschild be permitted to take his seat in July 1850 [see ROTHSCHILD, LIONEL NATHAN DE]. He also spoke and voted in favour of the ballot and household suffrage and against the game laws. In May 1849 he accepted from Lord Campbell, chancellor of the duchy, the vice-chancellorship of the county palatine of Lancaster, then a sinecure worth 600*l.* a year, but only on condition that his court should be reformed and be made an actual working tribunal. An act was accordingly passed for this purpose, and he held the office for two years. In 1851 he was a member of the commission on the court of chancery, and prepared several bills for the purpose of improving chancery procedure, which ultimately were passed. In the same year he was appointed solicitor-general in Lord John Russell's administration and was knighted. A vice-chancellorship was offered to him shortly afterwards, which he was inclined to accept, as he found that the strain of office, particularly during the passing of the ecclesiastical titles bill, which he heartily supported, told heavily upon his health, and destroyed the comfort of his domestic life; but at Lord John Russell's request he refused the offer and held on. The ministry went out in February 1852, but in December, when forming his administration, Lord Aberdeen offered Wood the solicitor-generalship again, or the vice-chancellorship vacated by Robert Monsey Rolfe, first baron Cranworth [q.v.] The latter was accepted, and Wood was sworn in before the commencement of Hilary term 1853. For the next fifteen years he was an active chancery judge. His practice, only once departed from, was to deliver oral judgments only, without delaying to put them into writing, and, thus delivered, they were occasionally ill-arranged and fragmentary. On this habit Lord Campbell, when lord chancellor, chose to animadvert severely in December 1860 in his judgment in Burch *v.* Bright on appeal

from Wood; but on 22 Dec. the other vice-chancellors and the master of the rolls united in a letter to Lord Campbell protesting against this mode of indirectly lecturing a judge of the court of chancery, which obtained him amends from the chancellor. In addition to his judicial work Wood was constantly engaged in commissions on various legal and ecclesiastical topics, on cathedrals, divorce, legal education, consolidation of statute law, and on the university of Cambridge commission. He was also one of the arbitrators in the dispute between the queen and the king of Hanover with regard to the Hanover crown jewels. He became a lord justice of appeal in February 1868, and in the following December was appointed lord chancellor in the first Gladstone administration. His selection was somewhat unexpected, but in fact, at a juncture when the disestablishment of the Irish church was in preparation, Wood's two great characteristics, sound legal learning and earnest churchmanship, fitted him eminently for a place which Roundell Palmer felt that he could not accept owing to his disapproval of the measure. He was then created Baron Hatherley of Hatherley in the county of Gloucester. During his tenure of this office he took an effective part in the Irish church debates, though he was not a finished or attractive speaker. He passed the Bankruptcy Act of 1869—a measure chiefly defective by reason of the encouragement it gave to expense in bankruptcy proceedings and the insufficiency of its safeguards against the dissipation of assets—and the Judicial Committee Act of 1871. He did not pass his judicature bill. The failure of his eyesight led to his resignation in 1872, and he died at 31 George Street, Westminster, on 10 July 1881, and was buried in the churchyard of Great Bealings, Suffolk, five days later. His wife died on 19 Nov. 1898. They had no children, and the peerage became extinct on Hatherley's death.

As a lawyer Hatherley was learned, sound, and industrious; he was a good and efficient judge, and distinguished above most of his colleagues. His decisions were rarely appealed from, and reversed more rarely still. Outside the law he had many activities and interests. When a young man he translated the 'Novum Organum' for Basil Montagu's edition of 'Bacon,' and through Montagu became intimate with Coleridge, Carlyle, and Irving; with his school-friend Dean Hook he was intimate all his life. He was deeply pious and active in good works. From 1834 onwards he was a member of the committee of the National Society, and from 1836 to 1877 he was a constant Sunday-school teacher in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in which he lived. His portrait, by George Richmond, is in the National Portrait Gallery, and another is in Fishmongers' Hall. He published several religious and ecclesiastical works, a lecture called 'Truth and its Counterfeits,' 1857, a controversial treatise on 'Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister,' 1862, and a series of excerpts from the Bible called 'The Continuity of Scripture,' 1867, which ran through several editions.

[Stephen's Memoir of Lord Hatherley, 1882; Times, 12 July 1881; St. James's Magazine, new ser. iv. 763.] J. A. H.

WOODALL, JOHN (1556?–1643), surgeon, born about 1556, was son of Richard Woodall of Warwick and his wife Mary, daughter of Peirse Ithell of North Wales. He began life as a military surgeon in Lord Willoughby's regiment in 1591 [see BERTIE, PEREGRINE], and afterwards lived abroad at Stoad in Germany, and, knowing German well, acted as interpreter to an embassy sent thither by Queen Elizabeth. He remained eight years in Germany, travelling also in France and in Poland, where he practised the cure of the plague. In 1599 he was admitted to the Barber-Surgeons Company in London, of which he became a warden in 1627 and master in 1633. He also spent some time in Holland, where he lodged with a Dutchman who lived by making counterfeit mithridate and Venice treacle, of which the former only contained nine simples instead of the seventy-five of the genuine composition, while the treacle was made to seem Venetian by ingeniously marked pewter boxes. On his return he lived in Wood Street, London, and worked hard with his cure in the plague of 1603. He was sent early in James I's reign to Poland on public business. He was elected surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital on 19 Jan. 1616, on the resignation of Richard Mapes, and held office till his own death. In 1612, on the formation of the East India Company into a joint-stock business, Woodall was appointed its first surgeon-general, and continued in office for nearly thirty years. He at once drew up regulations for their surgeons, and exact lists of instruments and remedies for their chests, and in 1617 published, chiefly for their use and that of surgeons in the king's service, 'The Surgion's Mate, or a Treatise discovering faithfully the due contents of the Surgion's Chest.' On 26 March 1617–18 his salary was 'increased to 30*l.* a year' (*Cal. State Papers*, East Indies, 1617–21, p. 141). In 1624 he was accused of employing unskilful surgeons (*ib.* 1622–4, p. 413).

Woodall was also interested in the Virginia Company, to which he subscribed 37*l.* 10*s.*, but is said not to have paid it. In the disputes between the party of Sir Edwin Sandys [q. v.] and that of Sir Thomas Smith (1558?–1625) [q. v.], Woodall sided with Smith, whose surgeon he was. On 18 July 1620 he was suspended from the court of the company pending an inquiry into his 'foule aspercion uppon Sir Edwin Sandys.' On 20 Oct. 1623 he voted for the surrender of the company's charters to the crown. He had been very active in promoting the exportation of cattle to Virginia to supply the colonists with milk, and disputes about his cattle are mentioned in the correspondence between the English privy council and the governor of Virginia (*Cal. State Papers*, Amer. and West Indies, 1574–1660, pp. 53, 238, 291).

In 1628 Woodall published 'Viaticum, being the Pathway to the Surgeon's Chest.' It contains a list of instruments and directions for the treatment of surgical cases. The ordinary surgeon was allowed a chest worth 17*l.*, and the surgeon-major one of 48*l.* value, and Woodall praises the discretion of Charles I in improving the army medical department. The 'Viaticum' was republished as a sequel to an enlarged work, 'The Surgeon's Mate, or Military and Domestique Surgery, with a Treatise for the Cure of the Plague,' in 1639 (London, folio; 4th edit. 1655). It is dedicated to Charles I, with secondary dedications to Sir Christopher Clitherow and the East India Company, and to William Clowes (1582–1648) and the Barber-Chirurgeons, and two pages of commendatory verses by George Dun, a warden of the mystery, are prefixed. Descriptions are given of the instruments of surgery, of drugs and their preparations, of a number of injuries, of operations, and of some diseases, ending with a general account of alchemy, a treatise of the signs used, and several pages of chemical verses. The description of scurvy is very full, and is the result of extended personal observations, and the book is said to be the earliest in which lime-juice is prescribed for its treatment (Brown, *Genesis U.S.A.*, ii. 1050); it had, however, been used in 1593 by Hawkins (see Herbert Spencer, *Study of Sociology*, libr. ed. p. 159). Woodall mentions with respect the practice of two physicians to St. Bartholomew's whom he had known, William Harvey (1578–1657) [q. v.] and Peter Turner (1542–1614) [q. v.] On 20 Nov. 1627 he went to Portsmouth to attend the wounded from the Isle of Rhé, and on 30 Sept. 1641 was appointed an examiner of surgeons. He died in September 1643, leaving by his wife, Sara Henchpole, three sons and one daughter.

Woodall's works show some power of observation, and indicate a desire to extend the practice of his art within the domain of pure medicine, with a dread of, rather than reverence for, physicians. Like most of his contemporaries he uses many pious expressions, and has a tendency to quote a little Latin and to write doggerel English verse, but his English style is not so good as that of William Clowes (1540–1604). He had a secret remedy called aurum vitæ for the plague. His portrait, in a skull-cap and ruff, engraved by G. Glover, is at the foot of the title-page of the 'Surgeon's Mate' of 1639.

[Works; Young's Annals of the Barber-Surgeons; Original manuscript Journals of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Cal. State Papers, Colonial, American, and East Indian, passim (in the index to the latter he is erroneously entered as William Woodall); Brown's Genesis of the United States; Visitation of London (Harl. Soc.) ii. 365.] N. M.

WOODARD, NATHANIEL (1811–1891), founder of the Woodard schools, born on 21 March 1811, was fifth son of John Woodard of Basildon Hall, Essex. He was educated privately, and matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1834. At the same time he married Miss Eliza Harriet Brill. He graduated B.A. in 1840 and M.A. in 1866. He was ordained deacon in 1841 and priest in 1842. His first curacy was at Bethnal Green; his second at St. James's, Clapton; his third at New Shoreham. At New Shoreham he opened in 1847 a small day school, of which he appointed the Rev. C. H. Christie headmaster; to the school he gave up the vicarage where he resided, and moved his family into lodgings.

In 1848 Woodard first became deeply impressed with the lack of good schools for the middle classes, which should offer definite church of England teaching and the advantages of the educational system of the great public schools at a comparatively small expense. There were public schools for the higher classes and national schools for the poor, but the middle classes seemed to be left out in the cold. In 1848 he issued his first pamphlet on the subject, 'A Plea for the Middle Classes;' and in 1852 he issued his second pamphlet, 'Public Schools for the Middle Classes.' Meanwhile in 1848 he entered on his great educational work by opening at Shoreham a boarding-school under the Rev. E. C. Lowe (subsequently provost of St. Nicolas College). A number of houses were taken and occupied, and in 1850 Woodard resigned his curacy and devoted his

whole attention to the organisation and development of large educational schemes. In 1862 he settled at Martyn Lodge, Henfield, which was his home until his death.

In working out his plans his ideas expanded, and a society was founded in 1848 to carry them out. It was stated that its purpose was to extend 'education among the middle classes of her majesty's dominions, and especially among the poorer members of those classes, in the doctrines and principles of the church now established . . . by means of colleges and schools established, and to be established, in various places,' with the permission of the diocesans and under the direction of clergymen and laymen in communion with the church. The colleges or schools were to be of three grades or classes: 'the first for the sons of clergymen and other gentlemen; the second for the sons of substantial tradesmen, farmers, clerks, and others of similar situation; and the third for sons of petty shopkeepers, skilled mechanics, and other persons of very small means, who have at present no opportunity of procuring for their children better instruction than is given in parochial and other primary schools; the charges in all the schools shall be on as moderate a scale as the means of the society will allow; and particularly the maximum charges of schools of the third class shall be so fixed that the boys in such last-mentioned schools shall be boarded and educated for a sum very little (if at all) exceeding what it would cost their parents to provide them with food at home.'

The first school founded for the middle classes by the Woodard Society was St. John's, Hurstpierpoint. The corner-stone was laid in 1851, and it was opened in 1853. The first stone of the chapel was laid in 1861. Over 50,000*l.* was expended on the handsome buildings, which were designed to accommodate three hundred boys.

The second school was St. Nicolas, Lancing, where 250 acres were secured in the parish of Lancing and the first stone of the central buildings laid on 21 March 1854 by the founder. The first stone of the chapel was laid by Bishop Gilbert in 1868. The buildings form an imposing pile.

In 1869 Woodard published 'The Scheme of Education of St. Nicolas College,' in a letter to the Marquis of Salisbury. Woodard now proposed that there should be five centres of education for east, west, north, south, and the midlands; that each centre should be endowed with funds to support a provost and twelve senior fellows, who should give their whole time to carrying forward the work of education in the several districts; that twelve non-resident fellows should be elected from the gentlemen in the district, and be associated with the senior fellows. In accordance with these proposals a society of St. Nicolas Lancing was founded for the south district. Its educational establishments consisted at first of the two foundations of St. John's, Hurstpierpoint, and St. Nicolas, Lancing. To these additions were subsequently made. St. Saviour's school, Ardingly, for the lower middle class, which had been begun at Shoreham, was removed in 1870 to Ardingly, where buildings were erected to accommodate five hundred boys, on a property of five hundred acres. All Saints' school, Bloxham, Oxfordshire, which was founded in 1860 by the Rev. P. Reginald Egerton, and cost over 25,000*l.*, was handed over by him, with its fine buildings, to the corporation of St. Nicolas College in 1896. Under the same society's auspices St. Michael's school for girls was established at Bognor in 1844.

The second divisional society, founded by Woodard on the model of that of St. Nicolas, was St. Mary's and St. John's of Lichfield for the midlands. A provost and body of fellows were appointed in 1873. They established St. Chad's, Denstone, for 320 boys of the middle class. The buildings, to the cost of which Sir Percival Heywood contributed munificently, were opened by Bishop Selwyn in 1873, and the chapel in 1879. The cost exceeded 70,000*l.* St. Oswald's, Ellesmere, and St. Cuthbert's, Worksop, were lower middle schools for those of narrow means. The first, with buildings for 190 boys, was opened in 1884 at a cost of 30,000*l.*; the second, with buildings costing 20,000*l.*, for two hundred boys, on a site presented by the Duke of Newcastle, was opened in 1895. St. Anne's, Abbot's Bromley, a boarding school for a hundred girls, with day pupils, was commenced in 1873. St. Mary's, Abbot's Bromley, and St. Winifred's, Bangor, were lower middle schools for girls, boarders, and day pupils. The first was commenced in 1882, and new buildings were opened in 1893 at a cost of 4,000*l.*; the second was commenced in 1887. St. Augustine's, Dewsbury, a grammar school for two hundred boys, was opened in 1884.

A divisional society for the west, St. Mary's and St. Andrew's of Wells, was formed, with a provost, in 1897. King Alfred's College, Taunton, which had previously been purchased by Woodard in 1880, and carried on as a middle-grade school, was placed in 1897 under the government of the new divisional society as a school for those of narrow means, with accommodation for two hundred boys.

More than half a million has been raised

and expended in carrying out Woodard's schemes, which gained the support of many eminent high churchmen. In the earlier days of the movement puritan alarm led to fanatical outbursts, but the demand for such a system of education, and the satisfaction expressed by parents at its good influence on their children, silenced opponents and soon led to a reaction in its favour. Woodard's aims have been largely realised in many directions. The governing bodies of all the divisional societies are now united in a comprehensive governing body styled the corporation of SS. Mary and Nicolas. A feature in the system to which Woodard attached great importance is the benefit fund. Its purpose is to maintain a bond of union between past members of the schools of all grades, and to make grants for the advancement in life or to relieve the necessities of members. The accumulated capital has become considerable. Though the amount of payment he proposed has had to be raised, the entire account for a boy at Ardingly is covered by twenty guineas annually. The discipline of the Woodard schools was upheld by leaving boys out of school hours to their own self-government, relying on their sense of duty and honour.

In 1870 Woodard was appointed canon residentiary of Manchester by Mr. Gladstone, in succession to Archdeacon Durnford, who became bishop of Chichester. The same year the university of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. In 1880 he represented the chapter of Manchester as proctor in York convocation. In 1881 he became subdean of Manchester. In 1888 the rectory of St. Philip's, Salford, which had previously been annexed by act of parliament to his canonry, became vacant, and he had in his declining years to accept a parochial charge. Soon afterwards his mental powers declined. He died at Henfield on 25 April 1891, and was buried at Lancing College in a vault at the south-east of the chapel wall. He was father of seven sons and one daughter.

[Calendar of the Corporation of St. Mary and St. Nicolas, 1897; Lowe's St. Nicolas College and its Schools; 'Canon Woodard' in Lancing College Magazine, by Francis Haverfield; information from the Rev. Canon E. E. Lowe, D.D., Rev. E. Field, and members of the family.]

J. A. A.

WOODBRIDGE, BENJAMIN (1622–1684), divine, born in 1622, was the son of John Woodbridge (1582–1637), rector of Stanton-Fitzwarren, Wiltshire, and his wife Sarah (1593–1663), daughter of Robert Parker (1564?–1614) [q.v.] He matriculated from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 9 Nov. 1638, but went in 1639 to New England, whither his elder brother, John (noticed below), had preceded him in 1634 in company with his uncle, Thomas Parker (1595–1677) [q.v.] Benjamin was the first graduate of Harvard College, commencing B.A. in 1642. Returning to England, he re-entered Magdalen Hall, and proceeded M.A. on 16 Nov. 1648. At that time he had already been doing duty as a minister in Salisbury, and on 18 May had been appointed rector of Newbury in Berkshire, where he had great success as a preacher and 'was much resorted to by those of the presbyterian persuasion.' 'By his excellent instruction and wise conduct he reduced the whole town to sobriety of sentiment in matters of religion and a happy unity in worship.' In 1652 he attempted to refute two ministers of Salisbury, Thomas Warren and William Eyre, in a sermon on 'Justification by Faith,' which was published and commended by Baxter (*The Right Method for a Settled Peace of Conscience and Spiritual Comfort*, London, 1653). Eyre responded in 'Vindiciæ Justificationis Gratuitæ' (London, 1654), when Baxter upheld his own and Woodbridge's views in his 'Admonition to Mr. William Eyre of Salisbury' (London, 1654); and Woodbridge himself issued a reply, entitled 'The Method of Grace in the Justification of Sinners' (London, 1656).

Woodbridge was one of the assistants for the ejection of scandalous ministers in 1654. In 1657 the trustees for the maintenance of ministers granted an augmentation of 20*l.* for an assistant for him at Newbury. At the Restoration he was made one of the king's chaplains and had the canonry of Windsor offered him, but 'bogling long with himself whether he should take that dignity or not' (Wood), it was given to another. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference in 1661, but was silenced by the act of uniformity in 1662. Subsequently he preached in private in Newbury, but was frequently disturbed and imprisoned. Eventually he consented to conform and take holy orders from Earle, bishop of Salisbury, at Oxford in October 1665. But, afterwards reproaching himself for his inconsistency, he returned to his quiet preaching in Newbury until the indulgence of March 1672 enabled him to act with fuller publicity. On the breaking out of the 'popish plot' in 1678 he was encouraged to greater efforts, and preached in a place of worship every Sunday at Highclere in Hampshire. In 1683 he retired to Englefield in Berkshire, where he died on 1 Nov. 1684, and was buried in Newbury on the 4th.

Woodbridge published in 1648, under the pseudonym 'Filodexter Transilvanus,' 'Church Members set in Joynt, or a Discovery of the Unwarrantable and Disorderly Practice of Private Christians, in usurping the Peculiar Office and Work of Christ's own Pastours, namely Publick Preaching.' The book was written in reply to a treatise, entitled 'Preaching without Ordination,' published the previous year under the pseudonym of 'Lieut. E. Chillenden.' Woodbridge's book was republished in 1656 and in 1657. He also published in London in 1661 a work by James Noyes (who had married his mother's sister), entitled 'Moses and Aaron; or the Rights of the Church and State.' Woodbridge wrote some verses, inscribed on the tomb of John Cotton of Boston, Mass. (*d.* 1652), which possibly gave Franklin a hint for his celebrated epitaph upon himself.

John Woodbridge (1613–1696), brother of Benjamin, was born at Stanton, near Highworth, in 1613. He was partially educated at Oxford, but, objecting to the oath of conformity, left the university and studied privately till 1634, when he went to America. Woodbridge took up lands at Newbury in New England, acted as first town clerk till 19 Nov. 1638, and in 1637, 1640, and 1641 as deputy to the general court. He was ordained at Andover on 24 Oct. 1645, and chosen teacher of a congregation at Newbury. In 1647 he returned to England, and was made chaplain to the commissioners treating with the king in the Isle of Wight. He settled in New England in 1663, and succeeded his uncle Thomas Parker as minister at Newbury in 1677. Disagreeing with his congregation on some points of church discipline, he gave up his post and became a magistrate of the township. He died on 17 March 1696. He married, in 1639, Mercy (1621–1691), daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, by whom he had twelve children. Dudley Woodbridge, judge-advocate of Barbados and director-general of the Royal Assiento Company, who died on 11 Feb. 1720–1, and whose portrait was painted by Kneller, was probably his son (Noble, *Biogr. Hist.* iii. 260).

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iv. 158–61, Fasti, ed. Bliss, ii. 108; Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial, i. 290–1; Money's Hist. of Newbury, pp. 441, 504; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1653–4 pp. 44, 201, 1657–8 p. 29, 1664–5 p. 16; Kettell's Specimens of American Poetry, vol. i. pp. xxix–xxx; Sibley's Graduates of Harvard University, i. 18, 20–1, 27; Farmer's Register of First Settlers; Mather's Magnalia, 1702, p. 219; New England's Historical and Genealogical Register, xxxii. 292, 342; Hoare's Modern Wiltshire, vi. 408; Lords' Journals, x. 78; P. C. C. 51 Cann; Book of Institutions (Record Office), Series A, vol. 5, Wiltshire, fol. i; Winthrop's Hist of New England, pp. 309–10; Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, i. 129–30; Mitchell's Woodbridge Record, passim; Coffin's Hist. of Newbury.] B. P.

WOODBURY, WALTER BENTLEY (1834–1885), inventor of the Woodburytype process, was born at Manchester on 26 June 1834. His father dying when he was quite young, and his mother having a prosperous shop to attend to, he was brought up by his maternal grandfather (who was also his godfather), Walter Bentley. Bentley, who was a naturalist and a friend of Audubon and Waterlow, was related to Thomas Bentley (1731–1780) [q. v.], the partner of Josiah Wedgwood. Woodbury was given a scientific education, and was placed in 1849 as an apprentice in a patent office in Manchester, with a view to becoming an engineer. Three years later he sailed for the Australian gold fields, and passed through many vicissitudes. Having worked in succession as a cook, a driver, a surveyor's labourer, a builder, and a paper-hanger, he obtained a place in the Melbourne waterworks. There he resumed his old hobby of photography, the collodion process in which had been invented by Frederick Scott Archer [q. v.] just before he left England. In 1858 with his partner, James Page, he migrated to Java, and there, at Batavia, worked the collodion process with great success, sending home a series of fine tropical views, which were published by Negretti & Zambra. Having married a Malay lady and attained a small competence, he returned to England in 1863. He settled in Birmingham, where in 1864, while experimenting with carbon printing, he conceived a new mode of photographic engraving. The difficulties to be surmounted were very great, but on 5 Dec. 1865 he was enabled to demonstrate and exhibit examples of the beautiful mechanical process that bears his name to the Photographic Society. The main feature of the invention, patented on 24 July 1866 and called the Woodburytype, is that a photograph in gelatine is caused by enormous pressure to indent a sheet of lead. When perfected the invention came into common use, both in Europe and America. Between this date and his death Woodbury took out over twenty patents for photo-mechanical printing processes and for photographic and allied apparatus. Many of the block processes now in use, notably the Goupil photogravure employed by Boussod,

Valadon, & Co., are modifications of Woodburytype. He also invented a method of water-marking, to which he gave the name 'filigrane.' A subscription was started among photographers in March 1885 to enable him to develop his stannotype process. The prospect of wealth unsettled the inventor, and he moved restlessly from Craven Cottage on the Thames to Croydon, and then to Brighton; he died suddenly at Margate, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, on 5 Sept. 1885. He was buried on 12 Sept. in Abney Park cemetery, his grave being near that of two other photographic pioneers, George Wharton Simpson and Henry Baden Pritchard [see under PRITCHARD, ANDREW], both of whom had been intimate friends. He contributed a number of papers on optical lantern experiments to the 'English Mechanic' and to 'Science at Home.'

[Harrison's Hist. of Photography, 1888, pp. 112, 135 (with portrait); Photographic News, 11 Sept. 1885 (portrait); British Journal of Photography, 18 Sept. 1885; Brothers's Photography, its History and Processes, 1892; Werge's Evolution of Photography, 1890, p. 82; Robottom's Travels in search of New Trade Products, 1893, pp. 113–20; Routledge's Discoveries and Inventions of the Nineteenth Century, 1891, pp. 536–9; Athenæum, 1885, ii. 407; Nature, 24 April 1873; Davanne's La Photographie, 1886–8, i. 37, 142, ii. 223, 239, 244. 313.] T. S.

WOODCOCK, MARTIN, *alias* FARINGTON, JOHN (1603–1646), Franciscan martyr, born in 1603 at Clayton-le-Wood, Lancashire, appears to have belonged to the Lancashire families of Farington or Woodcock, though it is not clear which was his real name, nor has his parentage been traced. He was educated first at St. Omer and then at Rome. He began his novitiate with the Capucins of Paris, but left within a year and was admitted among the Franciscans at Douai in 1631, and was professed in 1632. Towards the end of 1643 he was sent on the English mission, and landed at Newcastle, but was seized almost immediately while on a visit to his relatives in Lancashire. After more than two years' imprisonment he was tried at Lancaster in August 1646, condemned on his confession of being a Roman catholic priest, and executed at Lancaster on the 7th. Granger mentions a small quarto portrait of Woodcock (*Biogr. Hist.* ii. 207).

[Certamen Seraph. Provinciæ Angliæ, Douai, 1649, 4to; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 109; Baines's Lancashire, iv. 802.] A. F. P.

WOODCROFT, BENNET (1803–1879), clerk to the commissioners of patents, born at Heaton-Norris, Lancashire, on 29 Dec. 1803, was the son of John Woodcroft, merchant and silk and muslin manufacturer, who carried on business at Manchester and Salford. His mother, named Boocock, came of a Sheffield family. At an early age he learnt weaving at Failsworth, a village about four miles from Manchester, subsequently studying chemistry under John Dalton (1766–1844) [q. v.], and becoming a partner in his father's business about 1828. In 1826 he took out a patent for propelling boats, and in 1827 he patented an invention, of great commercial value, for a method of printing yarns before being woven. These were succeeded by his ingenious increasing-pitch-screw propeller, 1832; improved methods of printing certain colours in calico and other fabrics, 1836 and 1846; improved 'tappets' for looms, his most successful invention, 1838; and his varying-pitch screw propellers, 1844 and 1851. The pecuniary return of these patents was extremely small to the inventor, though several of the inventions were of considerable profit to others. During his residence at Manchester he became intimate with the eminent mechanicians of the town, including (Sir) Joseph Whitworth [q. v.], James Nasmyth [q. v.], Richard Roberts [q. v.], Eaton Hodgkinson [q. v.], and (Sir) William Fairbairn [q. v.] In 1841 he was in business as a patent tappet and jacquard manufacturer, and about 1843 started as a consulting engineer and patent agent, removing in 1846 to London, where he carried on the same business at No. 1 Furnival's Inn. He was appointed in April 1847 as professor of machinery at University College, London, and held the post until July 1851, though without conspicuous success. Upon the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act of 1852 he was chosen for the post of superintendent of specifications, and on 1 Aug. 1864 was appointed clerk to the commissioners of patents, with sole charge of the department. His administration was marked by remarkable ability and liberality, and he may be said to have originated and carried out the whole existing system. In the space of five years he printed and published the whole of the specifications from 1617 to 1852—14,359 in number. Copies of these, and the current specifications, together with his elaborate indexes and other publications, including an admirable series of classified abridgments of specifications with historical introductions, were presented to every considerable town in the country, as well as to many

foreign and colonial libraries. Among his official publications were a valuable 'Appendix to the Specifications of English Patents for Reaping Machines,' 1853; and a series of reprints of scarce pamphlets descriptive of early patented inventions, 1858–72. He was mainly instrumental in starting the Patent Office Library, opened in March 1855, and now become one of the best technical libraries in the country, and of the Patent Office Museum, opened in June 1857. Incorporated in the museum is a large collection of portraits of inventors and discoverers, of which Woodcroft began the formation soon after his appointment. His personal contributions to the museum and library were numerous, and show the great interest he took in the history of inventions. He was the means of rescuing from oblivion the first marine steam engine ever made, that invented by William Symington (1763–1831) [q. v.] He retired from the public service on 31 March 1876. He was a member of the Society of Arts from 1845 to 1858, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1859. He died at his house in Redcliffe Gardens, South Kensington, on 7 Feb. 1879, and was buried at Brompton cemetery. He left a widow but no children.

His non-official publications were: 1. 'A Sketch of the Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation,' 1848, 4to, which appeared afterwards as a paper on 'Steam Navigation' in the 'Transactions of the Society of Arts,' 1852. 2. 'The Pneumatics of Hero of Alexandria, translated (by J. G. Greenwood) for, and edited by, B. Woodcroft,' 1851. 3. 'Amendment of the Law and Practice of Letters Patent for Invention,' 1851. 4. 'Brief Biographies of Inventors of Machines for the Manufacture of Textile Fabrics,' 1863, 12mo, originally published in 1862 by Messrs. Agnew of Manchester as the text to a series of portraits of inventors.

[The Engineer, 14 Feb. 1879 (memoir by Mr. R. B. Prosser); Manchester Guardian, 11 Feb. 1879; Times, 14 Feb. 1879; Journal of the Society of Arts, 21 Feb. 1879; Brit. Mus. and Patent Office Library Catalogues.] C. W. S.

WOODD, BASIL (1760–1831), hymn-writer, born at Richmond in Surrey on 5 Aug. 1760, was the only son of Basil Woodd (1730–1760) of that town, by his wife Hannah (*d.* 12 Nov. 1784), daughter of William Price of Richmond. He was educated by Thomas Clarke, rector of Chesham Bois in Buckinghamshire, and matriculated from Trinity College, Oxford, on 7 May 1778, graduating B.A. in February 1782 and M.A. in 1785. On 16 March 1783 he was ordained deacon, and in 1784 priest. On 10 Aug. 1784 he was chosen lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill, a post which he retained until 1808. In February 1785 he was appointed morning preacher at Bentinck Chapel, Marylebone, and soon after entering on his duties established evening preaching, an innovation which at first provoked opposition and afterwards imitation. Bentinck being a proprietary chapel, he purchased the lease in 1793. On 5 April 1808 he was instituted rector of Drayton Beauchamp in Buckinghamshire.

Woodd exerted himself successfully in establishing schools. Under his superintendence at least three thousand children passed through the schools connected with Bentinck Chapel. He was an active member of many religious societies, including the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Church Missionary Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society. He died at Paddington Green, near London, on 12 April 1831. He was twice married: first, on 8 Feb. 1785, to Ann (*d.* 23 April 1791), daughter of Colonel Wood (*d.* 1775); and, secondly, on 3 July 1792, to Sophia Sarah (*d.* 15 Aug. 1829), daughter of William Jupp of Wandsworth, an architect. By his first wife he had a son, Basil Owen (*d.* 1811), and two daughters—Anne Louisa (*d.* 1824), married to John Mortlock; and Anna Sophia (*d.* 1817), married to Thomas Cahusac—and by his second wife two sons and a daughter.

Woodd was the author of many publications, among which may be mentioned: 1. 'Memoirs of Mrs. Hannah Woodd' [his mother], London, 1793, 8vo; republished in 1815 in George Jerment's edition of Thomas Gibbons's 'Memoirs of Eminently Pious Women.' 2. 'The Duties of the Married State,' London, 1807, 12mo. 3. 'A New Metrical Version of the Psalms of David, with an Appendice of Select Psalms and Hymns,' London, 1821, 12mo; 2nd edit. 1822. A few of Woodd's hymns are still in common use, the best known being 'Hail, Thou Source of every Blessing.'

[Henry Woodd's Records of the Family of Woodd, 1886; Christian Observer, 1831, pp. 249–55, 298–314; A Family Record or Memoirs of Basil Woodd, 1834; Gent. Mag. 1831, i. 472; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Burke's Landed Gentry; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Foster's Index Eccles.; Biogr. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816; Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees; Julian's Dict. of Hymnology, 1892.] E. I. C.

WOODDESON, RICHARD (1745–1823), jurist, was born at Kingston-on-Thames on 15 May 1745. His father,

RICHARD WOODDESON (1704–1774), divine, baptised at Findon in Sussex on 21 Jan. 1703–4, was the son of Richard Wooddeson (*d.* 1726), vicar of Findon, by his wife Dorothy. He was a chorister at Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1712 to 1722, and a clerk from 1722 to 1725, matriculating from Magdalen College on 20 March 1718–19, and graduating B.A. on 16 Oct. 1722 and M.A. on 6 July 1725. From 1725 to 1728 he filled the office of chaplain, and soon after became a school assistant at Reading. In 1732 or 1733 he was chosen master of the free school at Kingston, where he continued until 1772, with a great reputation as a teacher. Among his scholars were Edward Lovibond [q. v.], George Steevens [q. v.], George Keate [q. v.], Edward Gibbon [q. v.], William Hayley [q. v.], Francis Maseres [q. v.], George Hardinge [q. v.], and Gilbert Wakefield [q. v.] Infirmity compelled him to resign his post in 1772, when he removed to Chelsea. He died 'near Westminster Abbey' on 15 Feb. 1774. He was the author of a Latin metrical prosody, a few single sermons, and some poetical pieces. Lovibond's 'Poems on Several Occasions' (1785) were dedicated to Wooddeson, and contained verses addressed to him (*Gent. Mag.* 1774 p. 95, 1823 i. 225; BLOXAM, *Reg. of Magdalen Coll.* i. 136–43, ii. 88, 173; WAKEFIELD, *Memoirs*, 1804, i. 42–51; BEST, *Personal and Literary Memoirs*, 1829, pp. 77–8; GIBBON, *Autobiographies*, ed. Murray, 1896, pp. 43, 114, 221).

His only son, Richard, was educated at his father's school, and matriculated from Pembroke College, Oxford, on 29 May 1759. He was elected to a demyship at Magdalen College in 1759, graduating B.A. on 28 Jan. 1763, M.A. on 10 Oct. 1765, and D.C.L. on 31 May 1777. In 1772 he exchanged his demyship for a fellowship, which he held till his death. In 1766 he was elected to a Vinerian scholarship in common law, and he was called to the bar in 1767 by the society of the Middle Temple, who elected him a bencher in 1799. After acting for three years as deputy Vinerian professor, he was elected a Vinerian fellow in 1776, and served as proctor in the same year. On 4 March 1777 he was elected university lecturer on moral philosophy, and on 24 April, on the resignation of (Sir) Robert Chambers [q. v.], he was elected Vinerian professor, narrowly defeating (Sir) Giles Rooke [q. v.], who was also a candidate. During his sixteen years' tenure of office he published two legal works of some value. The first, which appeared in 1783, was entitled 'Elements of Jurisprudence treated of in the preliminary Part of a Course of Lectures on the Laws of England' (London, 4to; new edit. Dublin, 1792, 8vo). The second, published in 1792 and 1793, was 'A Systematical View of the Laws of England' (London, 3 vols. 8vo; Dublin, 1792–4, 3 vols. 8vo). Originally delivered as a series of Vinerian lectures commencing in Michaelmas term 1777, and extending over a course of years, the latter work was an important contribution towards systematising English law. Although it was overshadowed by the literary merit of Blackstone's 'Commentaries,' it is probable that Wooddeson's 'Systematical View' is in many respects superior as a legal treatise. A second edition was edited by William Rosser Williams in 1839 (London, 3 vols. 12mo; Philadelphia, 1842, 1 vol. 8vo).

Wooddeson acted for many years as counsel for the university of Oxford and as a commissioner of bankrupts. He was of silent and retired habits, but in his youth was a frequenter of 'honest Tom Payne's house' at Mews Gate, where he met many well-known authors and patrons of literature [see PAYNE, THOMAS, 1719–1799]. In 1808 a fire broke out in his house in Chancery Lane and destroyed his valuable library, chiefly composed of legal works. He died, unmarried, on 29 Oct. 1823 at his house in Boswell Court, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and was buried on 5 Nov. in the benchers' vault in the Temple church. He left 300*l.* to the university as a mark of gratitude for the use of the Clarendon Press, and 400*l.* to Magdalen College.

Besides the works mentioned, Wooddeson was the author of 'A Brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature, in Answer to some Positions advanced in a Pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the English Government, Letter the Second"' [see REEVES, JOHN, 1752?–1829], London, 1799, 8vo. He also made collections for a work on tithes, but, finding his purpose hindered by ill-health, he requested (Sir) Samuel Toller [q. v.] to carry out the undertaking which he had planned.

[Gent. Mag. 1823, i. 181–3; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, ii. 332, iii. 704, viii. 520; Nichols's Lit. Illustrations, iii. 9, 36; Bloxam's Magdalen Coll. Reg. vi. 321–4.] E. I. C.

WOODFALL, GEORGE (1767–1844), printer, son of Henry Sampson Woodfall [q.v.], was born in 1767, and was his father's partner in the printing business till December 1793, when the father retired. George afterwards removed to Angel Court, Snow Hill, where he carried on his father's business

by himself till 1840, when his eldest son, Henry Dick Woodfall, who was the fifth eminent printer of that name, became his partner. George Woodfall was esteemed as a typographer. A copy of the Bible from his press in 1804 is said to contain but one error. Dibdin styles him 'the laborious and high-spirited typographical artist to whom we are indebted for the quarto reprints of our "Old Chronicles" and for the reprint of "Hakluyt's Voyages"' (*Bibliographical Decameron*, ii. 406). When Queen Victoria dined at Guildhall on 9 Nov. 1837, being five months after her accession, she was presented with a quarto volume, 'beautifully printed and illustrated by Mr. George Woodfall,' containing the words of the music then sung. Two copies only were produced, the second being deposited among the city archives (Timperley, *Encycl. of Printing*, p. 952). Woodfall's eminence as a printer was recognised by his brethren; he was usually chosen chairman at the meetings of the London master-printers. In 1812 he was elected a stock-keeper of the Stationers' Company; in 1825 member of the court of assistants, and master of the company in 1833–4. He was re-elected stock-keeper in 1836, and in 1841 he was elected master for the second time. In 1823 he became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1824 of the Royal Society of Literature. He served on the general committee of the Royal Literary Fund from 1820 to 1828, and, on his resignation, was elected to the council, an office which he filled till his death, with the exception of the period between March 1835 and March 1838, when he was treasurer to the corporation. He was a commissioner for the lieutenancy of the city of London.

When König, the inventor of the steam printing-press, visited London in the autumn of 1806 in quest of the financial help which had been denied to him in Saxony, Austria, and Russia, he found a sympathetic listener in Thomas Bensley [q. v.], who requested his fellow-printers, Woodfall and Taylor, to join him in examining König's invention. Woodfall pronounced against it, little dreaming that its adoption in his own office would afterwards increase to an extraordinary extent the amount of printing executed within a given time. The work by which Woodfall is best known now, and upon which he prided himself, was an edition of Junius's 'Letters' in three volumes, published in 1812. Several years were occupied in compiling the work, for which John Mason Good [q. v.] wrote a preliminary essay and notes. John Taylor (1757–1832) [q. v.] went through the files of the 'Public Advertiser' at Woodfall's request, 'in order to see if there were any works of Junius previous to his signature under that name' (Taylor, *Records of my Life*, ii. 254). One hundred and forty letters were marked, and of these 113 were printed as being 'by the same writer under other signatures.' A few of them were authentic; but there was no other evidence for the others than the personal opinion of Woodfall and Taylor (*Woodfall MSS.* in Brit. Mus.) Woodfall has left it on record, on his father's authority, that Junius wrote the 'Letters' signed 'Lucius,' 'Brutus,' and 'Atticus,' and such testimony commands the same respect as his father's affirmation that, to his personal knowledge, 'Francis did not write a line of Junius.'

Among Woodfall's manuscripts in the British Museum is a detailed review of John Jaques's 'Junius and his Works,' in which Woodfall combats the notion that Francis either did or could have written the letters with that signature. Many of Junius's letters in manuscript, which his father had preserved, passed to Woodfall, who printed the unpublished ones and added facsimiles of the handwriting. Woodfall left these papers to his son, Henry Dick Woodfall, from whom they passed, through Joseph Parkes [q. v.], to the British Museum. In notes of Woodfall's career, written by James Fenton, who was long a corrector for the press in the firm now represented by Messrs. Woodfall & Kinder, it is written: 'Never, even to his son Henry Dick Woodfall, did he ever divulge the author of Junius's "Letters;" he said so in his will (which I saw at Doctors' Commons myself, J. Fenton).' The only reference to Junius in the will, which is now in Somerset House, is the following: 'And I also give to him [H. D. Woodfall] all my manuscript correspondence and letters, including those from the author of Junius.' George Woodfall died on 22 Dec. 1844 at his house in Dean's Yard, Westminster.

[Ann. Reg. lxxxvi. 291; Timperley's Encycl. of Printing; Taylor's Records of my Life; Literary Gazette, 1844; and information supplied by Messrs. Woodfall & Kinder.] F. R.

WOODFALL, HENRY SAMPSON (1739–1805), printer and journalist, was born at the sign of the Rose and Crown in Little Britain on 21 June 1739. His father, Henry Woodfall, was printer of the 'Public Advertiser' in Paternoster Row, and master of the Stationers' Company in 1766, while at his death in 1769 he was a common councilman of many years' standing. He had been apprenticed to John Darby (*d.* 1730) of Bartholomew Close in 1701, and Darby and his wife were the subjects of his ballad, 'Darby and Joan' (first printed in 'Gentleman's

Magazine' for March 1735, p. 153, under the heading, 'The Joys of Love never forgot. A Song'). He printed for Philip Francis (1708?–1773) [q. v.] in 1746 eight sheets of his translation of Horace (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. xii. 218).

Henry Sampson was taught the rudiments by his paternal grandfather, who made him so familiar with the Greek alphabet that he was able at the age of five to read a page of Homer in the original to Pope, who paid him a compliment and gave him half a crown as a reward (*Gent. Mag.* 1805, p. 1180). He was sent to a school at Twickenham, and made such progress in the classics that, when removed at eleven to St. Paul's school on 22 Nov. 1751, he was found to be qualified for the seventh form; but, owing to his juvenile looks, he was placed in the fifth. He left school in 1754, and was apprenticed to his father. At nineteen he was entrusted with the entire conduct of the 'Public Advertiser;' yet his name was first published as its printer in 1760. Till 1770 his corrector of the press was Alexander Cruden [q. v.], the author of a 'Concordance to the Bible.' One of Woodfall's correspondents was (Sir) Philip Francis [q. v.] They had been at St. Paul's together, and sat on the eighth or upper form for a year. The first of Francis's letters appeared on 2 Jan. 1767 with the signature 'Lusitanicus.' Others followed, with the signatures 'Ulissipo Britannicus,' 'Britannicus,' and 'A Friend to Public Credit.' For a letter with the last signature he received the thanks on 19 Aug. 1768 of 'Atticus,' who soon afterwards adopted the signature of 'Junius;' when 'Junius' had reviled and calumniated both the king and Lord Mansfield, Francis attacked him, signing his letters 'Britannicus.' Woodfall had no personal acquaintance with Junius. He affirmed, however, as his son George has recorded, that 'to his certain knowledge, Francis never wrote a line of Junius' (Manuscript in British Museum). He made the like statement to John Taylor (1757–1832) [q. v.], adding on one occasion when, at a dinner party it was suggested that Junius was dead, 'I hope and trust he is not dead, as I think he would have left me a legacy; for, though I derived much honour from his preference, I suffered much by the freedom of his pen' (Taylor, *Records of my Life*, ii. 253). He was prosecuted by the crown for libel after Junius's letter to the king had appeared in the 'Public Advertiser;' the result of the trial on 13 June 1770 was a verdict of 'printing and publishing only,' being tantamount to an acquittal.

On 22 Jan. 1772 the following paragraph appeared in the 'Public Advertiser:' 'The compleat edition of the letters of Junius, with a Dedication to the people of England, a Preface, Annotation, and Corrections by the Author, is now in the Press, and nearly ready for publication.' On 2 March it was announced that the work would appear 'tomorrow at noon, price half a guinea, in two volumes, sewed,' and on 3 March the publication took place. In the same year Woodfall was an unsuccessful candidate for a paid office in the city. He might have succeeded his father in the common council, but he declined the offer, saying that his duty was 'to *record* great actions, not to *perform* them' (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* i. 301). In 1779 he was prosecuted in the court of king's bench for printing and publishing a handbill, in which satisfaction was expressed at the acquittal of Admiral Keppel, and sentenced to pay a fine of 5*s.* 8*d.* and to be imprisoned for twelve months in Newgate. In 1784 Burke brought an action for libel against Woodfall, laying his damages at 10,000*l.* He obtained a verdict and 100*l.* Woodfall used to say in later years 'that he had been *fined* by the House of Lords; *confined* by the House of Commons; *fined and confined* by the court of king's bench, and indicted at the Old Bailey' (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* i. 301).

In November 1793 Woodfall disposed of his interest in the 'Public Advertiser;' he retired from business in the following month, when his office at the corner of Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, had been burnt down. The newspaper died two years after he had ceased to edit and print it. His policy as editor was thus expressed by himself on 2 Sept. 1769: 'The printer looks on himself only as a purveyor . . . and the "Public Advertiser" is, in short, what its correspondents please to make it.' He took credit for not paying these correspondents, and also for refusing money to keep out of his columns anything which, though displeasing to an individual, he held to be of public interest. He set his face against all forms of indecency, refusing to print the verses entitled 'Harry and Nan' sent to him on 14 March 1768; but he preserved the manuscript, which is in the handwriting of Junius. His editorial supervision was extended to Junius's prose. He printed the following among the 'Answers to Correspondents' in the impression for 12 Aug. 1771: 'Philo-Junius is really not written sufficiently correct for the public eye.' The letters thus signed were acknowledged as his own by Junius himself, both in the 'Public Advertiser' for 20 Oct. 1771 and in the preface to the collected edition.

Woodfall was master of the Stationers' Company in 1797. The last twelve years of

his life were passed in Chelsea, where he died on 12 Dec. 1805, and was buried in the churchyard. The tombstone placed over his grave was removed to make room for the Miller obelisk (BEAVER, *Memorials of Old Chelsea*, p. 378); the inscription on it is preserved in Nichols's 'Anecdotes' (i. 302).

[Private information from Messrs. Woodfall & Kinder; the file of the Public Advertiser; Timperley's Encyclopædia of Printing; Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis.] F. R.

WOODFALL, WILLIAM (1746–1803), parliamentary reporter and dramatic critic, born in 1746, was the younger brother of Henry Sampson Woodfall [q.v.] His father first apprenticed him to Richard Baldwin, bookseller in Paternoster Row, and afterwards employed him in printing the 'Public Advertiser.' Being smitten with stage-fever, he went to Scotland as an actor in Fisher's company [see FISHER, DAVID, 1788?–1858], fell in love with a lady, married her, and returned to London about 1772. He recast the manuscript of Richard Savage's 'Sir Thomas Overbury,' a play which failed when performed in 1723 at Drury Lane, with the author in the chief part. The revised version was a success when represented at Covent Garden in 1776, and it was printed the following year (*Biographia Dramatica*, i. 754).

Woodfall's livelihood, however, was gained by writing in and conducting newspapers. He was editor of the 'London Packet' from 1772 to 1774, when the proprietors of the 'Morning Chronicle' engaged his services, which they retained till 1789. He is said to have visited Dublin by invitation in 1784 to report the debates on the 'commercial propositions' (NICHOLS, *Lit. Anecd.* i. 303). His reporting was an effort of memory; he listened to a speech and then committed to paper a remarkably accurate version of it. His fame had preceded him, and crowds followed him in the streets of Dublin because he was supposed to be 'endowed with supernatural powers.' Nichols records that Woodfall's report was printed and prepared for sale as a pamphlet, and that 'not more than *three* copies were ever called for.'

In 1789 Woodfall established the 'Diary,' and published in it reports of the parliamentary debates on the morning after they had taken place, being the first who did this. He was a dramatic critic as well as a reporter, and in this capacity he sometimes gave offence to managers and actors. In February 1776 Garrick took umbrage at the comments in the 'Morning Chronicle' on the 'Blackamoor,' of which Bate (afterwards Sir Henry Bate Dudley) [q. v.], editor of the 'Morning Post,' was the author. Hearing that Garrick had charged him with rancour, he wrote to him that, 'as the printer of the "Morning Chronicle," I am the servant of the public—their message-carrier—their mouthpiece,' adding that, in the disturbance, he 'narrowly escaped being murdered.' Replying to what Garrick had written in return, he assured him that the piece 'was much hissed throughout the first act. I was myself in the gallery, and as I make it an invariable rule either to applaud or be silent, I listened attentively, and can rely on the evidence of my senses on the occasion' (*Garrick Correspondence*, ii. 135, 137). When Richard Cumberland's 'Mysterious Husband' was performed for the first time at Covent Garden on 28 Jan. 1783, the critique upon it by Woodfall gave offence to John Henderson (1747–1785) [q. v.], who played a leading part, and who retorted by writing satirical verses which were not published, though circulated in manuscript (TAYLOR, *Records of my Life*, i. 379).

Not many years before his death Woodfall was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of city remembrancer. He died in Queen Street on 1 Aug. 1803, and was buried in St. Margaret's churchyard, Westminster. A portrait of him, painted in 1782 by Thomas Beach, is in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

His daughter Sophia wrote two novels before her marriage, 'Frederick Montravers, or the Adopted Son,' which appeared in 1802; and 'Rosa, or the Child of the Abbey,' in 1804. She married Mr. McGibbon. For many years she was the principal actress in tragedy at the theatres royal in Manchester and Liverpool.

Woodfall's son William was a barrister, and his 'Law of Landlord and Tenant,' published in 1802, became a standard work.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 303, 304; Gent. Mag. for 1803; Ann. Reg. 1803; and private information from Messrs. Woodfall & Kinder.] F. R.

WOODFORD, SIR ALEXANDER GEORGE (1782–1870), field-marshal, was the elder son of Lieutenant-colonel John Woodford (*d.* 1800), by his second wife, Susan (*d.* 1814), eldest daughter of Cosmo George, third duke of Gordon, and widow of John, ninth earl of Westmorland. Lord William Gordon and Lord George Gordon [q. v.] were his mother's brothers. Major-general Sir John George Woodford [q. v.] was his younger brother. The father, John Woodford, was for some time in the grenadier guards. He served under General James Wolfe [q.v.], and later took an active part in the volunteer movement of the day. He

became lieutenant-colonel of the sixth fencible infantry (the Gordon regiment). During the Gordon riots, which his brother-in-law led, he was the first officer to order the soldiers to fire on the rioters after the attack on Lord Mansfield's house.

Alexander was born at 30 Welbeck Street, London, on 15 June 1782. He went to Winchester as a commoner in 1794, and in 1799 to Bonnycastle's academy at Woolwich. He obtained a commission as ensign in the 9th foot on 6 Dec. 1794. His further commissions were dated: lieutenant, 15 July 1795; captain, 11 Dec. 1799; regimental captain Coldstream guards and lieutenant-colonel, 8 March 1810; colonel, 4 June 1814; regimental second major, 25 July 1814; regimental first major, 18 Jan. 1820; regimental lieutenant colonel, 25 July 1821; major-general, 27 May 1825; lieutenant-general, 28 June 1838; colonel of the 40th, or 2nd Somersetshire, regiment of foot, 25 April 1842; general, 20 June 1854; transferred to the colonelcy of the Scots fusilier guards, 15 Dec. 1861; field marshal, 1 Jan. 1868.

Woodford was promoted lieutenant in an independent corps and was brought into the 22nd foot on 8 Sept. 1795, but placed on half-pay the following year, as he was too young to serve. He was again brought into the 9th foot as captain-lieutenant of the newly raised battalion in 1799. He served with this regiment in the expedition to the Helder in September 1799, and was severely wounded on the 19th at the battle of Bergen. He was brought into the Coldstream guards on 20 Dec. 1799. In 1803 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir James Ochoncar Forbes (afterwards general and seventeenth Lord Forbes) [q. v.] He rejoined his regiment to serve at the investment and bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807. He again joined the staff of Lord Forbes in Sicily and the Mediterranean as aide-de-camp from March 1808 to June 1810. From duty in London he joined his company at Isla de Leon for the siege of Cadiz in 1811, commanded the light battalion of the brigade of guards at the siege and capture on 19 Jan. 1812 of Ciudad Rodrigo, at the siege and capture on 6 April of Badajos, at the battle of Salamanca on 22 July, at the occupation of Madrid and the capture on 14 Aug. of the Retiro, at the siege of Burgos in September and October, and in the retreat from that place. He commanded the first battalion of the Coldstream guards at the battle of Vittoria on 21 June 1813, at the siege of St. Sebastian and its capture on 31 Aug., at the battle of the Nivelle on 10 Nov., the battles of the Nive from 9 to 13 Dec., and the investment of Bayonne in the spring of 1814. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the prince regent on 4 June 1841 for his service in the field, and aide-de-camp to the king on the prince's accession to the throne. He commanded the second battalion of the Coldstream guards at the battles of Quatre Bras on 16 and of Waterloo on 18 June 1815, at the storm of Cambray on 24 June, at the entry into Paris on 7 July, and during the occupation of France.

For his services Woodford was frequently mentioned in despatches, and received the gold medal with two clasps for the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Nive, the silver medal with two clasps for Ciudad Rodrigo and Nivelle, and the Waterloo medal. He was made a companion of the order of the Bath, military division, and was permitted to accept and wear the insignia of knighthood of the Austrian order of Maria Theresa and of the fourth class of St. George of Russia.

Woodford was lieutenant-governor and commanded the infantry brigade at Malta from 1825 until he was transferred in a like capacity in 1827 to Corfu. He was made a knight commander of the order of the Bath on 13 Sept. 1831, and a knight grand cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George on 30 June 1832, in which year he was appointed to the command of the forces in the Ionian Islands, and acted temporarily as high commissioner. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar on 28 Feb. 1835, and governor and commander-in-chief on 1 Sept. 1836, a position he occupied for seven years. The grand cross of the order of the Bath, military division, was bestowed upon him on 7 April 1852. He became lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital on 25 Sept. 1856, and succeeded to the governorship on 3 Aug. 1868 on the death of Sir Edward Blakeney. He died at the governor's residence, Chelsea Hospital, on 26 Aug. 1870, and was buried at Kensal Green cemetery on 1 Sept.

Woodford, married in 1820, Charlotte Mary Ann (*d.* 21 April 1870), daughter of Charles Henry Fraser, British minister at Hamburg. One of the six lancet windows in the north transept of Westminster Abbey was filled with stained glass by Woodford in memory of his son, Lieutenant-colonel Charles John Woodford of the rifle brigade, who was killed while leading a charge at Cawnpore during the Indian mutiny in 1857.

[War Office Records; Despatches; London Times, 27 Aug. and 2 Sept. 1870; J. Fisher Crosthwaite's Brief Memoir of Major-general Sir John George Woodford, 1881; Mackinnon's

Hist. Records of the Coldstream Guards; Cannon's Historical Records of the 9th Foot; History of the 40th or 2nd Somersetshire Regiment of Foot; Siborne's Waterloo Campaign; Royal Military Calendar, 1820; Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula.] R. H. V.

WOODFORD, JAMES RUSSELL (1820–1885), bishop of Ely, born on 30 April 1820 at Henley-on-Thames, was the only son of James Russell Woodford, a hop-merchant in Southwark, and Frances, daughter of Robert Appleton of Henley. He was sent to Merchant Taylors' school at the age of eight, and was elected to Pembroke College, Cambridge, as Parkins exhibitioner in 1838. He graduated B.A. in 1842, and M.A. in 1845. He was ordained deacon in 1843 and priest in 1845, and in the intervening years held the second mastership of Bishop's College, Bristol. His first incumbency was the parish of St. Saviour's, Coalpit-heath, Bristol. He did good work as vicar of the poor parish of St. Mark's, Easton, in the same district, between 1847 and 1855, and in the latter year was presented to the vicarage of Kempsford, Gloucestershire. Woodford was one of the eighteen clergy who in the following year signed the protest against the primate John Bird Sumner's condemnation of Archdeacon George Anthony Denison. During the thirteen years he was at Kempsford he attracted some attention as a preacher, and was made by Bishop Samuel Wilberforce [q.v.] one of his examining chaplains. Woodford became honorary canon of Christchurch, and in 1864 was for the first time a select preacher at Cambridge. He also acted as proctor for the clergy of his diocese in the Canterbury convocation. In 1868 Woodford was appointed vicar of Leeds. In 1869 he received a D.D. degree from the primate, and in 1872 was appointed one of the queen's chaplains. In the following year he succeeded Edward Harold Browne as bishop of Ely, being consecrated in Westminster Abbey on 14 Dec. 1873.

Soon after his succession to the see Woodford set on foot a general diocesan fund to be applied towards the increase of church accommodation and the assistance of poor parishes and incumbents. He was very active in the work of church restoration, and he reconstructed the cathedral school at Ely. In 1877 he revived, after a disuse of nearly 150 years, the visitation of the cathedral church. To Woodford Ely also owes the establishment of the theological college, where twelve students are housed and trained for parochial work.

Woodford died, unmarried, at Ely on 24 Oct. 1885. He was buried in Bishop West's chapel on the south side of the cathedral choir on the 30th.

Woodford published: 1. 'The Church, Past and Present,' 1852, 8vo. 2. 'Seventeen Sermons at Bristol,' 1854; 2nd ed. 1860. 3. 'Six Lectures on the Creed,' 1855, 8vo. 4. 'Occasional Sermons,' 1st ser. 1856, 2nd ed. 1864; 2nd ser. 1861, 2nd ed. 1865. 5. 'Christian Sanctity,' four sermons at Cambridge, 1863. He also contributed to 'Sermons for the Working Classes,' 1858, and to the series of 'New Testament Commentaries,' 1870; and wrote prefaces for W. Baker's 'Manual of Devotion,' 1877, W. A. Brameld's 'In Type and Shadow,' 1880, and 'The Private Devotions of Bishop Andrewes,' 1883.

Woodford was co-editor with H. W. Beadon of the 'Parish Hymn Book,' 1863, and assisted in the compilation of the 'Sarum Hymnal' in 1868. In 1864 he edited the third series of 'Tracts for the Christian Seasons,' and in 1877 a volume of Wilberforce's 'Sermons on various Occasions.'

'The Great Commission: Twelve Ordination Addresses' (1886, 8vo; 2nd ed. 1887), and 'Sermons on Subjects from the Old Testament' (1887, 8vo; 2nd ed. 1888), appeared posthumously, edited by the Rev. H. M. (now Dean) Luckock.

[Men of the Time, 11th ed.; Times, 26 and 31 Oct. 1885; Guardian, 28 Oct.; Illustrated London News, 31 Oct. (with portrait); Robinson's Merchant Taylors' Reg.; Wilberforce's Life of Bishop S. Wilberforce (1888), pp. 261–2, 287, 306; Liddon's Life of Pusey, iii. 442; Allibone's Dict. Engl. Lit. and Suppl.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. Le G. N.

WOODFORD, Sir JOHN GEORGE (1785–1879), major-general, born on 28 Feb. 1785 at Chartham Deanery, near Canterbury, was second son of Colonel John Woodford, and younger brother of Sir Alexander George Woodford [q. v.] He was educated at Harrow under Joseph Drury [q. v.] In 1800 he was sent to Brunswick to learn his military duties under the Duke of Brunswick, whose wife, the Princess Augusta, sister of George III, showed him much kindness. In May 1800 the Duke of Gloucester gave him a commission as ensign in the first regiment of guards, but arranged that he should remain to complete his year's training in Brunswick. On his return to England he attracted the notice of the last Duke of Queensberry ('Old Q'), who took him to Windsor to present him to the king, and made him a present of a fine horse. When the duke died in 1810 he left Woodford, though in no way related

to him, 10,000*l.* Woodford joined his regiment in 1801, but it was not until 1807 that he saw active service, when both he and his elder brother Alexander were at the siege of Copenhagen. In the following year he went to the Peninsula with the expedition under Sir David Baird [q. v.], which joined the British forces under Sir John Moore. Woodford was deputy-assistant quartermaster-general and aide-de-camp to Sir John Moore during the many engagements in the memorable retreat, and at dusk was wounded in the heel in the battle of Coruña by, it is said, the last shot fired. In eighteen months' time he was again able to join the army which, under Wellington, had just crossed the Ebro, and to resume his staff appointment of deputy-assistant quartermaster-general. He was present at the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, for which engagements he received a cross. In the final engagement at Toulouse on 10 April 1814 Woodford, serving under Sir Henry Clinton (1771–1829) [q.v.] in the sixth division, took a distinguished part.

In September Woodford was back in London, and with the legacy left him by 'Old Q,' which had been paid in 1813, he purchased his captaincy in the first regiment of the grenadier guards, which is equivalent in rank and pay to that of lieutenant-colonel of infantry in the line. On the unexpected return of Napoleon in 1815 he joined Wellington's army, serving as assistant quartermaster-general to the fourth division under Lieutenant-general Sir William Colville. The division was detailed to support Prince Frederick of the Netherlands on the road to Hal when the great engagement of Waterloo began. Woodford was despatched by Colville on the dark and stormy night of 17 June to the general for orders, and, riding with great difficulty through the forest of Soignies, arrived in the early morning at Wellington's quarters. The duke informed him that the battle was imminent, and that it was too late for the Hal division to move up, but ordered Woodford to remain with him as aide-de-camp. He continued to serve under General Colville in the march to Paris, and assisted in the occupation of Cambray. On the break-up of the army in Paris he returned to London, but in 1818 was appointed to the command of the army of occupation until the final evacuation of France in October of that year. He took advantage of his position to obtain leave to make a survey of the field of the battle of Agincourt and its vicinity. Discoveries of considerable antiquarian and historic interest resulted.

In 1821 he was given the command of the 3rd battalion of the grenadier guards at Dublin, and finally he was posted to it as colonel on 23 Nov. 1823. He carried out various reforms in military discipline. He would not allow flogging in the battalion under his command, and on 26 May 1830, on his own responsibility, published the order, 'The punishment called "Standing under Arms" is abolished.' Though Woodford's action drew from the Duke of Wellington a strong remonstrance, the punishment was never restored. The regimental orders of the grenadier guards from 1830 to 1835 are full of evidence of his thoughtful desire to improve the conditions of a soldier's life. On 18 May 1835 Woodford gave evidence before the commissioners for inquiry into the system of military punishments in the army. He published a pamphlet in the same year entitled 'Remarks on Military Flogging: its Causes and Effects, with some Considerations on the Propriety of its entire Abolition.' Woodford, among other reforms, recommended recreation for soldiers in barracks, the establishment of carpenters' shops, &c., to teach the men useful trades, and regimental libraries. His command of the household troops brought him into contact with the king, William IV, who presented him with the royal Hanoverian Guelphic order of knighthood; but his reforming zeal, particularly an attempt to introduce a more comfortable uniform, greatly annoyed the king. Largely owing to Woodford's advocacy, and in spite of the Duke of Wellington's persistent opposition, purchase of commissions, and the stock, which he considered a useless discomfort to the soldier, were abolished before his death. In 1834, under the will of his aunt, Lady William Gordon, he inherited an estate on the western bank of Derwentwater, with Waterend House, erected by Lord William, and, resolving to occupy it, he issued on 10 Jan. 1837 his last regimental order, was promoted to the rank of major-general, and retired from the service. As a consistent advocate of abolition of purchase, he sold his commission to the government for 4,500*l.*, just half its market value. A good linguist and a man of scholarly tastes, he subsequently devoted much of his time to antiquarian research. Though he continued to live much like a soldier in camp, he surrounded himself with rare books and curiosities. Some years before his death he removed to Keswick, and there he died on 22 March 1879.

[Memoir by J. Fisher Crosthwaite, Kendal, 1881, with photographic portrait; personal knowledge.] A. N.

WOODFORD, SAMUEL (1636–1700) divine and poet, born on 15 April 1636 in the parish of All Hallows in the Wall, London, was the eldest son of Robert Woodford of Northampton. After leaving St. Paul's school he matriculated on 20 July 1654 as a commoner at Wadham College, Oxford, whence he graduated B.A. on 6 Feb. 1657 (N.S.) Two years later he entered as a student at the Inner Temple, where his chamber-fellow was Thomas Flatman [q. v.], the poet. He afterwards lived, first at Aldbrook, then at Binstead, near Ryde, 'in a married and secular condition.' In November 1664 he was elected to the Royal Society. In January 1669 he took holy orders, and in 1673 was presented by Sir Nicholas Stuart to the benefice of Hartley-Mauduit, Hampshire. Through the influence of George Morley [q. v.], bishop of Winchester, he was appointed canon of Chichester on 27 May 1676, and of Winchester on 8 Nov. 1680. He received the degree of D.D. by diploma of Archbishop Sancroft in 1677. He died at Winchester on 11 Jan. 1700. He married after the Restoration, and had several sons, of whom the youngest, William Woodford (*d.* 1758), was fellow of New College from 1699 to 1712, censor of the Royal College of Physicians in 1773, and regius professor of medicine at Oxford from 1730 till his death.

Woodford began his poetical career by contributing in 1658 to the 'Naps upon Parnassus' of the younger Samuel Austin (*fl.* 1658) [q. v.] Of his poem 'On the Return of Charles II,' 1660, Wood had seen no copy. His chief works were 'The Paraphrase upon the Psalms' and 'The Paraphrase upon the Canticles.' The first originally appeared in quarto in 1667, with a dedication to Bishop Morley, and was reissued in octavo in 1678. In a lengthy preface the reader is informed that the 'Paraphrase' was written while Woodford 'had the convenience of a private and most delightful retirement' in the company of Mrs. Mary Beale [q. v.] and her husband. He had been forewarned against prolixity 'by a very judicious friend, Mr. Thomas Sprat' (afterwards the bishop). The object of the poet, who drew his inspiration from Cowley, was to give as nearly as he could 'the true sense and meaning of the psalms, and in as easy and obvious terms as was possible.' The result may be pronounced successful from a literary point of view; and the 'Paraphrase' won the praise of Baxter in his preface to 'Poetical Fragments,' 1681.

In 1679 appeared his 'Paraphrase upon the Canticles and some select Hymns of the New and Old Testaments, with other Occasional Compositions in English Rimes.' The volume, which is dedicated to Archbishop Sancroft, has prefatory verses by Sir Nicholas Stuart and Thomas Flatman, besides an ode by W. Croune, D.D.

Woodford's miscellaneous poems include two odes to Izaak Walton [q. v.] and verses in commendation of Denham's 'New Version of the Psalms of David.' An edition of Woodford's complete works published in 1713 is described as 'the second edition corrected by the author.' A manuscript 'Ode to the Memory of John, Lord Wilmot, Earl of Rochester,' is among the Rawlinson collections in the Bodleian, to which library Woodford in March 1657 presented a map of Rome (Macray, *Annals*, p. 427). Parisot, writing a century later, thought his poems had fallen into undeserved oblivion.

[Wood's Life, pp. xxxv–vi, Fasti, ii. 192, and Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 675, 826, 1133, iv. 730–1; Wadham Coll. Reg. ed. Gardiner; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Woodford's Works; Allibone's Dict. Engl. Lit.; Biogr. Universelle, 1828 (art. by Parisot); Winchester Scholars, ed. Kirby; Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 115. J. Nichols's Select Collect. of Poems, iv. 1780–2, has two pieces by Woodford—'The Voyage,' and a sonnet addressed to Seth Ward, bishop of Sarum.]

G. Le G. N.

WOODFORD or WYDFORD, William of (*fl.* 1380–1411), opponent of Wycliffe, is erroneously identified by Wadding with William of Waterford, who appears to have flourished about 1433, and wrote a 'Tractatus de Religione,' which he addressed to Cardinal Julian Cesarinus (cf. Ware, *Writers of Ireland*, pp. 87, 88). There seems to be no doubt that Woodford was an Englishman. He became a Franciscan and was educated at Oxford, where he graduated D.D. He taught in the schools and came into friendly contact with Wycliffe. 'When I was lecturing concurrently with him on the Sentences,' he says, 'Wycliffe used to write his answers to the arguments, which I advanced to him, in a notebook which I sent him with my arguments, and to send me back the notebook' (Little, *Grey Friars*, p. 81). With the development of Wycliffe's views, however, Woodford became increasingly hostile, and when, in his 'Confessio' in 1381, the reformer repudiated transubstantiation, Woodford wrote his earliest extant work in reply. It was entitled 'Septuaginta Quæstiones de Sacramento Eucharistiæ,' and is thought to have been composed as a course of lectures de-

livered in the Grey Friars' church, London, as a preparation for the feast of Corpus Christi on 10 June 1381 (Netter, *Fasc. Zizaniorum*, Rolls Ser. p. 517); five manuscripts at least of this work are extant (*Brit. Mus. Royal MS.* 7 B. iii.; *Harl. MSS.* 31, ff. 1–94 and 42; *Exeter Coll. Oxford MS.* 7; *St. John's Coll. Oxford MS.* 144). This was the first of a series of works in which Woodford attacked Wycliffe and his followers, and his writings occasionally throw light on Wycliffe's career, though his statements—e.g. that Wycliffe was expelled from Canterbury Hall—are not always to be accepted if lacking corroboration (cf. Lechler, *Wycliffe*, 1878, i. 166–8; *Church Quarterly Review*, v. 129 sqq.; Rashdall, *Universities of Europe*, ii. 498). He also replied to the attacks of Richard Fitzralph [q. v.] on the mendicant orders.

There is little doubt that Woodford is the William de Wydford whom Margaret, countess of Norfolk, described in 1384 as her 'well-beloved father in God,' and for the term of whose life she granted the minoresses of Aldgate Without a yearly rent of twenty marks from 'le Brokenwharf,' London (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1381–5, p. 452). In 1389 he was regent-master in theology among the minorites at Oxford, and in 1390 was vicar of the provincial minister; in both years he lectured against Wycliffe, and Thomas Netter [q. v.] was one of his pupils (*Fasc. Zizaniorum*, p. 525). Henceforth he seems to have resided principally at the Grey Friars, London, and in 1396 he obtained from Boniface IX sanction for the special privileges he enjoyed in this convent. Bale, Pits, and Wadding state that he died in 1397 and was buried at Colchester, but Sbaralea pointed out that in one of his works Henry was referred to as king; he also says that Woodford was deputed from Oxford to attend a council in London in 1411. Probably he died soon after; he was buried in the choir of Grey Friars church, London (*Cotton MS.* Vitellius, F. xii. f. 274 *b*).

Bale and subsequent bibliographers give a long list of works by Woodford, many of which are lost, and some of which can only be doubtfully attributed to Woodford (see Little, *Grey Friars*, pp. 248–9); but the numerous copies extant of the others indicate that Woodford's works were widely read, and he was considered 'acerrimus hereticorum extirpator.' The following is a list of his extant works: 1. 'Commentaries on Ezechiel, Ecclesiastes, St. Luke, and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans' (*Brit. Mus. Royal MS.* 4, A. xiii.) 2. 'Determinationes Quatuor,' i.e. lectures at Oxford, 1389–90 (*Harl. MSS.* 31 and 42; *Bodl. MSS.* 2224, 2766, 3340; *Digby MS.* 170, ff. 1–33). 3. 'De Causis Condempnacionis Articulorum 18 dampnatorum Johannis Wyclif, 1396' (*Brit. Mus. Royal MS.* 8, F. xi.; *Harl. MSS.* 31 and 42; *Bodl. MS.* 2766; *Merton Coll. MSS.* 198 and 318; *C.C.C. MS.* 183, ff. 23 sqq.; printed in Brown, *Fasc. Rerum expetendarum*, i. 190–265). 4. 'De Sacerdotio Novi Testamenti' (*Brit. Mus. Royal MS.* 7, B. iii.; *Merton Coll. MS.* 198). 5. 'Defensorium Mendicitatis contra Armachanum,' i.e. Richard Fitzralph [q. v.], archbishop of Armagh (*Magdalen Coll. Oxford MS.* 75; *Cambr. Univ. Libr. MS.* Ff. i. 21). 6. 'De erroribus Armachani' (*Cambr. Univ. Libr.* Ff. i. 21; *New Coll. MS.* 290, ff. 258 sqq.) 7. 'Responsiones contra Wiclevum et Lollardos' (*Bodl. MS.* 2766). 8. 'De Veneratione Imaginum' (*Harl. MS.* 31, ff. 182–205).

[Tanner's Bibl. pp. 364, 784–5; Wadding's Scriptt. Ord. Min. p. 108; Sbaralea's Suppl. p. 332; Fabricius's Bibl. Med. Ævi, iii. 512; Oudin's Scriptt. Eccl. 1722, iii. 1171–4; Chevalier's Répertoire, cols. 980–1; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon. ed. Gutch, i. 482, 493, 512, 513; Netter's Fasc. Zizaniorum (Rolls Ser.), pp. xv, 517, 523; Lechler's John Wycliffe, 1878, i. 166–8, 192, 198, 247, ii. 141; Little's Grey Friars in Oxford, passim, esp. pp. 246–8; Bernard's Cat. MSS. Angliæ; Coxe's Cat. MSS. Coll. Aulisque Oxon.; Cat. Bodl. MSS.; Cat. Harl. MSS.; authorities cited.] A. F. P.

WOODFORDE, SAMUEL (1763–1817), painter, born at Castle Cary in Somerset on 29 March 1763, was the second son of Heighes Woodforde (1726–1789) of Ansford, by his wife Anne, daughter and heiress of Ralph Dorville. He was a lineal descendant of Samuel Woodford [q. v.] At the age of fifteen he was patronised by the well-known banker Henry Hoare (*d.* 1785) of Stourhead, Wiltshire, where many of the painter's early works are preserved. In 1782 he became a student at the Royal Academy, where he exhibited pictures in 1784 and the two following years. In 1786 he was enabled by the liberality of his late patron to travel in Italy. After studying the works of Raphael and Michel Angelo at Rome, and copying 'The Family of Darius' by Paolo Veronese, he visited Florence and Venice, accompanied by Sir Richard Colt Hoare [q. v.] He returned to London in 1791, and resumed his contributions to the Royal Academy in 1792. From that year till 1815 he was a constant exhibitor of portraits, scenes of Italian life, historical pictures, and subjects from literature. He sent in all

133 pictures to the Royal Academy, and thirty-nine to the British Institution. His 'Dorinda wounded by Sylvia' is in the Diploma Gallery at Burlington House, and a watercolour, 'Pan teaching Apollo' (1790), is in the South Kensington Museum. Many of his pictures were engraved, including the forest scene in 'Titus Andronicus,' engraved by Anker Smith for Boydell's 'Shakespeare' (1793), several subjects engraved by James Heath and others for an edition of Shakespeare published by Longmans (1805–7), and, among larger subjects, 'A Vestal' (1800), by S. W. Reynolds, and 'The Soldier's Widow' (1801), by Maria Gisborne, both in mezzotint. Most of Woodforde's compositions were in the correct classical style of his period. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1800, and an academician in 1807. In 1815 he married and went to Italy. He died of fever at Ferrara on 27 July 1817, leaving no issue.

[Gent. Mag. 1817, ii. 282; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Burke's Landed Gentry.] C. D.

WOODHALL or WOODALL. [See UVEDALE.]

WOODHAM, MRS. (1743–1803), singer and actress, previously called SPENCER, and generally known on account of the elegance of her dress and person as 'Buck' Spencer, was born in 1743, and was a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Arne. She played at Covent Garden Euphrosyne in 'Comus,' and was regarded as a rival to Miss Brent, subsequently Mrs. Pinto. She sang at Marylebone Gardens under Dr. Arnold, from whom she received further instruction. This must have been between 1769 and 1773. Thence she proceeded to Ireland, and was for many years a favourite on the Dublin stage. She married a man named Smith, and had by him a daughter, who married 'Young' Astley, the son and successor of Philip Astley [q. v.] On his death she married a Mr. Woodham, from whom she was divorced. In her later years she lived entirely with her daughter. On the morning of 2 Feb. 1803 Astley's amphitheatre took fire and was consumed. Mrs. Woodham heard the alarm of fire and came to the door (or the window) where means of escape were awaiting her, but returning for a dress or to secure the receipts of the house for the last two nights, which were in her charge, was suffocated and burnt, a few calcined remains alone being available for interment. Her name, which appears as Woodham in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' is given in the 'Monthly Mirror' as Woodman. No reference to her is to be traced under any of her names in theatrical histories.

[Gent. Mag. 1803, ii. 889; Monthly Mirror, xvi. 214–16.] J. K.

WOODHAM or GODDAM, ADAM (*d.* 1358), Franciscan. [See GODDAM.]

WOODHEAD, ABRAHAM (1609–1678), Roman catholic controversialist, son of John Woodhead of Thornhill, Yorkshire, was baptised at Meltham in the parish of Almonbury in the same county, on 2 April 1609. Having acquired the rudiments of learning at Wakefield, he was entered as a student at University College, Oxford, in 1624, and soon afterwards became a scholar of that house. His tutors were successively Jonas Radcliff and Thomas Radcliff. He graduated B.A. 5 Feb. 1628–9, and M.A. 10 Nov. 1631. On 27 April 1633 he was elected a fellow of University College. He took holy orders, passed a course in divinity, and in 1641 was elected proctor. During his tenure of that office he made a determined stand on behalf of the university against the efforts of the puritan parliament to impose the 'solemn league and covenant.' He was summoned to appear at the bar of the House of Commons, where he made so strong and prudent a defence for his proceedings that he was dismissed without further molestation. Wood's statement that he resigned his office in consequence of the denial of the grace of Francis Cheynell [q.v.] is a groundless surmise.

At the expiration of his proctorship Woodhead procured the college license to travel abroad with two pupils, and on 22 June 1645 he had leave of absence for four terms. At this period he began to entertain doubts concerning the truth of the protestant faith, and felt some inclination to join the Roman communion. A comparison of the dates shows that he was never at Rome, as Anthony à Wood asserts. In 1648 he was ejected from his fellowship by the visitors of the university of Oxford. Some time before this Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Aylesbury, governor to George Villiers, second duke of Buckingham [q. v.] and to Lord Francis, his brother, induced Woodhead to undertake their instruction in mathematics. Woodhead accompanied them on their return to London, receiving a handsome allowance with apartments at York House in the Strand. He continued to act as their tutor until the defeat at Kingston (1648), when Lord Francis was killed and the duke incurred the danger of utter ruin. Afterwards he lived till 1652 in the family of Arthur, lord Capel (afterwards Earl of Essex), who settled on him an

annuity of 60*l.* for life. This pension he resigned on quitting his lordship's service. He then retired to the house of his friend Dr. John Wilby, a physician, who resided in the city. In 1654 or 1655 he and a few select friends purchased the house and garden at Hoxton formerly belonging to Lord Monteagle, where they lived in common, putting into one fund what had been saved from the wreck of their fortunes, and devoting themselves to prayer, meditation, and study. Woodhead was now avowedly a lay adherent of the Roman catholic church. The statement that he spent his time at Hoxton in educating youth is incorrect.

In 1660 the king's commissioners summoned him from his retirement and reinstated him in his fellowship. He accepted it again, rather as a mark of justice due to the cause for which he was deprived of it than with any design to retain it as a protestant, and in fact he never communicated with the church of England then or afterwards. Finding residence in college inconsistent with his religious principles, which were now well known, he soon withdrew to his solitude at Hoxton. But through the influence of Obadiah Walker [q. v.], the master of University College, he enjoyed the profits of his fellowship for eighteen years, and did not formally resign the appointment until 23 April 1678, a few days before his death (Smith, *Hist. of University College*, p. 257). Wood says 'he was so wholly devoted to retirement and the prosecution of his several studies that no worldly concerns shared any of his affections, only satisfying himself with bare necessaries; and so far from coveting applause or preferment (though perhaps the compleatness of his learning and great worth might have given him as just and fair a claim to both as any others of his persuasion) that he used all endeavours to secure his beloved privacy and conceal his name' (*Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 1158). He died at Hoxton on 4 May 1678, and was buried in St. Pancras churchyard, where an altar-monument was placed over his remains, with a Latin inscription: 'Elegi abjectus esse in domo Dei; et mansi in solitudine, non quærens quod mihi utile est, sed quod multis' (Cansick, *Epitaphs at Saint Pancras*, i. 22). If James II had continued on his throne two years longer, Woodhead's body would have been translated to the chapel in University College, where a monument would have been erected 'equal to his great merits and worth.' The intended inscription has been printed' (*Athenæ Oxon.* iii. 1165 *n.*)

By his will, dated 8 June 1675, Woodhead left the residue of the yearly rents of his lands at Meltham 'to y^e^ minister of the Word of God y^t^ shall be settled and officiatt at y^e^ Chappell of Meltham afforesaid at the time of my decease, and so to his successors in the same place and office for ever.' The will and four letters written by Woodhead have been printed by the Rev. Joseph Hughes, who says: 'These documents, both purely protestant in their character, seem to disprove the statements so frequently made and generally believed as to his having joined the Romish church, and tend to establish our confidence in him as a consistent clergyman of the church of England' (Hughes, *Hist. of Meltham*, 1866, p. 82). It is certain, however, that Woodhead was a member of the Roman catholic church, though he never entered the priesthood.

Daniel Whitby [q. v.] described Woodhead as 'the most ingenious and solid writer of the whole Roman party;' Thomas Hearne more emphatically wrote: 'I always looked upon Mr. Abraham Woodhead to be one of the greatest men that ever this nation produced;' and Wood says that 'his works plainly show him to have been a person of sound and solid judgment, well read in the fathers and in the polemical writings of the most eminent and renowned defenders of the church of England.'

His works appeared either anonymously or under initials, and many of them were printed after his death at the private press of his friend Obadiah Walker. Among them are: 1. 'Some Instructions concerning the Art of Oratory, London, 1659, 12mo; 2nd edit., augmented, Oxford, 1682. 2. Treatises on ancient church government, in five parts, which are respectively entitled as follows: (*a*) 'A brief Account of antient Church Government, with a Reflection on several modern Writings of the Presbyterians (the Assembly of Divines, their *Jus Divinum Ministerii Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, published 1654, and Dr. Blondel's *Apologia pro Sententia Hieronymi*, and others), touching this Subject,' London, 1662 and 1685, 4to. The authorship has been erroneously ascribed to Dr. Richard Holden. (*b*) 'Ancient Church-Government, and the Succession of the Clergy,' pt. ii., Oxford, 1688, 4to. (*c*) 'Antient Church Government, Part III: Of Heresy and Schisme [Lond.] 1736, printed at the cost of Cuthbert Constable, who was the "Catholic Mæcenas of his day."' (*d*) 'Antient Church-Government, Part IV: What former Councils have been lawfully General and obliging. And what have been the Doctrines of such Councils, obliging in relation to the Reformation. Reviewing the Exceptions made by the Reformed.' This remains in manuscript. (*e*) 'Church Go-

vernment. Part V: A Relation of the English Reformation, and the Lawfulness thereof, examined by the Theses delivered in the four former parts,' Oxford, 1687, 4to. This was answered the same year in 'Animadversions' by George Smalridge [q.v.] 3. 'The Guide in Controversies: or a rational Account of the Doctrine of the Roman Catholics concerning the ecclesiastical Guides in Controversies of Religion; reflecting on the later Writings of Protestants, particularly of Archbishop Laud and Dr. Stillingfleet on this Subject,' London, 1666–7, 4to; reprinted 1673. 4. 'The Life [and Works] of . . . St. Teresa,' 1669 and 1671, 4to; translated from the Spanish. 5. 'Dr. Stillingfleet's Principles, giving an Account of the Faith of Protestants consider'd,' Paris, 1671, 8vo. 6. 'The Roman Doctrine of Repentance and Indulgence vindicated from Dr. Stillingfleet's Misrepresentations,' 1672, 8vo. 7. 'The Roman Churche's Devotions vindicated from Dr. Stillingfleet's Misrepresentations,' 1672, 8vo. 8. 'Exercitations concerning the Resolution of Faith against some Exceptions,' 1674, 4to. 9. 'An Appendix to the four Discourses concerning The Guide in Controversies: Further shewing the Necessity and Infallibility thereof, against some contrary Protestant Principles,' 1675, 4to. Some copies are entitled 'A Discourse of the Necessity of Church Guides for directing Christians in necessary Faith.' 10. 'Life of Gregory Lopez, a Spanish Hermit in the West-Indies;' 2nd edit. 1675, 8vo. 11. 'A Paraphrase and Annotations upon the Epistles of St. Paul,' Oxford, 1675, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1684. This was the joint production of Woodhead, Obadiah Walker, and Richard Allestree [q. v.], the probable author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' which has been erroneously attributed to Woodhead. The third edition, London, 1702, reprinted in 1703 and 1708, 8vo, was corrected and improved by Bishop Fell. The work was reprinted at Oxford, 1852, 8vo, under the editorship of William Jacobson, afterwards bishop of Chester. 12. 'St. Augustine's Confessions,' London, 1679, 8vo; translated from the Latin. 13. A modernised edition of Walter Hilton's 'Scale (or Ladder) of Perfection,' London, 1679, 8vo. 14. 'Propositions concerning Optic Glasses, with their natural Reasons drawn from Experiment,' Oxford, 1679, 4to. 15. 'Of the Benefit of our Saviour Jesus Christ to Mankind,' Oxford, 1680, 4to. 16. 'An historical Narrative of the Life and Death of . . . Jesus Christ,' Oxford, 1685, 4to. 17. 'Two Discourses concerning the Adoration of our Blessed Saviour in the Eucharist,' Oxford, 1687, 4to. 18. 'Two Discourses. The first concerning the Spirit of Martin Luther and the Original Reformation. The second concerning the Celibacy of the Clergy,' Oxford, 1687, 4to. This was answered by Francis Atterbury (afterwards bishop of Rochester), to whose work a rejoinder was published by Thomas Deane of University College. 19. 'Pietas Romana et Parisiensis: or a faithful Relation of the several Sorts of charitable and pious Works eminent in the Cities of Rome and Paris. The one taken out of a Book written by Theodor Amydenus, the other out of that by Mr. Carre,' Oxford, 1687, 8vo. James Harrington wrote 'Reflections' on this work. 20. 'Of Faith necessary to Salvation, and of the necessary Ground of Faith salvivical,' Oxford, 1688, 4to. 21. 'Motives to holy Living; or, Heads for Meditation, divided into Considerations, Counsels, and Duties,' Oxford, 1688, 4to. 22. 'A compendious Discourse of the Eucharist,' Oxford, 1688, 4to. 23. 'Apocalyps paraphras'd,' Oxford, 1689, 4to, not completed. 24. 'A larger Discourse concerning Antichrist,' Oxford, 1689, 4to, not completed. 25. 'Catholic Theses,' Oxford, 1689, 4to.

He also left numerous unpublished works in manuscript, some of which are preserved in a collection of autograph letters, original manuscripts, transcripts, and miscellaneous writings by or relating to Woodhead, collected in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Cuthbert Constable (17 volumes, folio and quarto), and now in the library of Sir Thomas Brooke, bart., F.S.A., at Armitage Bridge House, near Huddersfield.

[Manuscript Life of Francis Nicholson or Nicolson, kindly lent to the writer, with other manuscripts relating to Woodhead, by Sir Thomas Brooke, bart., F.S.A.; Life by the Rev. Simon Berington (1736); Catalogue of Manuscripts and Printed Books collected by Thomas Brooke (1891), ii. 703; Burrows's Register of the Visitors of the Univ. of Oxford, p. 556; Catholic Miscellany, 1825, iv. 1, 43; Dalton's translation of the Life of St. Teresa, 1851, p. 408; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 266; Echard's Hist. of England, 3rd edit. p. 960; Foster's Alumni Oxon. early ser. iv. 1675; Gillow's Bibl. Dict. i. 198; Hughes's Hist. of Meltham, p. 303; Jones's Popery Tracts, pp. 187, 196, 218, 234 333, 355, 358, 374, 385, 432, 434, 485; Kennett's Register, pp. 598, 674; Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana; Lysons's Environs, iii. 354; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. ix. 38, vi. 475, vii. 142, x. 211, 4th ser. i. 367.] T. C.

WOODHOUSE, JAMES (1735-1820), 'the poetical shoemaker,' was born at Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, on 18 April 1735. His parents came of old yeoman stock. James

had to leave school at the age of eight. He became a shoemaker, and, having married early, added to his means by elementary teaching. In 1759 he addressed an elegy to William Shenstone [q.v.], whose estate, The Leasowes, was some two miles from Woodhouse's cottage. Shenstone became much interested in him, and sent the elegy to his friends in London, and had it printed in Dodsley's edition of his own poems. A collection was made for Woodhouse, and in 1764 he was able to publish a volume entitled 'Poems on sundry Occasions.' The poems were reissued in 1766 as 'Poems on several Occasions,' introduced by a modest 'Author's Apology.' Woodhouse was now celebrated. The anxiety of Dr. Johnson to meet him afforded Mrs. Thrale a pretext for inviting him for the first time to her house in 1764. It was either on this or a subsequent occasion that the doctor recommended Woodhouse to give his nights and days to the study of Addison. In 1770, however, Johnson spoke disparagingly of Woodhouse: 'He may make an excellent shoemaker, but can never make a good poet. A schoolboy's exercise may be a pretty thing for a schoolboy, but it is no treat for a man.'

Before this time Woodhouse had given up his trade. For some time a carrier between Rowley and London, he was appointed by Edward Montagu, soon after the publication of the second edition of his poems, land bailiff on either his Yorkshire or Northumberland estates. He held the position for some twelve years, till about 1778. He was on a friendly footing with Montagu, but was never on good terms with his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu [q. v.] She is the 'Patroness,' the 'Scintilla' or 'Vanessa' of his autobiography, where she is ridiculed as the quintessence of tyranny, meanness, vanity, and hypocrisy. About 1778 he returned to Rowley, but soon re-entered the employment of Mrs. Montagu (her husband being now dead) as house steward. He was finally dismissed, six or seven years later, according to his own story, on account of his opinions on religion and politics, which were repugnant to Mrs. Montagu. In 1788 Woodhouse issued a new volume of poems, which he called, like his former volume of 1766, 'Poems on several Occasions never before printed.' He was then suffering much privation, but by the help of James Dodsley [q.v.], the brother of his former publisher, he was able to establish a fairly prosperous bookselling and stationery business. From 211 Oxford Street he issued in 1803 a small volume, called 'Norbury Park and other Poems,' all the verses in which had been written some years before. It was dedicated to William Locke [q. v.], the owner of Norbury. His last volume, 'Love Letters to my Wife,' written in 1789, was printed in 1804 (cf. *Monthly Review* for 1804, ii. 426). Woodhouse died in 1820, and was buried in St. George's Chapel ground, near the Marble Arch. One of his sons, George Edward, realised a fortune as a linendraper in Oxford Street. In old age Woodhouse was noted for his patriarchal appearance and stately bearing.

A complete edition of Woodhouse's poems, edited by a descendant (R. I. Woodhouse), was published in 1896. Prefixed to it is an engraving by Henry Cook of a painting by Hobday of the poet at the age of eighty-one. Another portrait is mentioned by Bromley and Evans.

The collective edition contains Woodhouse's autobiography, which remained in manuscript at his death. The author called it 'The Life and Lucubrations of Crispinus Scriblerus: a Novel in verse, written in the last Century.' It is written in rhymed blank verse, and abounds in long digressions of a pious or political nature, but contains some good satirical lines.

[Gent. Mag. 1764 pp. 289, 290 (written by a friend of Shenstone); Blackwood's Mag. November 1829 (art. 'Sorting my Letters and Papers'); Mrs. Piozzi's Anecd. p. 125; Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. Hill, i. 225 *n.*, 520, ii. 127; Doran's An English Lady of the last Century (Mrs. Montagu); Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Woodhouse's Works, with prefaces, especially to the Life and Poems, 1896; Winks's Illustrious Shoemakers, 1883, p. 296.] G. Le G. N.

WOODHOUSE, PETER (*fl.* 1605), poet, was the author of 'The Flea,' or, adopting the subsidiary title, 'Democritvs his Dreame, or the Contention betweene the Elephant and the Flea.' The poem, which appeared in 1605, was printed for John Smethwick, whose shop was 'in St. Dunstans Churchyard in Fleet Street, vnder the Diall.' The only copy known to be extant is in possession of Earl Spencer at Althorp; a reprint, limited to fifty copies, was made in 1877, under the editorship of Alexander Balloch Grosart. Woodhouse was by no means destitute of merit as a poet, but 'The Flea' is the only memorial of him that exists. Although he disclaims any personal applications in his poem, and declares that his censures are directed at 'some kinde of faultes and not some faultie men,' it is possible that the elephant, the flea, and the other actors in the tale typify persons whom it might have been dangerous to satirise more openly. The poem is prefaced by an 'Epistle to the Reader,' some verses 'in laudem authoris' signed 'R. P., Gent.,' and an 'Epistle Dedi-

catorie to the Giddie Multitude,' in which there is a reference to 'Justice Shallowe' and 'his cousen Mr. Weathercocke.'

[Grosart's Reprint of the Flea, 1877; Arber's Transcript of the Stationers' Register; Gray's Index to Hazlitt.] E. I. C.

WOODHOUSE, ROBERT DE (*d.* 1345?), treasurer of the exchequer. [See WODEHOUSE.]

WOODHOUSE, ROBERT (1773–1827), mathematician, born at Norwich on 28 April 1773, was the son of Robert Woodhouse, a linendraper and freeholder in the town, by his wife, the daughter of J. Alderson, a nonconformist minister of Lowestoft, who was the grandfather of Sir Edward Hall Alderson [q.v.] and of Mrs. Amelia Opie [q.v.] He was educated at the grammar school at North Walsham, and was admitted to Caius College, Cambridge, on 20 May 1790, graduating B.A. in 1795 as senior wrangler, and M.A. in 1798. In 1795 he was also first Smith's prizeman. He held a scholarship at Caius College from 1790 to 1798, and a fellowship from 1798 to 1823, and after graduating devoted himself to the study and teaching of mathematics. On 16 Dec. 1802 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

Woodhouse is entitled to distinction in the history of mathematics in England for the important share he had during his earlier years as a teacher at Cambridge in bringing to the notice of his countrymen the development in mathematical analysis which had taken place on the continent. He was the first in England to explain and advocate the notation and methods of the calculus. In 1803 he published 'The Principles of Analytical Calculation' (Cambridge, 4to). In this work he reviewed the methods of infinitesimals, limits, and expansions, and severely criticised the principles adopted by Lagrange in his theory of functions, regarding them as logically insufficient. By thus exposing the unsoundness of some of the continental methods he rendered his general support of the system far more weighty than if he had appeared to embrace it as a blind partisan. 'The Principles of Analytical Calculation' was followed in 1809 by 'Elements of Trigonometry' (Cambridge, 8vo; 5th edit. 1827, 8vo), a work which, according to George Peacock (1791–1858) [q.v.], 'more than any other contibuted to revolutionise the mathematical studies of this country.' In his former work he had appealed, somewhat fruitlessly, to the teacher, but in his 'Trigonometry' he more successfully addressed the student and prepared the way for the introduction of the differential calculus. In 1810 appeared 'A Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems and the Calculus of Variations' (Cambridge, 8vo), in which he traced the course of continental research from the earliest isolated problems of the Bernoullis to the development of Lagrange's comprehensive theory. In 1812 he published a 'Treatise on Astronomy' (Cambridge, 8vo), which was intended as the first volume of a more extended work. A second volume followed in 1818 on the theory of gravitation, somewhat improperly entitled 'Physical Astronomy.' In this treatise he endeavoured to lay before the student the results of continental research since the time of Newton.

In 1820 Woodhouse was elected to succeed Isaac Milner [q.v.] as Lucasian professor of mathematics; and in 1822, on the death of Samuel Vince [q.v.], he was removed to the Plumian professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy. On the completion of the observatory at Cambridge he was appointed its superintendent; but, though he possessed a genuine love of practical astronomy, he was hardly able to carry out his duties owing to the failure of his health. He died at Cambridge on 28 Dec. (or, according to some authorities, 23 Dec.) 1827, and was buried in the chapel at Caius College. In 1823 he married Harriet, daughter of William Wilkins, an architect of Norwich, and sister of the architect William Wilkins [q.v.] By her he left a son Robert.

Woodhouse is entitled to the entire credit of introducing the calculus into England, but it is doubtful whether he alone, in spite of his logical power and his caustic wit, would have succeeded in converting his contemporaries. Much of his success was due to the earnest support of his three disciples, George Peacock, Herschel, and Charles Babbage [q. v.], who in 1812 founded the Cambridge Analytical Society.

[Penny Cyclopædia, 1843; Gent. Mag. 1815 i. 18–22, 1828 i. 274; Nichols's Lit. Illustr. vi. 43–4, vii. 627; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Venn's Biogr. Hist. of Gonville and Caius College, 1898, ii. 119; Todhunter's William Whewell, 1876; Ball's Hist. of Mathematics at Cambridge, 1889, pp. 117–23; Edinburgh Review, November 1810, March 1819; Quarterly Review, November 1810, July 1819; English Cyclopædia.] E. I. C.

WOODHOUSE, THOMAS (*d.* 1573), Roman catholic martyr, was a native of Lincolnshire. He was ordained priest shortly before the death of Mary in 1558, and was presented to a parsonage in Lincolnshire. In 1560 he resigned his living on account of the changes introduced in the English church, and, retiring to Wales, became tutor

in a gentleman's family. This situation he also resigned soon afterwards on religious grounds, and shortly after was arrested while celebrating mass and committed on 14 May 1561 as 'a pore prist' to the Fleet prison, where he lived on charity like other pauper prisoners (cf. *Harl. MS.* 360, f. 7). In 1563, during a severe visitation of the plague in London, he was removed to Cambridgeshire for a short time with the other prisoners in the custody of Tyrrel, the warder of the Fleet. At his urgent request Woodhouse was admitted to the Society of Jesus in 1572. He was so animated by his admission that on 19 Nov. 1572 he wrote to Cecil exhorting him to persuade Elizabeth to submit to the pope. The original is preserved in the British Museum (Lansdowne MS. 99, f. 1). He also wrote papers 'persuading men to the true faith and obedience,' which he signed with his name, tied to stones, and threw out of the prison window into the street. On 16 June 1573 he was tried for high treason in the Guildhall, London. He distinguished himself by his intrepid bearing and the frankness of his answers, was found guilty, and was executed at Tyburn on 19 June. Woodhouse was the first priest who suffered in Elizabeth's reign, and the first Roman catholic, with the exceptions of John Felton (*d.* 1570) [q. v.] and John Story [q. v.]

Two narratives of his life and martyrdom exist. The earlier, dated 1574, is contained in a small quarto volume of manuscripts, entitled 'Anglia, Necrol. 1573–1651,' in the archives of the Society of Jesus at Rome. In this account, which is written in Latin, he is called William Woodhouse. Three hundred and thirty verses are appended, written by him in prison. The second and fuller account is in English, and was sent to Rome by Henry Garnett [q. v.] It is now among the Stonyhurst manuscripts.

Woodhouse was included in the representation of the 'Sufferings of the Holy Martyrs' in England, painted by Nicholas Circiniani, in the English Church of the Most Holy Trinity at Rome, by order of Gregory XIII. The original painting was destroyed about the end of the eighteenth century, but engravings of it still exist (Pollen, *Acts of English Martyrs*, 1891, pp. 370–2).

[Foley's Records of the English Province, 1883, vii. 859–61, 967, 1257–67; Berselli's Vita del Beato Edmundo Campion, Rome, 1889, pp. 218–33; Stow's Annales, 1615, p. 676; Rambler, 1858, x. 207–12; Parsons's Elizabethæ Angliæ Reginæ hæresim Calvinianam propugnantis sævissimum in Catholicos sui regni edictum, 1592, p. 189.] E. I. C.

WOODHOUSELEE, Lord. [See Tytler, Alexander Fraser, 1747–1813.]

WOODINGTON, WILLIAM FREDERICK (1806–1893), sculptor and painter, was born at Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, on 10 Feb. 1806. He came to London in 1815, and about 1820 was articled to Robert William Sievier [q. v.], who was at that time practising engraving, but who shortly afterwards abandoned that art in favour of sculpture, and in this was followed by his pupil. Woodington first appeared at the Royal Academy in 1825, and until 1882 was a frequent contributor of fancy figures and reliefs of sacred and poetical subjects which, though deficient in the highest qualities of the art, were composed with much grace and feeling. He also modelled many portrait busts. To the Westminster Hall competition of 1844 he sent 'The Deluge' and 'Milton dictating to his Daughters,' and in that for the Wellington monument in St. Paul's Cathedral he was awarded the second premium. He subsequently executed two of the reliefs on the walls of the consistory chapel in which the monument, the work of Alfred Stevens [q.v.], was temporarily placed. His other works in sculpture include the bronze relief of the battle of the Nile on the plinth of the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square, the statues of Columbus, Galileo, Drake, Cook, Ralegh, and Mercator on the colonnade of the Exchange buildings at Liverpool, and the colossal bust of Sir Joseph Paxton at the Crystal Palace. Woodington also practised painting, and frequently exhibited pictures of a similar class to his works in marble. In 1853 he sent to the Academy 'The Angels directing the Shepherds to Bethlehem,' in 1854 an illustration to Dante, and in 1855 'Job and his Friends;' his 'Love and Glory' was engraved by J. Porter. For some years Woodington held the post of curator of the school of sculpture at the Royal Academy, and in 1876 he was elected an associate of that body. He died at his house at Brixton on 24 Dec. 1893, and was buried in Norwood cemetery.

[Daily Chron. 27 Dec. 1893; Times, 27 Dec. 1893; Athenæum, 30 Dec. 1893; Stannus's Alfred Stevens and his Work, 1891; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1893.] F. M. O'D.

WOODLARK, ROBERT (*d.* 1479), founder of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. [See Wodelarke.]

WOODLEY, GEORGE (1786–1846), poet and divine, born at Dartmouth, and baptised at Townstal church in that town on 3 April 1786, was the son of Richard Woodley, a

man of humble position. His education was slight, but he sedulously cultivated every opportunity for self-improvement. When very young he served in a British man-of-war, and began versifying for the amusement of his messmates before he was twelve years old. After spending several years at sea he lived at Plymouth Dock, now Devonport, and in London, engaged in literary pursuits, but his work brought him very little profit. He was of a mechanical disposition, and in 1804 competed for the gold medal of the Royal Humane Society for the best essay 'On the Means of preventing Shipwreck.' Through a change of dates on the part of the society the essay arrived after the distribution of the prizes, but he claimed to have anticipated the invention of George William Manby [q. v.] He applied to the admiralty, the navy commissioners, and the corporation of Trinity House for aid in furthering his scheme, but could not obtain any assistance. His address to Dr. Hawes (*Gent. Mag.* 1807, ii. 1051–2) is dated from Dover.

In 1808 Woodley left London for his health's sake, and soon afterwards settled at Truro as editor of the 'Royal Cornwall Gazette,' the tory paper of the county. Here he employed himself in writing several volumes of poetry, and in competing for prize essays on theological and social subjects. About June 1820 he was ordained by the then bishop of Exeter, and he at once proceeded to the Scilly Islands as the missionary, at a salary of 150*l.* per annum, of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in the islands of St. Martin and St. Agnes. He was ordained priest by Bishop Carey in Exeter Cathedral on 15 July 1821. At Scilly he remained until June 1842, and during that time rebuilt the church on St. Martin's, and restored that on St. Agnes. At that date he retired with a gratuity of 100*l.* and a pension of 75*l.* per annum. He was appointed on 12 Feb. 1843 to the perpetual curacy of Martindale in Westmorland, and held it until his death on 24 Dec. 1846. His wife, Mary Fabian, whom he married at Stoke Damerel, died at Taunton in August 1856. Their only son, William Augustus Woodley, was the proprietor of the 'Somerset County Gazette' (Taunton) and other papers; he died at 3 Worcester Terrace, Clifton, Bristol, on 11 March 1891, and was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Taunton.

Woodley was the author of 1. 'Mount Edgcumbe,' with the 'Shipwreck' and miscellaneous verses, 1804; preface signed G. W. (cf. Halkett and Laing, *Anon. Lit.* ii. 1670). 2. 'The Churchyard and other Poems,' 1808. 3. 'Britain's Bulwarks, or the British Seaman,' 1811 (composed for the most part in 1803). 4. 'Portugal Delivered: a Poem in five books,' 1812. 5. 'Redemption: a Poem in twenty books,' 1816. 6. 'Cornubia: a Poem in five cantos,' 1819. 7. 'The Divinity of Christ proved,' 1819; 2nd edit. 1821. For this essay he received a prize of 50*l.* from the St. David's diocese branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He was the author of similar essays 'On the Succession of the Christian Priesthood' and on 'the Means of employing the Poor.' 8. 'Devonia: a Poem,' five cantos, 1820. 9. 'View of the present State of the Scilly Isles,' 1822; the best work on that district which had been published. 10. 'Narrative of the Loss of the Steamer Thames on the Scilly Rocks' on 4 Jan. 1841.

Woodley was a contributor to the chief periodicals, and the 'Gazetteer of the County of Cornwall,' published at Truro about 1817, has been attributed to him.

[Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. ii. 902–903, 951, 1362–3; Allen and Maclure's S.P.C.K. 1898, pp. 400–1; British Lady's Mag. February 1818, p. 93; Gent. Mag. 1847, i. 444; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. iii. 399; postscript to Portugal Delivered; information from Mr. Arthur Burch, F.S.A., Diocesan Registry, Exeter.]

W. P. C.

WOODMAN, RICHARD (1524?–1557), protestant martyr, born about 1524 at Buxted, Sussex, was by trade an 'iron-maker,' living in the parish of Warbleton, East Sussex, and keeping a hundred workmen in his employ. He became known as a protestant at the beginning of 1554 by 'admonishing' George Fairebanke, the rector of Warbleton, when in the pulpit. Woodman was arrested for this infringement of the 'act of 1553 against offenders of preachers and other ministers in the churche' (1 Mary st. 2. c. 3). He was taken before the local magistrates, and twice brought up before quarter sessions to give security for good behaviour. For contumacious refusal to do this he was imprisoned during two periods of three months ('two more sessions') under the act. During this time he was twice examined before the bishop of Chichester, George Day [q. v.], and five times before Cardinal Pole's 'commissioners.' In June 1554 he was committed by the Sussex magistrates to the queen's bench prison, London, a measure of doubtful legality; there he remained a prisoner nearly eighteen months. In November 1555 Woodman was sent by Dr. John Story [q. v.], Bonner's persecuting chancellor, to that bishop's notorious 'coal-

house.' After a month's imprisonment here he was called up for repeated examinations. He proved by thirty respectable witnesses that he had not been arrested for heresy, and on 18 Dec. 1555 was set unconditionally at liberty, his detention under the statute on which he was arrested being held illegal.

Assertions being made that he had purchased his release by submission to the church, Woodman vindicated his consistency by itinerant preaching in the neighbourhood of his home. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he escaped to Flanders, and thence to France. After an absence of three weeks he secretly returned home; he was at last betrayed by his brother, with whom he had had disputes upon money matters. He was taken in his own house, and on 12 April 1557 sent to London. Confined again in Bonner's 'coalhouse,' he was six times examined during a period of eight weeks. Thence he was removed to the Marshalsea, the sheriff's prison in Southwark. While here he wrote the account of his examinations preserved by Foxe. His second examination took place on 27 April before John Christopherson [q. v.], bishop-designate of Chichester, during which it appeared that a technical difficulty vitiated the legality of the proceedings, the bishop-designate not yet having been consecrated. On 25 May 1557 Woodman was brought before John White (1510 ?–1560) [q. v.], bishop of Winchester, at St. George's Church, Southwark. White had no jurisdiction except such as arose out of Woodman's answers to Pole's commissioners which had been given in his diocese. These were on a second hearing (15 June) at St. Mary Overy produced against him. Woodman at once took the legal point that he was not resident within White's diocese, and that White had therefore no jurisdiction under the act 2 Henry IV, c. 15. He was remanded till 16 June, when Christopherson appeared as an assessor together with William Roper [q. v.], one of the commissioners for the suppression of heresy appointed in the previous February. Woodman was now ordered to be sworn, under this inquisitorial commission, as suspect of heresy. He refused to swear, and again appealed to his ordinary under the statute of Henry IV. This point had been foreseen, for Christopherson not being yet consecrated, Pole had nominated Nicholas Harpsfield [q. v.], archdeacon of Canterbury, as ordinary. Thereupon Woodman allowed himself to be entrapped into a declaration upon the nature of the sacrament and excommunicated. Throughout his examinations he behaved with great boldness. He was taken to Lewes, and burnt there in company with nine others on 22 June.

Traditions of Woodman linger in Sussex. The site of his house is still pointed out. He is said to have been confined in the second story of the church tower of Warbleton, which bears some indications of having been used as a prison. An old stone cellar at Uckfield is said to have been another place of his imprisonment, and the third is the great vault under the Star inn (now the town hall) at Lewes, in front of which he and his fellow-martyrs were burnt.

[Foxe's Actes and Monuments (Book of Martyrs), ed. 1641, pp. 799–827; Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation; Wilkins's Concilia, 1737, vol. iv.; Lower's Worthies of Sussex, 1865, pp. 138–147; Strype's Memorials of the Reformation, vol. iii.; Dixon's Hist. of the Church of England, 1891, vol. iv.; Horsfield's Hist. of Sussex, 1835, i. 572.] I. S. L.

WOODMAN, RICHARD (1784–1859), engraver, son of Richard Woodman, an obscure engraver who worked at the end of the last century, was born in London on 1 July 1784. He served his apprenticeship with Robert Mitchell Meadows, the stipple engraver, in whose manner he worked, and for some years found considerable employment upon book illustrations, chiefly portraits of actors, sportsmen, and nonconformist ministers. Plates by him are found in Knight's 'Gallery of Portraits,' the 'Sporting Magazine,' the 'British Gallery of Art,' and Cottle's 'Reminiscences.' His largest and best work is the 'Judgment of Paris,' from the picture by Rubens, now in the National Gallery. During the latter part of his life Woodman practised chiefly as a painter of miniatures and small watercolour portraits, which he exhibited occasionally at the Royal Academy between 1820 and 1850. He died on 15 Dec. 1859.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1893.] F. M. O'D.

WOODNOTH. [See WODENOTE and WODENOTH.]

WOODROFFE, BENJAMIN (1638–1711), divine, son of the Rev. Timothy Woodroffe, was born in Canditch Street, St. Mary Magdalen parish, Oxford, in April 1638. He was educated at Westminster school, and was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1656, matriculating on 23 July 1656. He graduated B.A. 1 Nov. 1659, M.A. 17 June 1662, and he was incorporated at Cambridge in 1664. From about 1662 he was a noted tutor at Christ Church, and in 1663 he studied chemistry with Antony Wood, John Locke, and others, at

Oxford under Peter Sthael from Strasburg. He was admitted F.R.S. on 7 May 1668. Early in 1668, as Balliol College had no statutable master of arts to hold the office of proctor, he entered himself there as a commoner and was elected by the college as proctor. The validity of his election was referred to the king and privy council, but was remitted to the university and given by convocation against him.

Woodroffe was appointed chaplain to the Duke of York in 1669, and served with him when the duke was in command of the Royal Prince in the engagement with the Dutch off Southwold on 28 May 1672. This led to his appointment as chaplain to Charles II in 1674, and to his advancement in the church. He became lecturer to the Temple in November 1672, and through the influence of the Duke of York was installed canon of Christ Church on 17 Dec. 1672. On 14 Jan. 1672–3 he proceeded B.D. and D.D. Through the favour of Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, a former pupil, he was instituted in 1673 to the vicarage of Piddleton in Dorset, but resigned it in the next year, when he was made subdean of Christ Church. At this time Woodroffe was a frequent preacher at Oxford, but, if the testimony of Humphrey Prideaux can be relied upon, his sermons were the subject of much ridicule (*Letters to John Ellis*, Camden Soc.) In 1675 he was appointed to the vicarage of Shrivenham, Berkshire, on the nomination of Heneage, earl of Nottingham, to whose three sons he had been tutor at Christ Church; but Prideaux asserts that he got the living through tricking Richard Peers [q. v.]

On 15 Nov. 1676 Woodroffe obtained a license to marry Dorothy Stonehouse of Besselsleigh, Berkshire, a sister of Sir Blewett Stonehouse, with a reputed fortune of 3,000*l.*, and they went to live at Knightsbridge so as to be near the court. He had been appointed to the rectory of St. Bartholomew, near the Royal Exchange, London, on 19 April 1676, and he was collated to a canonry in Lichfield Cathedral on 21 Sept. 1678. These preferments he held with his canonry at Christ Church until his death.

In 1685 Woodroffe was considered a likely person for the bishopric of Oxford, but he did not obtain the appointment. He was nominated dean of Christ Church by James II on 8 Dec. 1688, but was not installed, the deanery being given to Aldrich. Woodroffe was admitted on 15 Aug. 1692 principal of Gloucester Hall, which was in complete decay, and by his interest among the gentry drew to it several students. He began rebuilding it in the hope of drawing to it the Greek youths brought to England by the advocates of reunion with the Greek church. About 1697 he commenced the erection, on part of the adjoining site of the college of Carmelite friars, of a large house to be called the Greek College. It was of flimsy construction, no one would live in it, and it was known as 'Woodroffe's folly' till its destruction in 1806. By February 1698–9 five young Greeks had been brought from Smyrna, and the number was afterwards increased to ten. The mismanagement of the college and other defects came under the censure of the Greek ecclesiastics at Constantinople, and the youths were forbidden to study at Oxford. One of them, Franciscos Prossalentes, printed in 1706 the work, which was reproduced in 1862, in the Greek language exposing the paradoxes and sophisms of the principal. Details of the manner in which some of these boys were drawn off to the Roman church, and of the outlay incurred by Woodroffe in maintaining the establishment, are set out in the calendar of treasury papers (1702–7, pp. 42, 207–209, 362, 399–400, 407) and in 'Notes and Queries' (2nd ser. ix. 457–8). He received grants from William III and Anne for the Greek college.

Another disappointment in connection with Gloucester Hall befell its principal. Sir Thomas Cookes [q.v.], a Worcestershire baronet, determined in July 1697 upon spending 10,000*l.* as an endowment for a college at Oxford. Gloucester Hall was the favourite object, though the money was all but diverted elsewhere mainly through Woodroffe inserting in the charter a clause that the king might put in and turn out fellows at his pleasure. This was withdrawn, but Cookes still refused on various grounds to carry out his intention, and Woodroffe preached a sharp sermon on 23 May 1700 at Feckenham before the trustees of the Cookes charity. The baronet died in 1701, and the bill for settling his charity upon Gloucester Hall was defeated in the House of Commons after passing through the House of Lords on 29 April 1702. Three pamphlets were issued by Woodroffe in its support, and an anonymous reply was written by John Baron. The matter was not carried through until the principal's death.

Woodroffe married, as his second wife, Mary Marbury, sister and one of the three coheiresses of William and Richard Marbury. He was 'proprietor of one of the salt-rocks in Cheshire,' and he bought the manor of Marbury in 1705 for 19,000*l.*, but could not complete the purchase. Two actions

concerning these estates were carried to the House of Lords, and he lost them both. He was for some time confined in the Fleet prison, and his canonry was sequestrated in April 1709. He died in London on 14 Aug. 1711, and was buried on 19 Aug. in his own vault in the church of St. Bartholomew (Malcolm, *Lond. Redivivum*, ii. 428). He was a learned man, knowing several languages, including Italian, Portuguese, and 'some of the Orientals.' Mr. Ffoulkes mentions a letter by him as 'in excellent Greek and beautifully written.' He read in February 1691–2 at the Guildhall chapel 'the service of the Church of England in the Italian language' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. App. p. 382). But he wanted judgment, and his temper was unsettled and whimsical. A portrait of him hangs in the provost's lodgings at Worcester College.

Woodroffe's writings consisted, in addition to single sermons and poems in the Oxford collections, of: 1. 'Somnium Navale,' 1673. This is a Latin poem on the engagement in Southwold Bay. 2. 'The Great Question how far Religion is concerned in Policy and Civil Government,' 1679. 3. 'The Fall of Babylon: Reflections on the Novelties of Rome by B. W., D.D.,' 1690. The licenser would not allow its publication in March 1686–7. 4. 'O Livro da Oração Commun' (English prayer-book and Psalms translated into Portuguese by Woodroffe and R. Abendana, Judæus), 1695. 5. 'Examinis et examinantis examen, adversus calumnias F. Foris Otrokocsi,' 1700. Prefixed is the author's portrait by R. White. 6. 'Daniel's Seventy Weeks explained,' 1702. 7. 'De S. Scripturarum Αὐταρκείᾳ, dialogi duo inter Geo. Aptal et Geo. Marules præside Benj. Woodroffe Græce,' 1704.

[Union Review, i. 490–500, ii. 650, by E. S. Ffoulkes; George Williams's Orthodox Church in the Eighteenth Century, pp. xviii–xxv; Pearson's Levant Chaplains, pp. 43–5, 66–8; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iv. 640–2; Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, ii. 218, 262, 301, 332–3; Clark's Oxford Colleges, pp. 436–42; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 625, ii. 513–18, iii. 581; Welch's Westm. School, pp. 145–6; Wood's Life and Times, ed. Clark, i. 472, 484, ii. 129, 193, 255, iii. 398, 399, 426; Hearne's Collections, passim; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Baron's Case of Gloucester Hall; The Case of Dr. Woodroffe (Bodleian); Barker's Life of Busby; Lords' Journals, xvii. 27–95, xviii. 19–100; Commons' Journals, xiii. 843, 863; Daniel and Barker's Hist. of Worcester College.]

W. P. C.

WOODROOFFE, Mrs. ANNE (1766–1830), author, only child of John Cox of Harwich, was born on 14 July 1766. On 27 July 1803 she married at Streatham Nathaniel George Woodrooffe (1766–1851), who was vicar of Somerford Keynes, Wiltshire, from 1803. The Woodrooffe family was of some antiquity, being descended from Thomas Woodrooffe (rector of Chartham, Kent, 1646 to 1660), of the house of Woodroffe of Hope in Derbyshire (cf. Woodrooffe, *Pedigree of Woodrooffe*, 1878). Mrs. Woodrooffe devoted herself to teaching, in which she attained great excellence. In 1821 she issued at Cirencester 'Cottage Dialogues' (8vo; 2nd edit. 1856), which was written with a view to entertaining and improving the lower classes by a delineation of characters and scenes in rural life. Her most important book, 'Shades of Character' (Bath, 1824, 3 vols. 4to), was 'designed to promote the formation of the female character on the basis of Christian principle,' and is a system of education for girls set forth in the form of dialogues with a slight thread of story running through them. The fourth edition is dated 1841, and there was a seventh in 1855. The book shows insight into human nature.

Mrs. Woodrooffe died on 24 March 1830, and was buried at Somerford Keynes. She left one daughter—Emma Martha, born on 30 May 1807, who married, on 5 Feb. 1852, Thomas Wood (*d.* 19 Dec. 1865).

Other works by Mrs. Woodrooffe are: 1. 'The History of Michael Kemp,' Bath, 1819, 12mo; 9th ed. 1855. 2. 'Michael the Married Man,' a sequel to the last, London, 1827, 12mo; 2nd ed. 1855. 3. 'First Prayer in Verse,' new ed. 1855.

[Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Bath and Cheltenham Gazette, 30 March 1830; Gent. Mag. 1852, i. 102. In the Brit. Mus. Cat. most of Mrs. Woodrooffe's works are assigned in error to 'Sarah' Woodrooffe.]

E. L.

WOODROW, HENRY (1823–1876), promoter of education in India, born at Norwich on 31 July 1823, was the son of Henry Woodrow, a solicitor in that city. On his mother's side he was descended from the family of Temple of Stowe. After four years' education at Eaton, near Norwich, he entered Rugby in February 1839. He was in the schoolhouse, and was one of the six boys who took supper with Dr. Arnold on the evening before his death. Many of the incidents of Woodrow's school life are recounted in 'Tom Brown's School Days,' though Judge Hughes has divided them among different characters. Among his friends were Edward Henry Stanley, fifteenth earl of Derby [q. v.], Sir Richard Temple, and Thomas Hughes. He was admitted to Caius College, Cambridge,

on 8 April 1842, and was elected a scholar on 21 March 1843, graduating B.A. in 1846 as fourteenth wrangler and M.A. by royal mandate in 1849. In Michaelmas 1846 he was elected to a junior fellowship which he retained until 1854. In November 1848 he accepted the post of principal of the Martinière College at Calcutta, and in 1854 he was appointed secretary to the council of education, receiving also the charge of the government school book agency. The arrangements in vogue when he accepted office had long been recognised as unsatisfactory. The council was composed of members all of whom had regular official duties of other kinds, and most of the labour of administration fell upon the secretary. Under this system education in Bengal had been declining. The only government vernacular schools were those founded by Lord Hardinge [see HARDINGE, SIR HENRY, first VISCOUNT], and these had dwindled from 101 to twenty-six. In 1855 a new system was introduced. A separate department, called 'The Bengal Educational Service,' was instituted whose sole duty was the management of government education. William Gordon Young was appointed first director of public instruction in Bengal, and Woodrow became inspector of schools in eastern Bengal. At the time of Woodrow's nomination he had only sixteen schools to inspect from Calcutta to Chittagong, among fifteen millions of inhabitants. He threw himself ardently into the work, and, not confining himself to his official duties, stimulated the interest of the natives by frequent lectures on physical science. In 1861 the number of schools had increased to eight hundred, and in 1876 it had risen to more than five thousand. On his first appointment he introduced the system of 'circle schools,' under which one superior teacher visited a group of village schools in turn. This plan, though now obsolete owing to the increased number of teachers, was very successful at the time in raising the standard of the elementary schools. Woodrow also introduced practical studies, such as surveying, into the curriculum, in order to demonstrate more forcibly the advantages of government teaching to the people, and on his visits of inspection he erected numerous sundials to supply the lack of clocks. In 1859 Lord Stanley, his former schoolfellow, who was then secretary of state for India, gave Woodrow high praise in his memorable despatch on education, quoting from several of his reports and testifying to the good effects of his system.

Woodrow continued his labours until thirteen years later, when Sir George Campbell, the lieutenant-governor, considering that government education was sufficiently well organised to dispense with a special department, replaced the administration of the schools in the hands of the collectors of districts by a resolution dated 30 Sept. 1872, restricting the educational department to the duties of teaching and reporting.

Although Woodrow did not regard the new system with favour, he accepted quietly the change in his position. In the following year he visited Europe, inspected the schools and colleges at Vienna, studied the Swiss schools at Zurich, and while in England acted as examiner in the government competition examinations under the civil service commissioners.

On his return to Calcutta in 1875 he endeavoured to induce the university of Calcutta to extend its curriculum in physical sciences and to curtail the study of metaphysics. In the same year he acted for a month as principal of the presidency college at Calcutta, but in September he was appointed to officiate as director of public instruction in Bengal, and he succeeded definitely to the post on the death of William Stephen Atkinson in January 1876. His appointment occasioned great satisfaction to the natives of Bengal, but his tenure of office was short. He died without issue at Dárjéling on 11 Oct. 1876. He married at Calcutta, on 18 Oct. 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of C. Butler, a surgeon of Brentwood in Essex. The natives of India raised 700*l.* to found a scholarship in Calcutta University and to erect a memorial bust of Woodrow. The bust was executed in marble by Edwin Roscoe Mullins and placed in the university of Calcutta. Another bust of him is in the library of Caius College, and a tablet was placed in Rugby school chapel in 1879 by a few of his friends and schoolfellows. In 1862 Woodrow extricated from the mass of records the minutes of Lord Macaulay when president of the council of education, and published them separately. For this he received the thanks of the governor-general, Lord Canning. He was the author of a pamphlet 'On the Expediency of the Introduction of Tests for Physical Training into the present System of Competitive Examination for the Army, Navy, and Indian Civil Service,' London, 1875 (cf. *Daily News*, 23 Jan. 1875).

[An Indian Career: Memoir of Henry Woodrow, 1878; Laurie's Distinguished Anglo-Indians, 2nd ser. pp. 137–85, 313–37; Rugby School Register, 1881, i. 206; Venn's Biogr. Hist. of Gonville and Caius College, 1898, ii. 257; Journal of the National Indian Association, 1877, pp. 14–17; Record, 23 April 1879.] E. I. C.

WOODS, JAMES (1672–1759), nonconformist minister. [See WOOD.]

WOODS, JOSEPH (1776–1864), architect and botanist, second son of Joseph Woods by his wife Margaret, daughter of Samuel Hoare, was born at Stoke Newington on 24 Aug. 1776. His father, a member of the Society of Friends, engaged in commerce, contributed in English and in Latin, both prose and verse, to the 'Monthly Ledger.' Delicate health causing Woods to be removed from school when only thirteen or fourteen years old, he was mainly self-taught, but became proficient in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, and modern Greek. When sixteen he was articled to a business at Dover; but, preferring architecture, he placed himself in the office of Daniel Asher Alexander [q. v.], and afterwards began to practise, but, having no business capacity, was not very successful. He designed Clissold Park House for his uncle Jonathan Hoare, and the Commercial Saleroom, Mincing Lane; but in the latter building, a failure having resulted from his miscalculation of the strength of some iron trestles, he had to make good the loss. In 1806 Woods formed the London Architectural Society, of which he became the first president; and in 1808 he printed, but does not seem to have published, 'An Essay on Modern Theories of Taste' (London, 1808, 8vo). Having been entrusted with the editing of the remainder of Stuart's 'Antiquities of Athens,' Woods in 1816 issued the fourth volume of that work [see STUART, JAMES, 1713–1788]. Woods had already devoted considerable attention to geology, and still more to botany, as is proved by the appearance in the 'Transactions' of the Linnean Society for 1818 (vol. xii.) of a 'Synopsis of the British Species of Rosa,' the first of a series of papers devoted to the more difficult or 'critical' genera of flowering plants. In April 1816 he had started on a continental tour through France, Italy, and Greece, the results of which appeared in a paper 'On the Rocks of Attica' communicated to the Geological Society in 1824 (*Geological Transactions*, i. 170–2), and in 'Letters of an Architect from France, Italy, and Greece' (London, 1828, 2 vols. 4to); the work has illustrations by the author which are good in drawing but poor in colour and chiaroscuro; the text evinces considerable critical taste and judgment.

On his return to England in 1819 Woods took chambers in Furnival's Inn; but in 1833 he retired from his profession and settled at Lewes, Sussex, devoting himself mainly to botany. He contributed critical papers on 'Fedia' to the Linnean 'Transactions' for 1835 (vol. xvii.), on 'Carex' to the 'Phytologist' for 1847, and on 'Atriplex' to the same periodical for 1849, and made various excursions in England and abroad while engaged upon the 'Tourists' Flora,' the work by which he is best known. Accounts of such excursions to the north of England and to Brittany appear in the 'Companion to the Botanical Magazine' for 1835 and 1836, and that of one to Germany in the 'Phytologist' for 1844 (vol. i.) In 1850 appeared the 'Tourists' Flora: a Descriptive Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the British Islands, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Italian Islands' (London, 1850), a work which has not yet been superseded. With a feeble constitution in a largely developed frame, Woods possessed tireless energy, and, being always a good walker, he continued to make excursions and to study critical plants, with a view to a second edition of his 'Flora,' up to the time of his death. Thus there are records in the 'Phytologist' of visits to Glamorgan and Monmouth in 1850, to France in 1851, and to the Great Orme's Head and part of Ireland in 1855; and in 1857 he visited the north of Spain (*Journal of the Linnean Society*, 'Botany,' vol. ii. 1858). He studied the genus Salicornia, partly in conjunction with Richard Kippist (1812–1882) [q. v.], also a native of Stoke Newington, who had assisted him with the 'Tourists' Flora' (*Phytologist*, vol. iv. 1851, and *Proceedings of the Linnean Society*, vol. ii. 1855); but the last series to engage his attention were the Rubi (*Phytologist*, new ser. vol. i. 1855–6), many of which he sketched. He also amused himself, when over eighty years of age, by finishing up some of his early architectural sketches as presents to his friends; and he was for many years an exceptionally brilliant chess player.

Woods died, unmarried, at his house in Southover Crescent, Lewes, 9 Jan. 1864, and was buried in the Friends' cemetery in the same town. He was a fellow of the Linnean, Geological, and Antiquaries' societies; and, in addition to fifteen papers with which he is credited in the Royal Society's 'Catalogue' (vi. 436), he contributed to Smith's 'English Botany' descriptions of several species that he had discovered which were new to Britain. Robert Brown (1773–1858) [q. v.] gave the name *Woodsia* to a rare and beautiful genus of British ferns. There is an engraved portrait of Woods by Cotman, dated 1822, of which there is a copy at the Linnean

Society's rooms. His herbarium of British plants was given by him to James Ebenezer Bicheno [q.v.], and is now at the Royal Institution, Swansea; but his larger general collection is now the property of Mr. Frederic Townsend of Honington, Warwickshire.

[Lower's Worthies of Sussex, 1865, p. 312; Friends' Biogr. Cat. p. 736; Proceedings of the Linnean Society, 1863–4, vol. xxxii.; Journal of Botany, 1864, p. 62; Britten and Boulger's Biogr. Index of British Botanists.]

G. S. B.

WOODS, JULIAN EDMUND TENISON- (1832–1889), geologist and naturalist, was the sixth son of James Dominick Woods, barrister and journalist, by Henrietta, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Tenison of Donoughmore, Wicklow, great-grandson of Edward Tenison [q. v.], bishop of Ossory. Julian Edmund was born at Milbank Cottage, West Street, Southwark, on 15 Nov. 1832, and was chiefly educated at Newington grammar school. While still young he became a Roman catholic and joined the Passionist order. In 1852, as his health had failed, he went to France, where he continued his studies, first at Lyons, afterwards at Hyères. In 1854 he returned to England, but, finding himself unable to remain, accompanied Bishop Wilson to Tasmania to work under him. In 1856 he purposed returning to England, but on reaching Adelaide was persuaded by Bishop Murphy to remain there. Hitherto he had been in minor orders, but he was ordained deacon on 18 Dec. 1856, and priest a few days afterwards. He then became missionary priest in the south-eastern district of South Australia, where he worked energetically for ten years. Towards the end of that time he assumed the name of Tenison before his surname. In 1867 he became vicar-general of the diocese, and for four years was resident in Adelaide. But he relinquished that post to become a travelling missionary under the archbishop of Sydney, and in 1873 was missionary priest in Queensland, duty of this kind specially attracting him because it afforded opportunities for prosecuting his scientific studies. Between 1874 and 1876 he spent much time in Tasmania, compiling a census of the conchology and palæontology of the island, which was published in the 'Transactions' of the local Royal Society. In 1877 he went back to Sydney and devoted himself more and more to science, till in 1883 he relinquished clerical work and started on a long tour in Malay, Singapore, the Philippines, China, and Japan. On his return to Australia in 1886 he was sent by the government of South Australia to report on the mines of the northern territory. There he contracted fever, and, after halting for some time at Brisbane, arrived at Sydney in 1887. He continued his scientific work, but the hardships of travel had undermined his constitution, and he died at Sydney on 7 Oct. 1889. A monument was erected over his grave by public subscription.

Woods was a man of wide culture, a musician, an artist, and something of a poet, for he wrote a number of hymns (printed for private circulation) and a poem entitled 'The Sorrows of Mary,' 1883. At one time also he edited two religious periodicals, 'The Southern Cross' and 'The Chaplet.' His conversational powers made him popular in society, and he was beloved by those among whom he laboured, for he lived most frugally that he might give largely. He also wrote a 'History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia' (London, 1865, 2 vols.), another book on the 'Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales,' published in 1892, and letters in newspapers descriptive of his travels, together with more than a hundred and fifty papers on natural history, geology, and palæontology. Most of them were printed in the publications of Australian and Tasmanian societies, but two were contributed to the Geological Society of London (in 1860 and 1865), of which he was elected a fellow in 1859. He was elected president of the Linnean Society of New South Wales in 1880, and received the gold medal of the Royal Society of that colony in 1888.

[Information from C. M. Tenison, esq., Hobart, Tasmania, and a brief obituary notice, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. 1890, vol. xlvi. Proc. p. 48.]

T. G. B.

WOODS, ROBERT (1622?–1685), mathematician. [See WOOD.]

WOODSTOCK, EDMUND OF, EARL OF KENT (1301–1330). [See EDMUND.]

WOODSTOCK, EDWARD OF (1330–1376), the Black Prince. [See EDWARD.]

WOODSTOCK, ROBERT OF (*d.* 1428), canonist and civilian. [See HEETE, ROBERT.]

WOODSTOCK, THOMAS OF, EARL OF BUCKINGHAM and DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (1355–1397). [See THOMAS.]

WOODVILLE or WYDVILLE, ANTHONY, BARON SCALES and second EARL RIVERS (1442?–1483), eldest son of Richard Woodville, first earl Rivers [q. v.], and his wife Jacquetta, duchess of Bedford, was born in or about 1442 (BAKER, ii. 162). Lionel Woodville [q.v.] was a younger brother. In

January 1460 his father took him to Sandwich, where both were surprised and captured by a band of Yorkists and carried off to Calais to be severely 'rated' by the Yorkist leaders for upstart insolence in taking part in their recent attainder at Coventry (Will. Worc. p. 771; *Paston Letters*, i. 506). He married, between 25 July 1460 (when her father was slain by the Yorkists) and 29 March 1461, Elizabeth, baroness Scales and Neucelles (Newcells) in her own right, the childless widow of Sir Henry Bourchier, second son of Henry Bourchier, earl of Essex [q.v.] At Towton Woodville fought on the Lancastrian side, and was at first reported to have fallen (*ib.* ii. 5, 8; *Cal. State Papers*, Venetian, i. 103, 105–6). Regarding the cause of Henry VI as now 'irremediably lost,' he and his father transferred their allegiance to Edward IV (*ib.* i. 111). His recognition as Lord Scales in right of his wife followed in 1462, and under this title he was summoned to parliament from 22 Dec. in that year (Dugdale, ii. 231; *Complete Peerage*, vi. 371). At this moment he was helping to direct the siege of Alnwick Castle, which fell on 6 Jan. following (*Paston Letters*, ii. 121). After his sister Elizabeth's marriage to the king in 1464 his advancement became rapid. Two years later he succeeded the Duke of Milan as a knight of the Garter, and received a grant of the lordship of the Isle of Wight, of which he seems to have been the last holder. He was pushing a claim to the disputed estates of Sir John Fastolf [q. v.] (*ib.* ii. 214).

Scales, like his father before him, was an accomplished knight, and his tournament with the Bastard of Burgundy in June 1467 aroused more than national interest. Two years before, at the instigation of the queen's ladies and with the permission of the king, who was probably already meditating a Burgundian alliance, he despatched a challenge to Anthony, count of La Roche, in the Ardennes, natural son of Philip, duke of Burgundy, and brother of Charles the Bold, a knight of great renown (*Excerpta Historica*, pp. 178–84). The Bastard promptly accepted the challenge, but the wars in which Burgundy was soon engaged delayed his coming over until May 1467 (*ib.* p. 173; *Fœdera*, xi. 573; Will. Worc. p. 786). Great preparations were made for the combat, which took place in Smithfield on 11 and 12 June before a splendid audience, the king himself presiding over the lists. In the first course on horseback the Bastard's horse struck its head against the iron of Scales's saddle and fell upon its rider, who waived the offer of a second horse, remarking to the chronicler, Olivier de la Marche (p. 524), that Scales had fought a beast that day, but should fight a man on the morrow. On the 12th they met on foot with axes, and fought so fiercely that the king, seeing that Scales was getting the better of his antagonist cried 'Whoo!' and threw down his warder. The battle was declared drawn (*Excerpta Historica*, pp. 211–12; Fabyan, p. 656; Will. Worc. p. 787; cf. Stow, *Annals*). A history of this famous tournament has been preserved in a manuscript belonging to Scales's friend, Sir John Paston (who was engaged to his cousin, Anne Haute), now in the British Museum (*Lansdowne MS.* 285). It is printed with some original documents relating to the affair in Bentley's 'Excerpta Historica.' The death of Duke Philip, which recalled the Bastard to Brussels, hastened the conclusion of the negotiations for a marriage between his brother, the new duke, and Edward IV's sister Margaret. Scales was a member of the embassy which went over in September and definitely arranged the match (*Fœdera*, xi. 590). He accompanied the bride to Bruges as her presenter in June 1468, and broke eleven lances with Adolf of Cleves in the jousts with which the marriage was celebrated (Olivier de la Marche, p. 560; *Paston Letters*, ii. 318). The Burgundian alliance threatening trouble with France, Edward got together four thousand men to assist the Duke of Brittany against his suzerain, and entrusted (7 Oct.) the command of the fleet which was to convey it across to Scales, now governor of Portsmouth (*Fœdera*, xi. 630; Will. Worc. p. 792). Louis XI at once came to terms with Duke Francis, but the fleet put to sea about 25 Oct., on a rumour that Queen Margaret had come down to Harfleur. After aimlessly cruising about for a month, it returned to the Isle of Wight (*ib.*)

Scales and his father were with the king in Norfolk in June 1469 when the Nevilles sprang their mine against the Woodville ascendency. According to a statement not improbable in itself, Edward sent them away in the hope of allaying the discontent (Wavrin, v. 580). Scales somehow contrived to escape the tragic fate which befell his father and brother after the skirmish at Edgecot (26 July 1469). It made him Earl Rivers and constable of England, but he afterwards resigned this latter dignity to the Duke of Gloucester (*Excerpta Historica*, p. 241). He was at Southampton in the spring of 1470 when Warwick on his flight to Calais tried to cut out his great ship the Trinity from that harbour, and succeeded in repulsing the

attempt (Warkworth, p. 9). Edward made him lieutenant of Calais and entrusted him with the operations in the Channel against the rebels and their protector Louis XI (Olivier de la Marche, p. 529; Dugdale, ii. 231; but cf. Doyle). He is credited by Wavrin (v. 604) with a victory over Warwick's fleet in the Seine. He shared Edward's subsequent exile in the Low Countries, and, returning with him in 1471, rescued him from an awkward situation at York and helped to secure him victory at Barnet (*ib.* pp. 611, 640, 647, 652). While the king was crushing the Lancastrians at Tewkesbury, Rivers beat off the Bastard of Fauconberg's attack upon London, and was made councillor (8 July) to the young Prince of Wales (Warkworth, p. 19; Doyle).

Rivers's recent vicissitudes of fortune had, however, made a great impression on his mind; having been relieved, as he afterwards explained in the preface to the 'Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers,' by the goodness of God he was exhorted to dedicate his recovered life to his service. In October 1471 he obtained a royal request for safe-conduct for a voyage to Portugal 'to be at a day upon the Saracens' (*Fœdera*, xi. 727; *Paston Letters*, iii. 14, 32). The king was reported to have been not best pleased with his leaving him (*ib.* iii. 11). There was a rumour that he had sailed on Christmas-eve (*ib.* iii. 33). He returned in any case before 23 July following, when he was empowered to arrange an alliance with the Duke of Brittany (*Fœdera*, xi. 760). Soon after he took over a thousand men-at-arms and archers to Brittany, but in November was said to be coming hastily home, disease having made great ravages among his men (*Paston Letters*, iii. 59). In February 1473 he became one of the Prince of Wales's guardians and chief butler of England. But his present prosperity did not cause him to forget the 'tyme of grete tribulacion and adversite' by which it had been reached, and in the summer of this year he went by sea to the jubilee and pardon at Santiago de Compostella. He returned, perhaps through Italy, to be appointed (10 Nov.) governor to the young prince, a dignified post which, as he tells us, gave him greater leisure for his literary occupations. But it was not uninterrupted. In the first year of his office he was twice sent to try and induce Charles the Bold to abandon the siege of Neuss for a campaign against Louis XI, and in 1475 he took part in the military parade which ended at Picquigny (Commines, i. 321; Doyle). But his badge was now the scallop-shells, and in the autumn he went on a pilgrimage to Rome, whence he visited the shrine of St. Nicholas at Bari and other holy places of southern Italy (*Paston Letters*, iii. 162; *Excerpta Historica*, p. 245; *Cal. State Papers*, Venetian, i. 133). Returning from Rome early in 1476, he was robbed of all his jewels and plate, estimated as worth a thousand marks or more, at Torre di Baccano, a few miles north of the city. Some of the stolen property was sold at Venice, and Rivers having applied for restitution, the signoria decided that this should be done gratuitously, out of deference for the king of England and his lordship (*ib.* i. 136). Sixtus IV invested him with the title of defender and director of papal causes in England (Caxton at the end of 'The Cordyale,' 1478). On his way north he is said to have fought at Morat (22 June) for the luckless Duke Charles (Ramsay, ii. 418). A greater honour than any that had yet befallen Rivers was presently in contemplation. His first wife had died during his visit to Compostella. In 1478 a marriage was arranged for him with Margaret, sister of James III of Scotland (*Fœdera*, xii. 171; *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii. 117). Edward bestowed upon him Thorney and three other honours, the Scots parliament voted twenty thousand marks for the marriage, and a safe-conduct was sent to the bride on 22 Aug. 1479 (*ib.* ii. 120; *Fœdera*, xii. 97, 162; Ramsay, ii. 437). But the match was suddenly broken off owing, it is surmised, to the discovery of Edward's intrigues with her brother's subjects.

When the king died (9 April 1483), Rivers was at Ludlow with the young prince; most of his relatives were in London. Edward's nomination of Gloucester as protector meant the end of the Woodville predominance. But if Edward IV supposed that the Woodvilles would quietly accept a subordinate position, he miscalculated. Rivers started from Ludlow with the young king, his own half-brother Richard Grey, and a retinue limited by orders to two thousand, on 24 April, and was at Stony Stratford on the 29th. Learning that Gloucester on his way south from Yorkshire had just reached Northampton, ten miles in his rear, Rivers and Grey rode back to meet him. Gloucester and Buckingham entertained them at supper in apparent cordiality, but next morning took steps to prevent them reaching the king before themselves. Rivers protested, but was charged with attempting 'to set distance between the king and them,' put under arrest with Grey, and sent off in safe keeping to Sheriff-Hutton Castle, near York, which had come to Gloucester through

his wife (Rous, p. 212; More; Stow). More, though friendly to them, admits that the discovery of large quantities of arms and armour in their baggage created a general impression that their designs were treasonable.

At Sheriff-Hutton on 23 June Rivers made his will, in which he gave instructions that if he died south of the Trent he should be buried in the chapel of 'our Lady of Pewe' beside St. Stephen's College at Westminster, which owed to him various papal privileges (*Excerpta Historica*, pp. 245–6). But being removed to Pontefract and ordered for execution, he directed that he should be buried there 'before an Image of our blissid Lady with my Lord Richard' (*ib.* p. 248), appealed to Gloucester to see his will executed, and wrote the pathetic 'balet' on the unsteadfastness of fortune beginning

Sumwhat musying,
And more mornyng

(Rous, p. 214; Ritson, *Ancient Songs*, ii. 3). It is uncertain whether he was given the form of trial before his execution, which was carried out on 25 June by Sir Richard Radcliffe [q. v.] (*Excerpta Historica*, i. 244). Rous (p. 213) says that the Earl of Northumberland was his chief judge; but in any case he was deprived of his legal right to trial by his peers. A hair shirt he was found to be wearing next his skin was hung up before the image of the Virgin in the church of the Carmelites at Doncaster (Rous, pp. 213–14).

Rivers has been deservedly characterised as the noblest and most accomplished of all Richard III's victims (Gairdner, p. 73). 'Vir, haud facile discernas, manuve aut consilio promptior' was the verdict of Sir Thomas More; 'un tres gentil chevalier' that of Commines (i. 321). But the warmest testimony to his virtues comes from Caxton, with whose name that of his friend and patron will always be associated. In the printer's epilogue to the 'Cordyale,' after recording the earl's devotion to works of piety, he concludes: 'It seemeth that he conceiveth wel the mutabilite and the unstableness of this present lyf, and that he desireth with a greet zele and spirituell love our goostlye help and perpetual salvacion, and that we shal abhorre and utterly forsake thabominable and dampnable synnes which communely be now a dayes.' This zeal for morality dictated the choice of the French works which he translated and had printed by Caxton. The 'Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers,' the first book printed in England (1477), was translated by Rivers (from Jean de Teonville's French version of the Latin original, lent him by a friend to beguile his voyage to Compostella in 1473) because he found it 'a glorious fair myrrour to all good Christen peple to behold and understonde.' A few months later (February 1478) his translation of the 'wise and holsom' 'Proverbs of Christine de Pisan' 'set in metre' issued from Caxton's press, followed in March 1479 by his version of the 'Cordyale,' 'multiplied to goo abrood among the peple, that thereby more surely myght be remembred *The Four Last Thingis* undoubtably comyng.' Caxton alludes to others that had passed through his hands, but whether this means that he printed them is not clear. Besides these translations, Rivers wrote 'diverse Balades agenst the seven dedely synnes,' but the only specimen of his muse that has been preserved is the gentle lament on the fickleness of fortune which Rous ascribes to the last days of his life (see above).

The only known portrait of Rivers is contained in an illumination in a Lambeth manuscript representing the earl presenting one of his books and its printer to Edward IV. Horace Walpole had it reproduced as a frontispiece to his 'Royal and Noble Authors,' and an engraving of Rivers's head is in Doyle's 'Official Baronage.' It shows a clean-shaven intellectual face.

Rivers was twice married, but left no legitimate issue. Lady Scales, his first wife, died on 1 Sept. 1473, and, after the failure of the negotiations for his marriage to the Scottish princess, he took for his second wife Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Fitz-Lewis of Horndon, Essex, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Beaufort, second duke of Somerset. She survived him, and married secondly Sir John Neville, illegitimate son of the second Earl of Westmorland. Rivers had a natural daughter, Margaret, who became the wife of Sir Robert Poyntz of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire [see under Poyntz, Sir Francis]. His brother Richard succeeded him as third (and last) Earl Rivers.

[Rotuli Parliamentorum; Rymer's Fœdera, original edition; State Papers, Venetian, ed. Rawdon Brown; William of Worcester (with Stevenson's Wars of the English in France), and Wavrin's Chronicle in the Rolls Ser.; Warkworth's Chronicle,' ed. Camden Soc.; Rous's Chronicle, ed. Hearne; Fabyan, ed. Ellis; Commines's Mémoires, ed. Dupont; Olivier de la Marche's Mémoires, ed. Buchon; Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner; More's Vita Ricardi III, ed. 1689; Stow's Annals, ed. 1631; Bentley's Excerpta Historica, 1831; Dugdale's Baronage; G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage; Ramsay's Lancaster and York; Gairdner's Richard III, ed. 1898; other authorities in the text.] J. T–t.

WOODVILLE or WYDEVILLE, ELIZABETH (1437?–1492), queen of Edward IV. [See ELIZABETH.]

WOODVILLE, LIONEL (1446?–1484), bishop of Salisbury, born about 1446, was third son of Sir Richard Woodville (afterwards first Earl Rivers) [q.v.], by his marriage with Jacquetta, widow of John of Lancaster, duke of Bedford [q. v.] Anthony Woodville, second earl Rivers [q.v.], was his elder brother. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated D.D. Wood says that he was an inceptor in canon law. Probably as a provision for him, he was made dean of Exeter in November 1478. In 1479 he succeeded Thomas Chaundler as chancellor of the university of Oxford, being then, according to Wood, who is not supported by Le Neve, archdeacon of the diocese. On 31 Oct. 1480 he became prebendary of Mora in St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1482, being then at Cumnor, he was made bishop of Salisbury by papal provision; the temporalities were restored to him on 28 March. He was consecrated in April.

After Edward IV's death Woodville's position became difficult. In the beginning of May the queen, Elizabeth Woodville, received word of the arrest of Rivers and Grey at Stony Stratford, and at once went into sanctuary at Westminster. Woodville went with her, but it seems likely that he soon came out. As a bishop he had nothing to fear. He was in the commission of the peace in June and July. Later he took an important part in organising Buckingham's rebellion, was named in Richard's proclamation, and when the rising failed he was one of the many who fled to Henry of Richmond in Brittany. Richard was in some difficulty with regard to the see, the temporalities of which were handed over to the keeping of Thomas Langton [q. v.], who eventually succeeded him as bishop. The matter was settled by an act of parliament which declared his temporal possessions forfeited, but spared Woodville's life. He died, possibly in Brittany, before 23 June 1484. A manuscript book of miscellaneous entries compiled about the end of the seventeenth century, preserved at Salisbury, says that he died and was buried at Beaulieu. A local tradition says that he was buried in Salisbury Cathedral, and that a canopied tomb at the intersection of the north-west transept and north aisle of the choir is his.

[Information kindly furnished by H. E. Malden, esq.; Ramsay's Lancaster and York, ii. 475, &c.; Gairdner's Richard III, new edit., pp. 58, 135, 141, 158; Wood's App. to Hist. of Colleges and Halls, ed. Gutch, pp. 63–4; Cal. of Inquisitions Hen. VII, p. 345; Excerpta Historica, p. 16; Rot. Parl. vi. 250, 273; Dep.-Keeper's Publ. Records, 9th Rep. App. ii. pp. 18, 21, 31, 39, 112, 127; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. i. 386, ii. 411, 604; Paston Letters, iii. 246. For the story of Woodville's family connection with Stephen Gardiner, see that article.]

W. A. J. A.

WOODVILLE or WYDEVILLE, RICHARD, first EARL RIVERS (*d.* 1469), was son of Richard Woodville of the Mote, near Maidstone in Kent, and (after the death of his elder brother Thomas) of Grafton, Northamptonshire. The Woodvilles had been settled at Grafton as early as the reign of Henry II, but the manorial rights were first acquired by Woodville's uncle Thomas. His mother was Joan Beauchamp, heiress of a Somersetshire family (BAKER, ii. 166; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 9th Rep. p. 113; but cf. *Genealogist*, vi. 199). Richard Woodville the elder, whom Dugdale failed to distinguish from his son, was a trusted servant of Henry V and the regent Bedford in the French wars. He held a command in the expeditions of 1415 and 1417, and in 1420 became esquire of the body to Henry V and seneschal of Normandy (*Gesta Henrici V*, pp. 9, 277; DUGDALE, ii. 230). The king bestowed upon him in 1418 the Norman seigniories of Préaux and Dangu (LONGNON, p. 106). Bedford, on becoming regent for Henry VI in France, made Woodville his chamberlain, and rewarded his 'grans notables et aggreables services' with further grants of confiscated estates (*ib.* pp. 105–6; MONSTRELET, iv. 138). His connection with Bedford induced Beaufort and the council to entrust the Tower to his keeping when Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, attempted a *coup d'état* with the help of the Londoners in 1425 (*Ord. Privy Council*, iii. 167; RAMSAY, i. 361). He returned with the regent to France in the spring of 1427 to take up in July 1429 the post of lieutenant of Calais, where the marriage arranged between his daughter Joan and William Haute, an esquire of Kent, was apparently solemnised (DUGDALE, ii. 230; *Ord. Privy Council*, iii. 245, 329; *Excerpta Historica*, p. 249). He still held this position in 1435, though in 1431 he seems to have been detached for a time to serve on the council of Henry VI while in France (*Fœdera*, x. 605; DOYLE; *Ord. Privy Council*, iv. 82). There is some difficulty, however, during these years in distinguishing him from his son. He probably settled down at Grafton after the death of his elder brother (who made his will on 12 Oct. 1434), was sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1438,

and died between 1440 and 1442 (Baker, ii. 166).

Richard Woodville the younger was knighted by Henry VI at Leicester on 19 May 1426 (Leland, ii. 491). It was probably he who commanded a troop in France in 1429 and conveyed the wages of the Duke of Burgundy's forces to Lille in the following year (Doyle; *Fœdera*, x. 454). He is said to have been taken prisoner in the attack upon Gerberoi in May 1435, but must have soon obtained his release, as he served under Suffolk in 1435–6 (Wavrin, p. 64; Dugdale, ii. 230). The foundation of his fortunes was his surreptitious marriage, apparently in 1436, with Jacquetta of Luxemburg, the young widowed Duchess of Bedford. She had to pay (23 March 1437) a fine of 1,000*l.* for marrying without the royal license (*Rot. Parl.* iv. 498; Devon, p. 436). Woodville received a pardon on 24 Oct. following (*Fœdera*, x. 677). The *mésalliance* gave great offence to Jacquetta's relatives (Wavrin, p. 207). The statement afterwards made (*ib.* p. 455) that Woodville and Jacquetta had two children before marriage is doubtless a mere calumny.

Woodville served under Somerset and Talbot in the attempt to relieve Meaux in 1439 (*ib.* p. 257; Doyle). His reputation as an accomplished knight caused him to be selected to 'deliver' the redoubtable Pedro Vasque de Saavedra, chamberlain of the Duke of Burgundy, who came to London in 1440 to 'run a course with a sharp spear for his sovereign lady's sake' (*Fœdera*, x. 828; *Paston Letters*, i. 41; Chastellain, iii. 455). They met in lists at Westminster on 26 Nov., but the king stopped the combat after the third stroke (Stow). In June 1441 Woodville once more went to France, in the train of the Duke of York, and helped to relieve Pontoise (Ramsay, ii. 37). He became a knight banneret and captain of Alençon (25 Sept. 1442). On 9 May (Dugdale gives 29th) 1448 he was raised to the peerage by letters patent as Baron Rivers. His choice of title is puzzling. Dugdale thought he took the name of the old family of Redvers or De Ripariis, earls of Devon; and his addition to his arms of an inescutcheon bearing a griffin segreant, which was part at least of their device, has been held to confirm this hypothesis (*Complete Peerage*, vi. 371). But the inclusion among the seigniories granted him in support of his new dignity of a barony of Rivers and a casual reference (in a letter of 1475) to his son under the name of Lord Anthony *Angre* suggest a connection with the barony of Rivers or De Ripariis of Aungre (Ongar) in Essex, which had been for some time in abeyance (*ib.* v. 398; Dugdale, ii. 230; *Cal. State Papers*, Ven. i. 136). No connection with either family seems to have been discovered by genealogists.

Rivers took part in the suppression of Cade's rising in June 1450, and, though the rumour that he was to succeed the murdered Suffolk as constable of England had proved baseless, he was admitted to the order of the Garter (4 Aug.) and the privy council (Doyle; *Paston Letters*, i. 128; *Ord. Privy Council*, vi. 101). The French having now begun the conquest of Aquitaine, Rivers received a commission as seneschal of the province on 18 Oct. 1450, and was to take out a strong force; but the transports remained idle at Plymouth for nine months, and the expedition was abandoned on the news of the fall of Bordeaux (*ib.* vi. 105, 115; Ramsay, ii. 146). He seems to have spent the following years at Calais as one of the lieutenants of the Duke of Somerset, who had been appointed its captain in September 1451, and was thus unable to support the duke and the king at the battle of St. Albans (*Ord. Privy Council*, vi. 276; Doyle; Beaucourt, vi. 46). He was summoned to the great council in January 1458 which arranged a temporary reconciliation between the two parties, the unreality of which was illustrated in the following July by his appointment to inquire into the Earl of Warwick's piratical attack upon the Lübeck salt fleet (*Ord. Privy Council*, vi. 292; *Fœdera*, xi. 415). When hostilities were resumed in 1459 and Warwick and the Earl of March were driven out of the country and took refuge at Calais, Rivers was stationed at Sandwich to guard against a landing. He was surprised in his bed, however, one morning shortly after the New Year 1460 by Sir John Dynham with a small party from Calais, and carried across the Channel with his son Anthony (Will. Worc., p. 771). On their arrival at Calais the captives were bitterly 'rated' by the Yorkist leaders for having joined in stigmatising them as traitors. Warwick reminded him that his father was but a squire brought up with Henry V, and that he himself had been 'made by marriage and also made lord,' and 'that it was not his part to have such language of lords, being of the King's blood' (*Paston Letters*, i. 506).

When and how they escaped from their captors does not appear, but they fought at Towton on the side of King Henry, whom Rivers accompanied in his flight to Newcastle (*Cal. State Papers*, Ven. i. 105–6). On

30 Aug. 1461, however, Count Ludovico Dallugo reported to the Duke of Milan that the earl had quitted Henry and tendered his allegiance to Edward IV. 'I held several conversations,' he wrote, 'with this lord de Rivers about King Henry's cause, and he assured me that it was lost irremediably' (*ib.* i. 111). Edward's secret marriage with Rivers's daughter Elizabeth on 1 May 1464 more than re-established his fortunes, and gave him a sweet revenge upon Warwick for the treatment he had received four years before. The Woodville influence soon became paramount at court,' to the exaltation of the queen and displeasure of the whole realm' (Will. Worc. p. 785). Rivers was appointed treasurer on 4 March 1466, and on 25 May at Windsor he was made Earl Rivers. His numerous sons and daughters were married into the richest and noblest baronial families. John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester [q. v.], had to resign the position of high constable of England in favour of the king's father-in-law, who took up the staff on 24 Aug. 1467 (*Fœdera*, xi. 581). Warwick and the Neville clan, who found themselves ousted from the predominance at court they had enjoyed in the first years of the reign, became more and more estranged from the king and hostile to the Woodvilles. Overt hostilities began with the pillage of Rivers's Kentish estate by a mob of Warwick's partisans on New Year's day 1468 (Wavrin, ed. Dupont, iii. 192). But Warwick thought the movement here and the similar one in Yorkshire under Robin of Redesdale [q. v.] premature, and an interview between Rivers and Archbishop Neville at Nottingham ended in Warwick's visiting the king at Coventry towards the end of January (Will. Worc. p. 789). But the reconciliation was merely temporary, and the marriage of Clarence and Isabel Neville in July 1469 was followed by an open outbreak. The proclamation issued by Warwick and his friends laid most stress upon the king's estrangement of the 'great lords of his blood' for the Woodvilles and other 'seducious persones' (Warkworth, pp. 46–51). Rivers and others of the family were at that moment with the king, who was making a progress through the eastern counties; but when the news came in that the country was rising in the Neville interest they left him, or he thought it prudent to dismiss them (Wavrin, v. 580). After Edward's defeat at Edgecot (26 July), Rivers and his son Sir John Woodville were taken at Chepstow, conveyed to Kenilworth, and executed on 12 Aug. (Warkworth, pp. 7, 46; *Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles*, p. 183; Wavrin, ed. Dupont, ii. 406; *Report on the Dignity of a Peer*, v. 398).

Rivers married Jacquetta, daughter of Peter de Luxemburg, count of St. Pol, by Marguerite, daughter of Francois de Baux, duke of Andria in the kingdom of Naples. She was the widow of John of Lancaster, duke of Bedford [q. v.], brother of Henry V, and she survived her second husband, dying on 30 May 1472. She bore Rivers fourteen or fifteen children, seven sons and seven or eight daughters. Five sons survived infancy: 1. Anthony, second Earl Rivers [q. v.] 2. John, who at twenty years of age was married in January 1465 to a 'juvencula' of nearly eighty, Catherine Neville, dowager duchess of Norfolk, aunt of Warwick 'the kingmaker.' 'Maritagium diabolicum' comments William of Worcester (p. 783), and adds obscurely, 'Vindicta Bernardi inter eosdem postea patuit' (cf. *Rot. Parl.* v. 607). He was knighted at his sister's coronation two months later, and shared his father's fate in 1469. 3. Lionel, bishop of Salisbury [q. v.] 4. Sir Edward, erroneously called Lord Woodville in one of the 'Paston Letters' (iii. 344). He commanded the Woodville fleet in 1483, and shared Henry of Richmond's exile in Brittany. In 1488 he greatly embarrassed Henry by taking over a small force to help the Bretons against the French, and fell in the battle of St. Aubin du Cormier on 28 July (*ib.*; Busch, i. 43). 5. Richard, attainted in 1483, restored in 1485; he succeeded his brother Anthony as third and last Earl Rivers, and died without issue in 1491. Rivers's daughters were: 1. Elizabeth, who married, first, Sir John Grey, eighth lord Ferrers of Groby [q. v.], secondly, Edward IV, and is separately noticed as Queen Elizabeth (1437?–1492). 2. Margaret, who married (October 1464) Thomas Fitzalan, earl of Arundel (*d.* 1524), whom she predeceased, dying before 1491. 3. Anne, who married, first (in 1466), William, viscount Bourchier, and, secondly (before 1481), George Grey, earl of Kent. She died before 1491. 4. Jacquetta, who married John, lord Strange of Knockin (*d.* 1477), and died before 1481. 5. Mary, who married (1466) William Herbert, earl of Huntingdon [see under Herbert, Sir William, Earl of Pembroke, *d.* 1469]. She was dead in 1481. 6. Catherine (*b.* about 1457), who married, first (1466), Henry Stafford, second duke of Buckingham [q. v.], secondly, Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford [q. v.], and, thirdly, Sir Richard Wingfield [q. v.] 7. A daughter who is said to have married Sir John Bromley (Dugdale, ii. 231). 8. William of Worcester (p. 785) mentions still another

daughter, who was married (February 1466) to (Anthony) Lord Grey de Ruthin, son and heir of the Earl of Kent, but he does not give her name. She does not appear in the pedigrees, but the chronicler can hardly be guilty of a confusion caused by the second marriage of Anne Woodville to Anthony Grey's younger brother George, who succeeded him in the style of Lord Grey de Ruthin.

[Rotuli Parliamentorum; Rymer's Fœdera, orig. edit.; Issues of the Exchequer, ed. Devon; Ordinances of the Privy Council, ed. Nicolas; Cal. State Papers, Venetian, ed. Rawdon Brown; Wavrin's Chronicle, ed. by Hardy in the Rolls Series and by Dupont for the Société de l'Histoire de France; William of Worcester, ed. by Stevenson in the second volume of the Wars of the English in France (Rolls Ser.); Warkworth's Chronicle, ed. Camden Soc.; Gesta Henrici V, ed. English Historical Society; Monstrelet's Chronicle, ed. Douët d'Arcq for Société de l'Histoire de France; Longnon's Paris pendant la Domination Anglaise (Soc. de l'Histoire de Paris); Chastellain, ed. Kervyn de Lettenhove; Leland's Collectanea, ed Hearne; Excerpta Historica, 1831; Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner; Doyle's Official Baronage; Dugdale's Baronage; G. E. C[okayne]'s Complete Peerage; Beaucourt's Histoire de Charles VII; Ramsay's Lancaster and York; Busch's England under the Tudors, vol. i. (Engl. transl.); Baker's History of Northamptonshire.] J. T.-T.

WOODVILLE, WILLIAM (1752–1805), physician and botanist, was born at Cockermouth in Cumberland in 1752. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University, where he became the favourite pupil of William Cullen [q. v.], and graduated M.D. on 12 Sept. 1775. After spending some time on the continent he began to practise at Papcastle in his native county, but shortly afterwards removed to Denbigh. In 1782 he came to London, became physician to the Middlesex dispensary, and was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians on 9 Aug. 1784. On 17 March 1791 he was elected physician to the smallpox and inoculation hospitals at St. Pancras, in succession to Edward Archer [q. v.]

Woodville, who was elected a fellow of the Linnéan Society in 1791, had a strong taste for botany, and appropriated two acres of ground at King's Cross belonging to the hospital as a botanical garden, which he maintained at his own expense. In 1790 he published the first volume of his great work on 'Medical Botany' (London 4to), in which he gave a description of all the medicinal plants mentioned in the catalogues of the 'Materia Medica' published by the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh. These descriptions were illustrated by plates and accompanied by an account of the medicinal effects of the plants. The second volume appeared in 1792, the third in 1793, and a supplementary volume, containing plants not included in the 'Materia Medica,' in 1794. A second edition in four volumes was published in 1810 (London, 4to), and a third in 1832, edited by (Sir) William Jackson Hooker [q. v.], with a fifth volume by George Spratt.

As was natural from his official position, Woodville took a keen interest in the various remedies for smallpox. The older system of inoculating persons with a mild form of the disease itself first attracted his attention, and in 1796 he published the first volume of a 'History of the Inoculation of the Smallpox in Great Britain' (London, 8vo). The second volume did not appear owing to the discovery by Edward Jenner (1749–1823) [q. v.] of the efficacy of vaccination from cow-pox. Woodville was at first hostile, but afterwards enthusiastically adopted Jenner's theory, and made many experiments with a view to elucidating it. In 1799 he published 'Reports of a Series of Inoculations for the Variolæ Vaccinæ or Cow-pox; with Remarks and Observations on this Disease considered as a Substitute for the Smallpox,' London, 8vo. This treatise was translated into French in 1800 (Paris, 8vo; new edit. 1801). In 1800 appeared 'A Comparative Statement of Facts and Observations relative to the Cow-pox, published by Doctors Jenner and Woodville' (London, 4to).

Woodville, who was a member of the Society of Friends, had his residence in Ely Place, Holborn, but died at the smallpox hospital on 26 March 1805, and was buried in the Friends' burial-ground, Bunhill Fields, on 4 April. His portrait, by Lemuel Abbott, was presented to the smallpox hospital. It was engraved by William Bond.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 345; Gent. Mag. 1805, i. 321–3, 387; Smith's Cat. of Friends' Books; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Georgian Era, 1833, ii. 581; Lettsom's Hints, 1816, iii. 24, 33–41 (with portrait); Rees's Cyclopædia, 1819.] E. I. C.

WOODWARD, BERNARD BOLINGBROKE (1816–1869), librarian to the queen at Windsor Castle, eldest son of Samuel Woodward [q. v.], the geologist, was born at Norwich on 2 May 1816. Samuel Pickworth Woodward [q. v.] was his younger brother. He was sent in March 1822 to the Grey Friars Priory, a private school kept by William Brooke, to whom on 29 Sept. 1828 he was apprenticed for four years. On the expiration of this apprenticeship he worked for a time under his father's supervision, copying armorial bearings and other heraldic

devices for Hudson Gurney [q. v.] He also studied in his leisure moments botany and other natural sciences in a practical manner, and kept copious notes, some of which were utilised by Hewett Cottrell Watson [q. v.], the botanist.

In January 1834 he went as tutor in J. S. Buck's school at East Dereham, Norfolk, and late in the following year he obtained a post in the banking house of Messrs. Gurney at Great Yarmouth. Through the influence of friends at East Dereham he became strongly attracted to the congregational ministry, and on coming of age left Yarmouth and went to study under W. Legge at Fakenham, Norfolk, and the Rev. Mr. Drane at Guestwick, Norfolk. In 1838 he entered as a student at the newly established Highbury College, London, and graduated B.A. London, 17 June 1841.

On 27 April 1843 he was publicly recognised 'pastor of the independent church of Wortwell-with-Harleston in Norfolk.' He soon after began to apply himself to literary work, and in this connection enjoyed the friendship of John Childs [q. v.], head of the printing firm at Bungay, and acted for a time also as tutor to his grandsons. At the end of 1848 he resigned his pastorate, and, with the view of devoting himself solely to literature, removed to St. John's Wood, London, in March 1849. In November 1853 he moved to Bungay to be nearer to his friends the Childs, who were concerned in the production of his larger works, and whom he assisted in many of their undertakings; but in 1858 he returned to the neighbourhood of Hampstead. On 2 July 1860 he was appointed librarian in ordinary to the queen at Windsor Castle. Under the superintendence of the prince consort began the rearrangement of the fine collection of drawings by the old masters at Windsor. He died at his official residence, Royal Mews, Pimlico, on 12 Oct. 1869. In 1843 he married Fanny Emma, ninth daughter of Thomas Teulon of Berkeley Street, London, the descendant of a Huguenot family. By her he had three daughters. She died on 30 April 1850, and he married, on 19 Aug. 1851, Emma, seventh daughter of George Barham of Withersdale Hall, Suffolk.

Woodward was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1857. He was author of: 1. 'The History of Wales,' London [1850–3], 8vo. 2. 'The Natural History of the Year' (originally issued in the 'Teacher's Offering,' 1851), London, 1852, 12mo; 3rd ed. 1863; revised edit. (so called) 1872. 3. 'The History of the United States of America' (by W. H. Bartlett as far as vol. i. p. 536), New York [1855–6], 3 vols. 8vo. 4. 'First Lessons on the English Reformation,' London [1857], 12mo; 2nd edit. 1860. 5. 'First Lessons in Astronomy' (5th edit. rewritten by B. B. Woodward), London [1857], 12mo. 6. 'First Lessons in the Evidences of Christianity' (originally issued in the 'Teacher's Offering,' 1858–9), London [1860?], 12mo; 2nd edit. 1865. 7. 'A General History of Hampshire' (as far as p. 317, afterwards carried on by Theodor C. Wilks), London [1859–62], 4to. 8. 'Encyclopædia of Chronology,' in conjunction with W. L. R. Cates, who completed it, London, 1872, 8vo. At the time of his death he was busy upon a 'Life of Leonardo da Vinci,' which was to have been illustrated from drawings in the royal collection.

He also wrote many articles and reviews for the 'Eclectic Review,' Sharpe's 'London Magazine,' the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and other periodicals.

He edited: 1. 'The History and Antiquities of Norwich Castle,' by his father, 1847, 4to. 2. Barclay's 'Complete Dictionary of the English Language,' new edit. 1851, 4to, for which he wrote numerous articles, especially in biography and geography. 3. Maunder's 'Treasury of Knowledge,' new ed. 1859, for which he wrote a 'compendious English grammar,' besides rewriting much of the rest. He also founded and edited 'The Fine Arts Quarterly Review,' which appeared from May 1863 to June 1867.

He began a translation of Réclus's 'La Terre,' which was completed by his brother, Henry Woodward.

[Obituary by W. L. R. Cates in the Norwich Penny Magazine, 1870, p. 24; Men of Eminence, No. xliii. with photo-portrait (the portrait prefixed to Ribban's 'Brief Memoir' is almost the only reliable item in that unauthorised production); private information; Brit. Mus. Cat.] B. B. W.

WOODWARD, GEORGE MOUTARD (1760?–1809), caricaturist, son of William Woodward of Stanton Hall, Derbyshire, was born in that county about 1760. He received no artistic training, but, having much original talent, came to London, with an allowance from his father, and became a prolific and popular designer of social caricatures, much in the style of Bunbury, which were etched chiefly by Rowlandson and Isaac Cruikshank. Although their humour was generally of a very coarse and extravagant kind, they display a singular wealth of imagination and insight into character, and some are extremely entertaining. Among

the best are 'Effects of Flattery,' 'Effects of Hope,' 'Club of Quidnuncs,' 'Everybody in Town,' 'Everybody out of Town,' and 'Specimens of Domestic Phrensy.' Woodward also wrote many light fugitive pieces in prose and verse, some of which were issued in a volume in 1805, with a portrait of the author from a drawing by A. Buck. He was of dissipated and intemperate habits, spending much of his time in taverns, and died in a state of penury at the Brown Bear public-house in Bow Street, Covent Garden, in November 1809. He published: 1. 'Eccentric Excursions,' with a hundred plates by I. Cruikshank, 1796. 2. 'The Olio of Good Breeding, with Sketches illustrative of the modern Graces,' 1801. 3. 'The Musical Mania for 1802 . . . dedicated to Mrs. Billington.' 4. 'The Bettyad: a Poem descriptive of the Progress of the young Roscius in London,' 1805. 5. 'Caricature Magazine, or Hudibrastic Mirror, being a Collection of original Caricatures,' 1807. 6. 'An Essay on the Art of ingeniously Tormenting,' 1808. 7. 'Chesterfield Travestie, or School for Modern Manners,' 1808.

[Grego's Rowlandson the Caricaturist, 1880; H. Angelo's Reminiscences, 1828–30; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Gent. Mag. 1809, ii. 1175.]

F. M. O'D.

WOODWARD, HENRY (1714–1777), actor, the eldest son of a tallow chandler in the borough of Southwark, London, was born in London 2 Oct. 1714, and intended for his father's occupation. He was at Merchant Taylors' school from 1724 to 1728. After his father's failure in business 'Harry' Woodward, as he was generally called, joined the Lilliputian troupe of Lun [see RICH, JOHN] at Lincoln's Inn Fields, playing on 1 Jan. 1729 in the 'Beggar's Opera' as the Beggar and Ben Budge (the 'Thespian Dictionary' says as Peachum). During the season the performance was repeated fifteen times, and Woodward, now thoroughly stage-struck, remained with Rich, who instructed him in harlequin and other characters. 'Master' Woodward appeared at Goodman's Fields on 5 Oct. 1730, and as 'Young' Woodward played on 30 Oct. Simple in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor.' On 31 Dec. he was Dicky in the 'Constant Couple,' on 7 Jan. 1731 Page in the 'Orphan,' and on 5 May Tom Thumb, for his benefit, when he spoke a prologue written by himself. On 12 May he was a Spirit in the 'Devil of a Wife,' and on 1 and 2 June a priestess in 'Sophonisba,' and a Spirit in the 'Tempest.' At Goodman's Fields, where he remained until 1736, we read in the bills of Woodward, Young Woodward, Master Woodward, and H. Woodward. Presumably these are all the same, though Dr. Doran seems to think the contrary. To one or other of these names appear Haly in 'Tamerlane,' Selim in 'Mourning Bride,' Harlequin, First Drawer in the 'Cheats, or the Tavern Bilkers,' Daniel in 'Conscious Lovers,' Donalbain, Setter in 'Old Bachelor,' Squire Richard in the 'Provoked Husband,' Harry in 'Mock Doctor,' Jaques in 'Love makes a Man,' Squire Clodpole in 'Lover's Opera,' Supple in 'Double Gallant,' Fetch in 'Stage Coach,' and Shoemaker in 'Relapse.' On 25 Sept. 1734, Woodward acted harlequin as Lun, jun. Subsequently he was seen as Petit in the 'Inconstant,' Prince John in 'The Second Part of King Henry IV,' Victory in 'Britannia,' Sneak in 'Country Lasses,' Slango in 'Honest Yorkshireman,' and Albanact in 'King Arthur.' Woodward's name appears on 29 Jan. 1736 as Issouf, an original part, in Sterling's 'Parricide.'

After the removal of the company to Lincoln's Inn Fields, Woodward appeared on 3 Jan. 1737 as Harlequin Macheath in the 'Beggars' Pantomime, or the Contending Columbines.' The authorship of this is ascribed to Lun, jun., i.e. Woodward, who dedicated to Mrs. Clive and Mrs. Cibber the printed version, 12mo, 1736, with an apology for having burlesqued their quarrel over the part of Polly in the 'Beggar's Opera.' On 12 Feb. 1737 Woodward was the first Spruce in Lynch's 'Independent Patriot, or Musical Folly,' and on 21 Feb. the first Young Manly in Hewitt's 'Tutor for the Beaus [*sic*], or Love in a Labyrinth.'

At the end of the season (1737) the theatre was closed, and Woodward went to Drury Lane, appearing on 13 Jan. 1738 as Feeble in the 'Second Part of King Henry IV.' Here he remained until 1741–2, playing many parts in comedy (for a full list see GENEST). Among them were Slender, Gibbet in the 'Squire of Alsatia,' Kastril in 'Alchemist,' Abel in 'Committee,' Jeremy in 'Love for Love,' Simon Pure, Sir Amorous La Foole in 'Silent Woman,' Duretete, Sir Novelty Fashion, Lord Foppington, Poet in 'Timon of Athens,' Pistol, Richmond in 'Charles I,' Silvius in 'As you like it,' Ventoso in Dryden's 'Tempest,' and Sir Andrew Aguecheek. The original parts assigned him are insignificant. They consist of French Cook in 'Sir John Cockle at Court,' Dodsley's sequel to the 'King and the Miller of Mansfield,' 23 Feb. 1738; Poet in Miller's 'Hospital for Fools,' 15 Nov. 1739; Dapperwit in Edward Phillips's 'Britons, Strike Home,' 31 Dec.; Beau in Garrick's

'Lethe,' 15 April 1740; and Neverout in 'Polite Conversation,' taken from Swift, 23 April. On 29 Dec. 1741 he appeared at Covent Garden as Coachman in the 'Drummer.' At Drury Lane he remained till 1747, playing the lead in comedy, and adding to his repertory some fifty characters. Among these were Osric, Campley in 'Funeral,' Bullock in 'Recruiting Officer,' Brisk in 'Double Dealer,' Jerry Blackacre in 'Plain Dealer,' Lucio in 'Measure for Measure,' Lord Sands, Pistol, Ben in 'Love for Love,' Parolles, Sir Courtly Nice, Guiderius in 'Cymbeline,' the Lying Valet, Antonio in 'Don Sebastian,' and Colonel Feignwell. Two original parts were assigned him—Flash in Garrick's 'Miss in her Teens,' 17 Jan. 1747; and Jack Meggot in Hoadley's 'Suspicious Husband,' 12 Feb. of the same year.

Engaged by Sheridan for Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin, Woodward made his first appearance there on 28 Sept. 1747 as Marplot in the 'Busybody,' and played also Brass in the 'Confederacy,' Trappanti in 'She would and she would not,' and other parts. As Marplot he came out again on 10 Sept. 1748 at Drury Lane, 'first appearance for seven years.' He repeated some of his Dublin successes, and was seen during the season as Tom in 'Conscious Lovers,' Justice Greedy in 'A New Way to pay Old Debts,' Ramble in 'London Cuckolds,' Gregory in 'Mock Doctor,' Captain Brazen, Scrub, Mercutio, Harlequin in 'Emperor of the Moon,' Fine Gentleman in 'Lethe,' Faddle in 'Foundling,' and Ramilie in the 'Miser,' and gave on 18 March 1749 his own unprinted interlude, 'Tit for Tat,' in which he made sport of Foote, who had taken him off in his 'Diversions of the Morning.' In November 1752 the actor had to make an affidavit that he had not insulted one Fitzpatrick (the same probably who in 1763 caused a riot in the theatre).

During this same year (1752) Woodward was subjected to an attack at the hands of the mountebank 'Sir' John Hill [q. v.], who inserted in his 'Inspector' a letter 'to Woodward, comedian, the meanest of all characters.' This elicited a pamphlet, 'A Letter from Henry Woodward, Comedian, the meanest of all Characters [see *Inspector*, No. 524], to Dr. John Hill, Inspector-General of Great Britain, the greatest of all Characters (see all the Inspectors)' [London], 1752 (2nd edit.), 8vo. This was followed by 'A Letter to Mr. Woodward, on his Triumph over the Inspector. By Sampson Edwards, the Merry Cobler of the Haymarket,' London, n.d. [1752], 8vo; 'A Letter to Henry Woodward, Comedian, occasioned by his Letter to the Inspector. By Simon Partridge, the Facetious Cobler of Pall Mall,' &c., London, n.d. [1752], 8vo, and finally 'An Answer to Woodward, by the Earl of . . .,' London, 1753, 8vo, a mock defence of Hill.

Between 1751 and 1756 Woodward had produced and doubtless acted in several unprinted pantomimes of his own—'Harlequin Ranger,' season of 1751–2; 'The Genii,' produced in 1752, and often revived; 'Queen Mab,' 1752; 'Fortunatus,' 1753, frequently revived, 'Proteus, or Harlequin in China,' 1755; and 'Mercury Harlequin,' 1756. These all displayed gifts of construction and invention, and were highly popular. Some of them had previously been seen in Dublin. 'Marplot in Lisbon' (1760, 12mo) was acted at Drury Lane on 20 March 1754. It is only a compression, with some slight alterations by Woodward, of Mrs. Centlivre's 'Marplot,' a continuation of the 'Busybody,' and was seen again in Dublin and at Covent Garden.

At Drury Lane he remained until 1758, being seen as the Little French Lawyer, Sir Harry Wildair, Trappolin in 'Duke and no Duke,' Quicksilver in 'Eastward Hoe,' Bobadil, Stephano in the 'Tempest,' Celadon in the 'Comical Lovers,' Face, Sir John Daw, Sir Fopling Flutter, Launcelot Gobbo, Polonius, Subtle in 'Alchemist,' Clown in 'Winter's Tale,' Copper Captain, Lissardo in the 'Wonder,' Falstaff in the 'Second Part of King Henry IV,' and other characters. Chief among his original parts were Witling in Mrs. Clive's 'Rehearsal, or Bays in Petticoats,' 15 March 1750; Don Lewis in Moore's 'Gil Blas,' 2 Feb. 1751; a part in his own unprinted 'Lick at the Town,' 16 March; Petruchio in Garrick's 'Catharine and Petruchio,' 18 March 1754; Dick in Murphy's 'Apprentice,' 2 Jan. 1756; Block in Smollett's 'Reprisal,' 22 Jan. 1757; Daffodil in the 'Modern Fine Gentleman,' 24 March; Nephew in the 'Gamesters,' altered from Shirley by Garrick, 22 Dec.; and Razor in Murphy's 'Upholsterer,' 30 March 1758.

At the end of the season of 1757–8 Woodward finally severed his connection with Drury Lane. His last engagement had been prodigal of interest and incident. He was Garrick's right-hand man, and divided with him the empire over comedy. His Mercutio, when Garrick and Barry in 'Romeo and Juliet' divided the town, had been an unsurpassable triumph. Murphy said, concerning the performance, that 'no actor ever reached the vivacity of Woodward.' His performance of Bobadil was pronounced 'won-

derful' by Tate Wilkinson. No less conspicuous triumph had attended his Parolles.

Woodward's inducement to leave Drury Lane had been a tempting but, as it proved, delusive, offer from Spranger Barry [q. v.] Barry had counted on the support of Macklin in opening a new theatre in Dublin. Macklin proving recalcitrant, he turned to Woodward, who had saved 6,000*l.*, and Woodward, after some hesitation, entered on the scheme at the persuasion of Barry, whom Rich declared capable of 'wheedling a bird from the tree and squeezing it to death in his hand.' On 22 Oct. 1758 Crow Street Theatre, built by subscription, was opened under the new management, Woodward speaking a prologue but not acting. On 28 Jan. 1760 Foote's 'Minor' was produced. Woodward, as the original Mrs. Cole, acted with so much coarseness as to damn a piece that afterwards made a success in London. The only other parts he played in Dublin in which he had not been seen in London were Young Philpot in the 'Citizen,' Squire Groom in 'Love à-la-Mode,' and Humphrey Gubbin in the 'Tender Husband.' But the Dublin management was not a success, and by 1762 Woodward had lost half his savings. In this year the joint-managers, who in 1761 had opened a new theatre in Cork, quarrelled, recriminated, and dissolved partnership, Woodward returning to London (for some incidents of the estrangement of Woodward and Barry see C. McLoughlin, *Zanga's Triumph, or Harlequin and Othello at War*, 1762, 8vo).

On reappearing in London at Covent Garden in 'Marplot,' on 5 Oct. 1763, Woodward, who had spoken in Dublin many prologues of his own writing, delivered one entitled 'The Prodigal's Return;' this occasioned a vexatious charge of 'ingratitude' when in 1764 he revisited Dublin. At Covent Garden he played some of the parts in which he had been seen in Ireland, and was the first Careless in Murphy's 'No One's Enemy but his Own,' 9 Jan. 1764; a part, probably Lord Lavender, in Townley's 'False Concord,' 20 March; Young Brumpton in the 'School for Guardians,' 10 Jan. 1767; Careless in Colman's 'Oxonian in Town,' 7 Nov.; Lofty in Goldsmith's 'Good-natured Man,' 29 Jan. 1768; Marcourt in Colman's 'Man and Wife,' 7 Oct. 1769; and Captain Ironsides in Cumberland's 'Brothers,' 2 Dec. He had also been seen as Justice Shallow, the Humorous Lieutenant, Sir John Brute, Lord Ogleby, and Sir Brilliant Fashion, and had produced in 1766 his own 'Harlequin Doctor Faustus.' On 19 Nov. 1770, as Marplot in the 'Busybody,' he made under Foote his first appearance in Edinburgh, playing a round of characters. On his homeward journey he acted under Tate Wilkinson in York. Still under Foote, he was on 26 June 1771 at the Haymarket the first Sir Christopher Cripple in the 'Maid of Bath.' Back at Covent Garden, which he did not further quit, he was the first Tardy in 'An Hour before Marriage,' 25 Jan. 1772; General Gauntlet in the 'Duellist,' 20 Oct. 1773; Tropick in Colman's 'Man of Business,' 31 Jan. 1774; Captain Absolute in the 'Rivals,' 17 Jan. 1775; Sir James Clifford in Kelly's 'Man of Reason,' 9 Feb. 1776; and FitzFrolick in Murphy's 'News from Parnassus,' 23 Sept. He had also been seen as Ranger, Jodelet in his alteration of the 'Man's the Master' (1775, 8vo) on 3 Nov. 1773, and Lord Foppington in the 'Man of Quality.' His 'Harlequin's Jubilee' was given at Covent Garden in 1770. His 'Seasons,' founded on the 'Spectator,' is included in Mrs. Bellamy's 'Apology' for her life. Woodward's last appearance was on 13 Jan. 1777, when he played Stephano in the 'Tempest.' On 18 March he was too ill to act for his benefit. On 17 April he died at his house, Chapel Street, Grosvenor Place, and was buried in the vaults of St. George's, Hanover Square. Mrs. Woodward predeceased her husband, and Woodward spent the last ten years of his life with George Anne Bellamy [q. v.] To her he left the bulk of his estate, which, however, she never succeeded in obtaining.

Woodward has had few equals in comedy. His figure was admirably formed and his expression so composed that he seemed qualified rather for tragedy or fine gentlemen than the brisk fops and pert coxcombs he ordinarily played. He was unable, however, to speak a serious line with effect, but so soon as he had to charge his face with levity, and to display simulated consequence, brisk impertinence, or affected gaiety, he was the most engaging, consequential, and laughable of actors. Churchill, in 'The Rosciad,' tried to depreciate him as 'a speaking harlequin, made up of whim,' but the stroke was ineffective. He was quite unequalled as Bobadil, a part, says Dr. Doran, that died with him. His Mercutio has never in report been surpassed. In Marplot he 'was everything the author or spectator could wish.' Sir Joseph Wittol, Brisk, Tattle, Parolles, Osric, and Lucio were parts in which he was unequalled, and his Touchstone and Sir Andrew Aguecheek were much approved. In Trappolin, Captain Flash, Clodio, Sosia Duretête, Lissardo, Captain Mizen, Brass, and Scrub, his deportment was too studied. Sometimes indeed he over-acted. It was

said in his behalf that while in greatest favour with the town he was content to play, in the 'Rehearsal' a soldier bringing in a message. He received the highest terms of any comic actor of the day. His claims to rank as a dramatist, except as regards his pantomimes, are trivial, his work containing next to nothing original.

A portrait of Woodward, by Worlidge, as Brass in the 'Confederacy;' a second, by Vandergucht, as Petruchio, engraved by J. R. Smith, and reproduced in the illustrations to Chaloner Smith's 'Catalogue;' and a sketch of him as Razor in the 'Upholsterer,' by De Wilde after Zoffany, are in the Garrick Club. One, by F. Hayman, as the Fine Gentleman in 'Lethe,' was engraved by McArdell; and one by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in what character is not said, engraved by James Watson. A portrait as Petruchio, after Vandergucht, and one as the Fine Gentleman, are among the engraved portraits in the National Art Library. A writer in 'Notes and Queries' refers to 'Illustrations by Woodward of the Seven Ages of Parsons'—'Curate,' 'Priest,' 'Pedagogue,' 'Vicar,' 'Rector,' 'Incumbent,' and 'Welsh Parson' (9th ser. ii. 309).

[Genest's Account of the English Stage; Hitchcock's Irish Stage; Chetwood's History of the Stage; Biographia Dramatica; Tate Wilkinson's Memoirs and Wandering Patentee; An Apology for the Life of George Anne Bellamy, 1785; Manager's Note Book; Clark Russell's Representative Actors; Doran's Annals of the Stage, ed. Lowe; Davies's Life of Garrick, and Dramatic Miscellanies; Thespian Dictionary; Churchill's Rosciad; Fitzgerald's Life of Garrick; Dibdin's History of the Stage; Boaden's Life of Siddons; O'Keeffe's Recollections; Dibdin's Edinburgh Stage; Georgian Era; Lowe's Bibliography of the Stage; Victor's Works; Victor and Oulton's History of the Stage; Dramatic Censor, 1770.] J. K.

WOODWARD, HEZEKIAH or EZEKIAS (1590–1675), nonconformist divine, was possibly the son of Ezekias Woodward of Warwickshire, who matriculated from University College, Oxford, on 25 Oct. 1583. Ezekias the younger, who was of Worcestershire, attended a grammar school in his native county, matriculated from Balliol College, Oxford, on 16 June 1610, and graduated B.A. on 15 Feb. 1612. He gives a pathetic picture of his early years in the preface to 'Of the Child's Portion' and the uselessness of his education. This and an impediment in his speech made him despair of finding a career other than 'to digge or to begge;' he determined to labour with his own hands, and for that purpose twice went to a 'strange land.' From a passage in his dedication of 'Light to Grammar' it would appear that he visited the court of the elector palatine at Heidelberg. He returned about 1619 and opened a school at Aldermanbury. His educational methods displayed much originality and insight. With Thomas Herne [q. v.] and Hartlib he endeavoured to introduce into English schools the system of John Amos Comenius, the great Moravian bishop and educationist, viz. the teaching of the mother tongue before Latin, instruction in the facts of nature, and the 'enfranchising of the understanding by the senses' in every way. Charles Hoole [q.v.] in his translation (1658) of Comenius's 'Orbis Pictus' refers to Woodward as an eminent schoolmaster, and his educational writings are evidently the result of long experience.

Woodward was, according to Wood, 'always puritanically affected,' and in 1641 he began to employ himself in controversial writing and preaching on the presbyterian side. He probably preached in St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, of which Edmund Calamy the elder [q. v.] had then the cure. He seems, however, to have been soon drawn into some sympathy with the independents. In 1644 he published 'Inquiries into the Causes of our Miseries' anonymously, and without a license. Only two of three completed sections were issued; the second was seized while in the press. Three further sections were designed but were not written. Later in the year the warden of the Stationers' Company complained in the House of Lords 'of the frequent printing of scandalous books by divers, as Hezekiah Woodward and John Milton.' Woodward was committed to the custody of the gentleman-usher, and, after submitting to an examination by two judges, was released on giving his bond to appear when summoned. Woodward was a great admirer of John Goodwin [q.v.], and a sympathiser with the 'Apologetical Narration,' but quite unable to make up his mind as to the points at issue between presbyterians and independents. He firmly believed in a final agreement: 'so that I have not understanding enough,' he confesses, 'to tell my selfe what way I am, unlesse for both, as they may both lead each to other, and meete in one.' Later on, according to Wood, 'when he saw the independents and other factious people to be dominant, he became one of them, and not unknown to Oliver,' whose chaplain, 'or at least favourite,' he became. About 1649 he was presented by Cromwell to the vicarage of Bray, near Maidenhead. Here he remained some years,

preaching and writing vigorously. He collected around him a select band of followers, with whom he frequently held meetings for prayer in the vicarage-house. He allowed his house to fall into ruin, and diminished the income of the living by refusing to accept legal tithes, urging that ministers ought to depend solely on voluntary support. In 1660 he left Bray to escape ejection, and retired to Uxbridge, where he continued to preach to his adherents until his death on 29 March 1675. He was buried in Eton Chapel yard near to the grave of his wife Frances, who died on 30 Aug. 1681. His daughter Frances became the second wife of John Oxenbridge [q. v.]

Woodward was the 'Friend' who wrote a lengthy 'Judgment upon Mr. Edwards his Booke, he calleth an Anti-Apologie,' in response to Samuel Hartlib's 'Short Letter,' which was printed in 1644. The 'Judgement' is, according to Masson, a 'real though somewhat hazy and perplexed reasoning for toleration.' Of forms of prayer he disapproved, and strongly objected to children being taught the Lord's prayer. His ardour for the observance of the Lord's day, and his horror of 'the cursed liberty for sports,' probably prompted Hearne to describe him as 'that most abominable and prophane Fanatick, Hezekiah Woodward.'

Besides the 'Inquiries' already mentioned, Woodward's publications include: 1. 'A Child's Patrimony,' London, 1640. 2. 'Of the Child's Portion' (continuation of the above), London, 1640, 1649. The long preface to this second part was published separately in 1640 under the title of 'Vestibulum, or a Manuduction towards a Faire Edifice.' 3. 'A Light to Grammar and all other Arts and Sciences,' London, 1641. 4. 'A Gate to Science, opened by a Naturall Key,' London, 1641. 5. 'The Compendious History of Foolish, Wicked, Wise and Good Kings,' London, 1641, 1716. In 1643 the work appeared under the title of 'The King's Chronicle,' in two parts, part i. dealing with the wicked, and part ii. with the good kings. 6. 'The Church's Thank-Offering to God, her King, and the Parliament, for Rich and Ancient Mercies,' London, 1642 (anon.) 7. 'Three Kingdoms made One by ent'ring Covenant with one God,' London, 1643. 8. 'The Solemn League and Covenant of Three Kingdoms cleared to the Conscience of Every Man,' London, 1643. 9. 'The Cause, Use, and Cure of Feare,' London, 1643. 10. 'As You Were,' London, 1644 (anon.) 11. 'A Good Souldier maintaining his Militia,' London, 1644. 12. 'A Dialogue arguing that Archbishops, Bishops, Curates, Neuters, are to be cut off by the Law of God,' London, 1644; the book was reissued in the same year under the title of 'The Sentence from Scripture and Reason against Archbishops, Bishops with their Curates.' 13. 'Soft Answers unto Hard Censures,' London, 1645, in which the treatment received by the 'Inquiries' and by the 'Judgement on the Anti-Apologie' is described. 14. 'The Lord's Day the Saints' Day, Christmas an Idol-Day,' London, 1648. 15. 'A Just Account upon the Account of Truth and Peace,' London, 1656; directed chiefly against the practice of free admission to the Lord's Supper, and the vindication of the practice by John Humfrey [q. v.], London, 1656. 16. 'An Appeal to the Churches of Christ for their Righteous Judgment in the Matters of Christ,' London, 1656. The seven points or sections were published separately in the same year. 17. 'A Conference of some Christians in Churchfellowship, about the Way of Christ with His People,' London, 1656. 18. 'A Church-Covenant Lawfull and Needfull,' London, 1656. 19. 'An Inoffensive Answer to remove Offences,' London, 1657.

[Woodward's Works; Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iii. 1034–5, Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 342; Masson's Milton, iii. 230–1, 293–6; Hist. MSS. Comm. 6th Rep. App. p. 39; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. x. 506; Cat. of Library at Sion College; Hearne's Collections (Doble), ii. 239; Lords' Journals, vii. 118; information from Miss Hubback and from Alfred de Burgh, esq., of Trinity College Library, Dublin.] B. P.

WOODWARD, JOHN (1665–1728), geologist and physician, whose father is said to have sprung from the Woodwards of Deane in Gloucestershire, his mother being descended from the family of Burdett, was born in Derbyshire on 1 May 1665 (cf. *Visitation of Gloucestershire*, Harl. Soc. pp. 185–6). On leaving school at sixteen he is believed to have been apprenticed to a linendraper in London. About 1684 he came under the notice of Dr. Peter Barwick [q. v.], physician to Charles II, who received him into his house and took him under his tuition in his own family. On 13 Jan. 1692 he was elected professor of physic in Gresham College, and F.R.S. on 30 Nov. 1693. On 4 Feb. 1695 he was created M.D. by Archbishop Thomas Tenison [q. v.], and on 28 June of that year he received the same degree from the university of Cambridge, being at the same time admitted a member of Pembroke Hall (*Graduati Cantabr.* 1659–1823, p. 528). He was admitted a candidate of the College of Physicians on 25 June

1698, and made a fellow on 22 March 1702–3. He held the office of censor there in 1703, and again in 1714 and in 1710–11 delivered the Gulstonian lectures 'On the Bile and its Uses.'

Woodward's attention was attracted to fossils while he was staying with his tutor Barwick's son-in-law, Sir Ralph Dutton, in Gloucestershire. He subsequently took the subject up and travelled in various parts of England, making notes and collecting specimens, the results of his observations being embodied in his still celebrated work, 'An Essay toward a Natural History of the Earth,' published in 1695. From this it appears that he recognised the existence of various strata in the earth's crust, and that the fossils were the 'real spoils of once living animals,' but he was so taken up with his theory that they had all been mixed up at the flood with the fragments of the disrupted crust, and that the whole had subsequently settled down in layers according to relative specific gravities, that he overlooked their true disposition in the strata, and so failed to anticipate William Smith (1769–1839) [q. v.], the 'father of English geology.'

His 'Essay' was criticised by Dr. John Arbuthnot [q. v.], John Ray [q. v.], and others, who were answered by John Harris in his 'Remarks on some late Papers relating to the Universal Deluge' (8vo, 1697). The Latin translation of the work was commented on by Dr. E. Camerarius of Tübingen, and to him Woodward replied in his 'Naturalis Historia Telluris illustrata.' He was also well versed, for the period, in botany, Plukenet describing him as 'insignis botanicus.' His paper, 'Some Thoughts and Experiments concerning Vegetation,' read before the Royal Society in 1697, shows him to have been one of the founders of experimental plant-physiology, and one of the first to employ water culture and make careful experiments, while he certainly discovered 'Transpiration' (cf. HALLAM, *Lit. of Europe*, iii. 592, 595). To antiquities he also paid some attention, and was the possessor of an iron shield with sculptured centre, which was described by Dr. Henry Dodwell the elder [q. v.] in a posthumous tract, and was engraved by Pieter van Gunst for a print published at Amsterdam in 1705. This relic brought Woodward into notice among antiquaries, and also was the source of much ridicule among contemporary wits.

On medical subjects Woodward wrote but little. The one work published during his lifetime was his 'State of Physic' (1718), in which he attacked the work of Dr. John Freind [q. v.] The dispute that arose in consequence was carried on with great acrimony and violence between the partisans of either side; Dr. Richard Mead [q. v.] went as far as to assault Woodward one evening in June 1719 as the latter was entering Gresham College. Swords were drawn and a fracas ensued, in which Woodward lost his footing and lay at the mercy of his adversary, when the bystanders intervened.

Woodward often served on the council of the Royal Society, and in 1710 he grossly insulted Sir Hans Sloane [q. v.] at a council meeting. Refusing to apologise, he was expelled the council, and brought an unsuccessful action at law against that body. 'The Transactioneer,' an anonymous pamphlet satirising the society, attributed by Dr. Johnson to Dr. W. King, was thought at the time to be the work of Woodward, who, however, warmly resented the imputation.

Woodward died of a decline in his apartments at Gresham College on 25 April 1728, and was buried the May-day following in Westminster Abbey, close to Sir Isaac Newton (CHESTER, *Westm. Abbey Reg.* p. 322). By his will he directed his personal estate, with his library and collection of antiquities, to be sold, and land of the yearly value of 150*l.* to be bought and conveyed to the university of Cambridge; 100*l.* to be paid to a lecturer, who was to be a bachelor and preferably a layman, and who should deliver not fewer than four lectures every year, one at least of which was to be printed, on some or other of the subjects treated in his books. He also bequeathed his collection of fossils, with their cabinets and catalogues, to the same university under certain very minute directions and limitations as to their future care and maintenance. His collection formed the nucleus of the present Woodwardian Museum.

The complete list of his works is as follows: 1. 'An Essay toward a Natural History of the Earth,' London, 1695, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1702; 3rd edit. 1723; Latin translation by J. J. Scheuchzer, entitled 'Specimen Geographiæ Physicæ,' Zürich, 1704, 8vo; French translation by M. Moguez, Paris and Amsterdam, 1735, 4to; Italian translation, Venice, 1739, 8vo. 2. 'Brief Instructions for making Observations in all parts of the World and sending over Natural Things' [anon.], 1696, 4to. 3. 'An Account of some Roman Urns . . . With Reflections upon the Antient and Present State of London,' London, 1713, 8vo; 3rd edit. 1723; also reissued in Somers's 'Collection of Tracts' (vol. iv. 1748, and vol. xiii. 1809). 4. 'Naturalis Historia Telluris illustrata et aucta,'

London, 1714, 3 pts. 8vo; English translation by B. Holloway, London, 1726, 2 pts. 8vo. 5. 'The State of Physick and of Diseases,' London, 1718, 8vo; Latin translation by J. J. Scheuchzer, Zürich, 1720, 8vo. 6. 'An attempt towards a Natural History of the Fossils of England,' London, 1728–9, 2 vols. 8vo; issued in five parts, each with its own title, vol. ii. appearing first. 7. 'Fossils of all kinds digested into a Method,' London, 1728, 8vo. 8. 'Select Cases and Consultations in Physic . . . published by P. Templeman,' London, 1757, 8vo.

In addition to the botanical paper already quoted, he communicated to the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society 'An Account . . . of the Procuring the Small-pox by Incision or Inoculation' (1714), extracted from a letter by E. Timonius; and a paper on the 'Method of preparing Prussian Blue' (1724), which he received from a German correspondent, the process having previously been a secret; in 1776 a paper by him, edited by M. Lort, 'Of the Wisdom of the Ancient Egyptians,' was published in 'Archæologia' (vol. iv.), and separately in the following year.

[Clark and McKenny Hughes's Life and Letters of the Rev. A. Sedgwick, i. 166–84, with engraved portrait from the contemporary oil-painting in the Woodwardian Museum; Ward's Lives of Professors of Gresham College, pp. 283–301; Weld's Hist. Royal Soc. i. 353–5; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. v. 95, vi. 641; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Noble's Contin. of Granger's Biogr. Hist.; Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 6; Britten and Boulger's English Botanists; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.] B. B. W.

WOODWARD, RICHARD (1726–1794), bishop of Cloyne, baptised at Oldlands, near Bitton in Gloucestershire, in July 1726, was the elder son of Francis Woodward (*d.* 1730) of Grimsbury in Gloucestershire, by his second wife, Elizabeth Bird of Bristol, who after his death married Josiah Tucker [q. v.], dean of Gloucester, Richard was educated by Tucker, and matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, on 21 Oct. 1742, graduating B.C.L. on 16 Oct. 1749, and D.C.L. on 14 Feb. 1759. He was presented to the rectory of Donyatt in Somerset. While travelling on the continent, however, he made the acquaintance of Thomas Conolly [q. v.], who persuaded him to come to Ireland. Conolly's sister was the wife of John Hobart, second earl of Buckinghamshire [q. v.], lord lieutenant from 1777 to 1780, and to his influence Woodward owed his later preferments. On 31 Jan. 1764 he was installed dean of Clogher, retaining his preferment till 1781. On 4 July 1772 he was installed chancellor of St. Patrick's, and in May 1778 he exchanged his chancellorship for the rectory of Louth.

Woodward took a keen interest in the welfare of the Irish poor, and in 1768 he published 'An Argument in Support of the right of the Poor in Ireland to a National Provision' (Dublin, 8vo). In the following year he was one of the principal founders of the House of Industry in Dublin, in connection with which, in 1775, he wrote 'An Address to the Publick on the Expediency of a regular Plan for the Maintenance and Government of the Poor' (Dublin and London, 8vo), a pamphlet remarkable for being one of the earliest as well as ablest pleas for the introduction of a compulsory provision for the poor into Ireland on the English model. On 4 Feb. 1781 he was consecrated bishop of Cloyne. In 1782, immediately after his enthronement, he distinguished himself in the Irish House of Peers by strenuously advocating the repeal of the penal statutes against Roman catholics. In 1787 he published a defence of the Irish church, entitled 'The Present State of the Church in Ireland,' which passed through nine editions in a few months, and earned him the thanks of the dean and chapter of Christ Church, Dublin. In this pamphlet he endeavoured to show that only adherents of the established church could be sincerely attached to the state, thus attacking both Roman catholics and presbyterians. It drew numerous replies, including treatises by James Butler [q. v.], Roman catholic archbishop of Cashel, and by William Campbell [q. v.], a leading presbyterian divine.

Woodward died on 12 May 1794, and was buried in Cloyne Cathedral, where a monument was erected to him in the north transept. He was praised by Wesley as 'one of the most easy, natural preachers' he had heard (Wesley, *Journal*, 1827, iii. 422). By his wife Susanna (*d.* 11 May 1795), daughter of Richard Blake, he had five sons, of whom Richard (*d.* 11 Dec. 1828) was a prebendary of Cloyne; and Henry (*d.* 14 April 1863), rector of Fethard in the diocese of Cashel. His daughter Mary was married on 8 Dec. 1786 to Charles Brodrick, bishop of Kilmore (afterwards archbishop of Cashel). Through her he was ancestor of the present Viscount Midleton. Woodward was the intimate friend of Philip Skelton [q. v.] (cf. Burdy's 'Life of Skelton,' prefixed to Skelton's *Complete Works*, p. cxiii).

[Brady's Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, 1864, iii. 122–6; Gardiner's Registers of Wad-

ham College, 1895, ii. 65; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Cotton's Fasti Eccles. Hib. i. 302, 324, 333, 342, ii. 120, iii. 89, v. 37, 46, 239; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. x. 236; Reid's Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 1853, iii. 469–472; McCulloch's Literature of Pol. Econ. 1845, p. 300; Mant's Hist. of the Church of Ireland, 1840, ii. 664, 708, 714–16, 769–70, 777.]

E. I. C.

WOODWARD, SAMUEL (1790–1838), geologist and antiquary, born at Norwich on 2 Oct. 1790, was the only son of William Woodward, bombazine weaver, who died in 1795. Receiving but little school education, he was sent to work, when less than seven years old, with a shawl-weaver. In 1804 he was apprenticed to Alderman John Herring, manufacturer of camlets and bombazines, with whom he remained ten years. A taste for serious reading which he early manifested was stimulated by Alderman Herring, and to such good effect that he qualified himself to teach in both evening and Sunday schools. He thus became known to Joseph John Gurney, who greatly aided him. His interest was specially aroused in natural history and archæology, and he commenced to form the extensive collection of fossils and antiquities which after his death was purchased by subscription for the Norwich museum. From 1814 to 1820 he was employed in the Norwich Union Fire Office, and then obtained in Gurney's (now Barclay's) Bank at Norwich a clerkship which he held until his death. He thus came under the notice of Hudson Gurney [q.v.] and Dawson Turner [q.v.], from whom he received great help and encouragement in his scientific work. In 1824 he exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries a series of maps of ancient Norfolk, which were afterwards published (through the liberality of Hudson Gurney) as an appendix to his 'History and Antiquities of Norwich Castle.' To the same society he later on sent several papers, which were printed in the 'Archæologia.' Among these were observations on the round church towers of Norfolk, the Roman remains in Norfolk, and the foundations of Wymondham Abbey. Between 1829 and 1836 he contributed articles on natural history and geology to the 'Magazine of Natural History' and the 'Philosophical Magazine.' He died on 14 Jan. 1838. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Bernard Bolingbroke of Norwich. His sons, Bernard Bolingbroke Woodward and Samuel Pickworth Woodward, are separately noticed.

His independent works were: 1. 'A Synoptical Table of British Organic Remains,' 1830, 8vo and 4to, in which, for the first time, all the known British fossils were enumerated. 2. 'An Outline of the Geology of Norfolk,' 1833, 8vo and 4to, illustrated by geological map, sections, and plates of fossils. 3. 'The Norfolk Topographer's Manual,' 1842, 8vo (posthumous); this was a catalogue of Norfolk books and engravings, revised and augmented by W. C. Ewing and Dawson Turner. 4. 'The History and Antiquities of Norwich Castle,' 1847, 4to (posthumous), edited by his son B. B. Woodward.

[Memoir and list of papers in Trans. Norfolk Naturalists' Society, 1879, ii. 563–93, in part reprinted, with portrait, in Geol. Mag. 1891, pp. 1–8; private information.]

H. B. W.

WOODWARD, SAMUEL PICKWORTH (1821–1865), naturalist, born at Norwich on 17 Sept. 1821, was second son of Samuel Woodward [q.v.] Bernard Bolingbroke Woodward [q.v.] was his elder brother. He was educated at Priory school, Greyfriars, under William Brooke, and was encouraged by his father to devote all spare time to the study of natural history, and more especially of the plants, insects, and land and fresh-water mollusca of the country around Norwich. Leaving school at the age of fifteen, he was engaged by Dawson Turner [q. v.] to work at his extensive collection of dried plants at Yarmouth, and this greatly stimulated his botanical studies. In course of time he formed a valuable herbarium, which, after his death, was purchased for the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester; and in 1841 he contributed to the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' an important list of plants found in central Norfolk. After the death of his father in 1838 he obtained an appointment in the library of the British Museum, and a year later (1839) he became sub-curator to the Geological Society of London at Somerset House. Here he worked under William Lonsdale, and afterwards under Edward Forbes, to both of whom he owed much help and encouragement in scientific work. He became an active member of the Botanical Society of London, and in 1841 was chosen an associate of the Linnean Society. In 1845 he was appointed professor of geology and natural history in the newly established Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. In the following year, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Tancred and others, he assisted in founding the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club. In 1848 he was appointed first-class assistant in the department of

geology and mineralogy in the British Museum, a position which he occupied until the close of his life. His official duties led him to concentrate attention on invertebrate fossils, and more especially on the fossil mollusca, to the study of which he happily added that of the living forms; so that in a few years he came to be regarded as the highest authority on the subject of recent and fossil shells. His researches on the Hippuritidæ, an extinct family of mollusca, are worthy of note, while his 'Manual of the Mollusca; or, Rudimentary Treatise of Recent and Fossil Shells,' to the preparation of which he devoted all his leisure hours for six years, was at once adopted as the standard work on the subject. It appeared in three parts in 1851, 1853, and 1856 (London, 8vo), passed through several editions, and was translated into French in 1870. The illustrations, filling twenty-four plates, were engraved by J. W. Lowry from original drawings by the author, and they remain among the choicest specimens of steel engravings. Considerable attention was given by Woodward to the fossil Echinodermata. He named and described the new genus Echinothuria, from an anomalous fossil form. Long afterwards Sir Charles Wyville Thomson [q. v.] founded a new family, Echinothuridæ, to contain the original fossil genus and also two recent genera brought to light by deep-sea dredgings. Woodward described some of the fossil species of echinoderms in the 'Decades' of the geological survey. He was elected a fellow of the Geological Society in 1854, and in 1864 the university of Göttingen conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He contributed many original papers to the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' the 'Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society,' the 'Geologist,' and the 'Geological Magazine.' He also wrote for the 'Critic' and other periodicals. He was for several years examiner in natural science to the council of military education at Sandhurst, and afterwards examiner in geology and palæontology to the university of London. He died at Herne Bay, whither he had gone to recruit his health, on 11 July 1865.

[Memoir in Trans. Norfolk Naturalists' Society, 1882, iii. 279–312, with portrait and list of papers.] H. B. W.

WOODWARD, THOMAS (1801–1852), animal painter, son of Herbert and Elizabeth Woodward, was born on 5 July 1801 at Pershore, Worcestershire, where his father practised as a solicitor. His childish efforts at painting meeting with encouragement from Benjamin West, he was articled to Abraham Cooper [q. v.], and from 1822 until his death was a large exhibitor at the Royal Academy and British Institution, chiefly of historical compositions, in which horses formed a prominent feature. Among these were 'Turks and their Chargers,' 'The Chariot Race,' 'Horses pursued by Wolves,' 'A Detachment of Cromwell's Cavalry surprised in a Mountain Pass,' 'The Battle of Worcester,' and 'Mazeppa.' On the recommendation of Sir Edwin Landseer, who thought highly of his talent, Woodward painted many portraits of favourite horses for the queen, the prince consort, and other distinguished persons; several of these were engraved for the 'Sporting Magazine.' His 'Tempting Present' has also been well engraved. Being unable, on account of his delicate health, to settle in London, Woodward resided chiefly in his native county. He died unmarried, at Worcester, on 30 Oct. 1852, and was buried in the abbey church of Pershore, where there is a mural tablet to his memory.

[Art Journal, 1852; Gent. Mag. 1852, ii. 654; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1893; private information.] F. M. O'D.

WOODWARD, THOMAS JENKINSON (1745?–1820), botanist, born about 1745, was a native of Huntingdon, where his family had long been established. His parents died when he was quite young, leaving him, however, well off. He was educated at Eton and Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1769. Shortly after he married Frances (*d.* 27 Nov. 1833), the daughter and heiress of Thomas Manning of Bungay, Suffolk.

He was appointed a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Suffolk, and on his subsequent removal to Walcot House, Diss, Norfolk, to the same offices for that county. On the establishment of the volunteer system he became lieutenant-colonel of the Diss volunteers. He was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society of London in 1789.

He died at Diss on 28 Jan. 1820, and was buried there. He left no issue. To botany, especially the English flora, he was devoted, and is described by Sir James Edward Smith [q. v.] as 'one of the best English botanists, whose skill and accuracy are only equalled by his liberality and zeal in the service of the science' (Rees, *Cyclop.*), and it was in his honour that Smith named the genus *Woodwardia*.

Woodward was joint-author with Samuel Goodenough [q. v.], bishop of Carlisle, of 'Observations on the British Fuci,' London, 1797, 4to, and contributed seven papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions' and the 'Transactions of the Linnean Society of London' between 1784 and 1794, on fungi and algæ. He also furnished much information to Sir J. E. Smith for Sowerby's 'English Botany,' and to William Withering [q. v.] for the second edition of his 'Systematic Arrangement of British Plants,' as well as to Thomas Martyn (1735–1825) [q. v.] for his edition of Philip Miller's 'Gardeners' Dictionary.'

[Gent. Mag. 1820, i. 189, 280; Nat. Hist. Mus. Cat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Britten and Boulger's Biogr. Index Brit. Bot.; Lady Smith's Memoirs of Sir J. E. Smith, vol. i.; Davy's Athenæ Suffolc. in Addit. MS. 19167, f. 169.]

B. B. W.

WOOLER, THOMAS JONATHAN (1786?–1853), journalist and politician, was born in Yorkshire in 1785 or 1786. He was apprenticed to the printing trade, and for some years followed that occupation. While in business in Shoreditch he began a periodical of radical tendencies, called 'The Stage,' which acquired celebrity not only from the spirit of its criticisms, but from the editor's unusual habit of setting up his articles in type without first committing them to writing. Wooler was a remarkably fluent speaker, and a debater of great ability. He distinguished himself early in his career in public debating societies such as the British Forum, when he opposed successfully so redoubtable an antagonist as John Gale Jones [q. v.] In 1808 one of these debating societies, the Socratic Union, which held its meetings at the Mermaid Tavern at Hackney, started a periodical called 'The Reasoner,' of which Wooler became both printer and editor. He also succeeded Cobbett as editor of 'The Statesman,' then 'fallen into the sere,' and on its collapse he appealed to a larger public on 29 Jan. 1817 in 'The Black Dwarf,' published on Sunday mornings in Sun Street, Finsbury. The success of the paper, which was continued till 1824, led to the appearance of numerous rivals, including a 'White Dwarf' (1817–18), edited by Gibbons Merle, and it suggested the 'Yellow Dwarf' in 1818 to James Henry Leigh Hunt [q. v.] It contained pungent attacks on the ministry, and an article in the tenth number, entitled 'Past, Present, and Future,' led to two prosecutions for libel. The cases were tried before Justice Abbott and a special jury on 5 June 1817, and Wooler found innocent of the second libel. On the first, however, he was convicted, but as there was a doubt regarding the unanimity of the verdict a new trial was granted, in which he defended himself on the plea that he could not be said to write articles which he set up in type without a manuscript, and was successful in inducing the jury to disagree.

In 1819, when the agitation for parliamentary reform was at its height, he took part in electing Sir Charles Wolseley (1769–1846) [q. v.], 'legislatorial attorney' for Birmingham, an action which earned him eighteen months' imprisonment in Warwick gaol. After the passage of the Reform Bill he retired from political life, complaining that 'these damned whigs have taken all the sedition out of my hands.' At an earlier period he had contemplated qualifying himself as a barrister, but owing to his notoriety the benchers of Lincoln's Inn refused in January 1825 to admit him as a student, and he failed in an application to the court of king's bench for a mandamus requiring them to show cause for their action (Wooler, *Case between Lincoln's Inn, the Court of King's Bench, and Mr. T. J. Wooler*, 1826). In consequence he became a prisoners' advocate at the police-courts, obtaining employment from Samuel Harmer of Hatton Garden, the Old Bailey lawyer. He conducted for some time a Sunday paper called the 'British Gazette.' He died on 29 Oct. 1853 in Carburton Street, Portland Road, London. He married a daughter of John Pratt of Kingsland. In George Cruickshank's caricature of George IV as Coriolanus addressing the refractory citizens, Wooler is depicted beside the gigantic Cobbett as a diminutive black dwarf. In reality, however, his stature was tall. He was the author of 1. 'An Appeal to the Citizens of London against the alleged lawful Mode of packing Special Juries,' London, 1817, 8vo. 2. 'A Political Lecture on Heads,' 3rd ed. London, 1820. 3. 'Every Man his own Lawyer,' new ed. London, 1845, 8vo. He also translated Guglielmo Paladini's 'Progetto di un nuovo Patto Sociale per lo Regno delle due Sicilie,' London, 1827, 4 vols. 12mo, and he assisted Francis Place [q. v.] in editing Bentham's 'Plan of Parliamentary Reform,' London, 1818.

[Gent. Mag. 1853, ii. 647; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. viii. 295, 358; a verbatim Report of the two Trials of Mr. T. J. Wooler, 1817; Remarks on Wooler and his Dwarf, Newcastle, 1820; Graham Wallas's Life of Place, 1898.]

E. I. C.

WOOLF, ARTHUR (1766–1837), mining engineer, baptised at Camborne in Cornwall on 4 Nov. 1766, was the eldest son of Arthur

Woolf, a carpenter, by his wife, Jane Newton. He was apprenticed to a carpenter at Pool, near Camborne, and after the expiry of his indentures he went to London, and entered the service of Joseph Bramah [q. v.] at Pimlico as a millwright. In 1795 he became a master-engineer, and in the next year he assisted Jonathan Carter Hornblower [see under HORNBLOWER, JONATHAN] to repair a fault in a two-cylinder engine which he had erected at Meux's brewery. In consequence he was appointed resident engineer in the brewery, where he remained until October 1806. On 29 July 1803, while residing at Wood Street, Spa Fields, he took out a patent (No. 2726) for 'an improved apparatus for converting water and other liquids into vapour or steam for working steam engines.' Two boilers built according to his ideas were erected in 1803 in Meux's brewery. Woolf also proposed to turn his apparatus to heating 'water or other liquids employed in brewing, distilling, dying, bleaching, tanning,' and other processes.

Woolf had long considered the possibility of increasing the efficiency of steam engines by driving with steam at a higher pressure than Watt was accustomed to use. Richard Trevithick [q. v.] had already shown the advantages of high-pressure engines, but the danger of explosion prevented him from developing the new departure thoroughly. Woolf ingeniously avoided most of the risks of accident by raising the temperature of the steam in the cylinder itself. In 1804 and 1805 he took out patents embodying his improvements (Nos. 2772, 2863).

In 1806 Woolf became partner with an engineer named Edwards in a steam-engine factory at Lambeth, and while in this position he took out another patent (No. 3346) on 9 June 1810 for further 'improvements in the construction and working of steam engines.' His improvements, in fact, consisted of a revival of Hornblower's compound engine, which was rendered possible by the expiry of Watt's patent. Using steam of a fairly high pressure, and cutting off the supply before the end of the stroke in the small cylinder, Woolf expanded the steam to several times its original volume. In engines of this type the steam passed directly from the first to the second cylinder, and in consequence the term 'Woolf engine' has since been applied to all compound engines which discharge steam directly from the high to the low pressure cylinder without the use of an intermediate receiver. This type of engine has been more commonly adopted in France than in England.

In 1812 Woolf dissolved his partnership and returned to Cornwall to devote himself to improving methods of mining. In 1813 and 1814 he erected steam stamps for crushing ore at Wheal Fanny mine at Redruth. About 1814 he introduced his compound engine into the mines for the purpose of pumping, erecting engines at Wheal Abraham and Wheal Var in 1814 and 1815. In 1824 he erected engines at Wheal Busy, in 1825 at Wheal Alfred and Wheal Sparnon, and in 1827 at Consolidated mines. His engines were, however, quickly superseded by Trevithick's high-pressure single cylinder engine, which had the advantage of greater simplicity in construction. Until 1833 he acted as superintendent of Harvey & Co.'s engine manufactory at Hayle. He died at The Strand, Guernsey, on 26 Oct. 1837.

[Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.; Smiles's Lives of the Engineers, iii. 262; Kley's Einfach und direktwirkenden Woolf'schen Wasserhaltungsmaschinen der Grube Altenberg bei Aachen, Stuttgart, 1865; Gregory's Treatise of Mechanics, 1806, ii. 394–404; Stuart's Descriptive History of the Steam Engine, 1824, pp. 168–71; Stuart's Hist. and Descript. Anecdotes of Steam Engines, pp. 470–2, 511; Alban's High-pressure Steam Engine, ed. Pole, 1848, pp. 59–61; Trevithick's Life of Richard Trevithick, 1872; Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th edit. xxii. 477, 494; Mining Almanack, 1849, pp. 170-1; Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1872, pp. xlvii–ix; Cornish Telegraph, 15 July 1874; Tilloch's Philosophical Mag. xvii. 40–7, xix. 133–7, xxiii. 123–8, xxvi. 316–17, xlvi. 43–4, 120–2, 295–7, 460–1.]

E. I. C.

WOOLHOUSE, JOHN THOMAS (1650?–1734), oculist, belonged to a family who followed that profession from father to son for four generations. Born, according to Haeser, about 1650, he travelled throughout Europe to make himself familiar with the various methods of treating diseases of the eye, and thus became known to the principal men of the age. He served for a time as groom of the chamber to James II, who also appointed him his oculist. In 1711 he was living at the Hôtel Notre-Dame, Rue St. Benoist, at Paris, where he served as surgeon to the Hospice des Quinze-Vingts. In Paris he is said to have had a large practice, but on his return to England later in his life he failed to secure much attention. He was, however, admitted a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1721. He was a member of the Royal Academy at Berlin, and of the Noble Institute of Bologna. He died in England on 15 Jan. 1733–4.

Woolhouse appears by his writings to have approached perilously near to charlatanism,

yet we owe to him the performance of iridectomy for the restoration of sight in cases of occluded pupil, an operation which he described in 1711. On the other hand, he wrote strongly against Heister's correct teaching that the seat of cataract is the crystalline lens.

Woolhouse published: 1. 'Catalogue des Instruments pour les Opérations des Yeux,' Paris, 1696, 8vo. 2. 'Expériences des différentes Opérations Manuelles et des Guérisons spécifiques,' 1711, Paris, 12mo; a catchpenny account of the cases he had cured; translated into German, Jena, 1715. 3. 'Observations sur le Mémoire Académique de Monsieur Morand,' Paris, 1726, 12mo; published anonymously. 4. 'Dissertations Scavantes et Critiques . . . sur la Cataracte et le Glaucome . . . par M. Christoffle Le Cerf,' Offenbach-on-the-Main, undated. 5. 'Dissertationes Ophthalmicæ de Cataracta et Glaucomate . . . e Gallica in Latinam Linguam translatæ,' Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1719, 12mo. An unpublished manuscript of his, in two quarto volumes, is now in the library of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; the first part is headed 'Definitiones Ophthalmicæ;' the second part treats of disease of the eye curable (*a*) without, (*b*) with operation.

[Woolhouse's Works; Biographie Universelle, li. 197; Gent. Mag. 1734, p. 50; Haeser's Geschichte der Medicin, ii. 705.] D'A. P.

WOOLL, JOHN (1767–1833), schoolmaster, the son of John Wooll of Winchester, gentleman, was baptised at St. Thomas, Winchester, on 18 May 1767. He was educated at Winchester College under Joseph Warton [q.v.], being admitted as scholar in 1779. He matriculated from Balliol College, Oxford, on 17 Jan. 1785, but migrated to New College, graduating B.A. in 1790, M.A. in 1794, and B.D. and D.D. in 1807. He obtained a scholarship at New College on 19 July 1786, and held a fellowship there from 1788 to 1799, when he vacated it by marriage.

Wooll was instituted in 1796 to the living of Wynslade, Hampshire, but exchanged it for the rectory of Blackford, Somerset, the value of the latter benefice being within the maximum amount of preferment held to be tenable with a fellowship (information from Dr. Sewell of New College; *Gent. Mag.* 1796, ii. 973). In 1799 he was appointed to the head-mastership of Midhurst free grammar school, and raised the school to great efficiency. From 1807 to 1828 he was headmaster of Rugby school, during which period the school buildings were rebuilt and the number of scholars increased to 380. Many of his pupils were distinguished in after life in parliament and in the church. Claughton (afterwards bishop of St. Albans) and John Frederick Christie, fellow of Oriel College, are picked out as belonging to a 'very good batch of sixth-form men sent to Oxford by Dr. Wooll' (Mozley, *Reminiscences*, i. 145). He died at Worthing on 23 Nov. 1833. A monument (by Westmacott) to his memory was erected at the cost of his pupils in the school chapel at Rugby. His portrait by Lawrence was engraved by C. Turner and published by Colnaghi on 24 Nov. 1813.

Wooll was the author of 1. 'The King's House at Winchester: a Poem,' 1793; this edifice was appropriated at that time to the French refugee clergy. 2. 'Biographical Memoirs of Joseph Warton, D.D.,' 1806, with a collection of letters reserved by the doctor for publication. The second volume of this memoir referred to on page 407 as to appear in November 1806 was never published. A sermon exemplifying, for the benefit of his pupils, through the murder of Mr. Weare [see Thurtell, John], 'the dangerous and irresistible progress of habitual sin' passed through two editions in 1824.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Gent. Mag. 1834, i. 227; Rugby School Reg. 1881, vol. i. p. xii; Kirby's Winchester Scholars, p. 272.] W. P. C.

WOOLLETT, WILLIAM (1735–1785), draughtsman and line engraver, son of Philip Woollett, a flax-dresser at Maidstone, was born there on 15 Aug. 1735. Shortly after that date his father, having won a share in a lottery prize, took the Turk's Head inn at Maidstone, and there young Woollett gave the first indication of his artistic talent by scratching the sign of the house on a pewter pot. He was, in consequence, sent to London, where he became a pupil of John Tinney [q. v.], and also studied drawing in the St. Martin's Lane Academy. His earliest plates, which were of a purely topographical character, in the style of his master, by whom they were published, included a set of eight views of Oxford, after Donowell, 1755; four views of the gardens of West Wycombe, after Hannan, 1757; and two views of Whitton, from his own drawings, 1757. His first important work of a higher class was the 'Temple of Apollo,' after Claude, published in 1760 by Boydell, who then commissioned him to engrave the 'Niobe' of Richard Wilson. This established his reputation as the

ablest landscape engraver who had yet appeared in England, and was followed by the 'Phaeton,' 1763, and 'Celadon and Amelia,' 1776, both from paintings by Wilson, and two admirable plates after C. Dusart, 'The Cottagers' and 'The Jocund Peasants.' So far Wollett had confined his practice almost exclusively to landscape work, but on the appearance in 1771 of West's 'Death of General Wolfe,' he undertook to engrave it, sharing the venture with Boydell and William Wynne Ryland [q. v.] The plate, which is his most celebrated work, was published in January 1776, and achieved extraordinary popularity both in England and abroad. On a proof of it being shown to the king shortly before its publication, the title of 'Historical Engraver to His Majesty' was conferred upon Woollett. The 'Battle of La Hogue,' also after West, which appeared in 1781, was almost equally well received, and both prints were copied by the best engravers in Paris and Vienna. Besides those already mentioned, Woollett produced about a hundred plates from pictures by Claude, Pillement, Zuccarelli, R. Wright, the Smiths of Chichester, W. Pars, G. Stubbs, J. Vernet, A. Carracci, and others. The last published by him was 'Tobias and the Angel,' after J. Glauber and G. Lairesse, 1785. 'Morning' and 'Evening,' a pair, after H. Swanevelt, which he left unfinished, were completed by B. T. Pouncy and S. Smith, and published by his widow in 1787. Some of his topographical drawings were engraved by Mason, Canot, and Elliott. In 1766 Woollett became a member of the Incorporated Society of Artists, of which he was also secretary for several years. He resided for some time in Green Street, Leicester Square, and later in Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place, where he died, after great suffering, on 23 May 1785, from an injury received some years before in playing at bowls. He was buried in old St. Pancras churchyard, his grave being marked by a plain headstone, which was restored in 1846 and now stands at the south-west angle of the church. A mural tablet to his memory, sculptured by T. Banks, R.A., was erected in the west cloister of Westminster Abbey.

Woollett stands in the front rank of the professors of his art, and he was the first English engraver whose works were admired and purchased on the continent. In his landscapes he succeeded, by a skilful combination of the graver and needle, in rendering the effects of distance, light, and atmosphere in a way not previously attempted, and his figure subjects are executed with remarkable vigour and purity of line. In landscape work he has, however, been surpassed by the modern school founded by John Pye [q. v.], and his prints of that class are now greatly depreciated. William Blake, who knew Woollett intimately, and did not like him, asserted that all his important plates were etched by his assistant, John Browne (1741–1801) [q. v.], and owed entirely to him whatever merit they possessed (Gilchrist, *Life of Blake*, i. 20).

Woollett left a widow Elizabeth and two daughters, who, when the trade in prints between this country and the continent was destroyed by the war which broke out in 1793, were reduced to great poverty, and in 1814 a subscription was raised for their benefit. Mrs. Woollett died in 1819, and her husband's plates were then sold to Messrs. Hurst & Robinson in consideration of an annuity for two lives, but, the firm failing six years later, this was lost. In 1843 the surviving daughter, Elizabeth Sophia, then aged sixty-eight, was the subject of another appeal for public assistance.

A portrait of Woollett, drawn and engraved by J. K. Sherwin, was published in 1784, and another, by Caroline Watson, from a painting by G. Stuart, in 1785. The portrait by Stuart is now in the National Portrait Gallery, London. A pencil drawing by T. Hearne, now in the print-room of the British Museum, was engraved by Bartolozzi in 1794.

[Fagan's Cat. of the Works of Woollett, 1885; Artists' Repository, iv. 134; Nägler's Künstler-Lexicon; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers (Armstrong); Dodd's manuscript Hist. of English Engravers in Brit. Mus., Addit. MS. 33407; Carlisle MSS. in Hist. MSS. Comm. 15th Rep. App. pt. vi. pp. 489, 547.]

F. M. O'D.

WOOLLEY or **WOLLEY**, Mrs. HANNAH, afterwards Mrs. Challinor (*fl.* 1670), writer of works on cookery, was born about 1623. Her maiden name is not known. She tells how her 'mother and elder sisters were very well skilled in physic and chirurgery,' and taught her a little in her youth. After teaching in a small school, she served successively two noble families as governess. She became an adept in needlework, medicine (which she practised with success), cookery, and household management. In later life she wrote copiously on all these topics. At the age of twenty-four she married one Woolley, who had been master of the free school at Newport, Essex, from 1644 to 1655. They resided at Newport Pond, near Saffron Walden, for seven years, when they removed to Hackney. Her husband died before 1666, and on 16 April in that year she was licensed

to marry Francis Challinor 'of St. Margaret's, Westminster.'

An engraved portrait by Faithorne appears in some editions of Mrs. Woolley's earlier works, and has been taken to represent the writer; but it seems more likely to have been the portrait of Mrs. Sarah Gilly, who died in 1659 (GRANGER, *Biogr. Hist.* iv. 112).

The following works are ascribed to Mrs. Woolley, though Granger thinks her authorship as doubtful as her portrait: 1. 'The Ladies' Directory in Choice Experiments of Preserving and Candying,' London, 1661, 1662. 2. 'The Cook's Guide,' London, 1664. 3. 'The Queenlike Closet, or Rich Cabinet, stored with all manner of Rich Receipts,' London, 1672, 1674 (with supplement), 1675, 1681, 1684. 4. 'The Ladies' Delight . . . together with the Exact Cook. . . . To which is added the Ladies' Physical Closet; or excellent Receipts and rare Waters for Beautifying the Face and Body,' London, 1672; German translation, Hamburg, 1674, under the title of 'Frauen-Zimmers Zeit-Vertrieb.' 5. 'The Gentlewoman's Companion,' London, 1675, 1682 (3rd edit.)

[Mrs. Woolley's Works, passim; Chester's Marriage Licences; Bromley's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, p. 112; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, iii. 194.] B. P.

WOOLLEY, JOHN (1816–1866), first principal of Sydney University, born at Petersfield in Hampshire on 28 Feb. 1816, was the second son of George Woolley, a surgeon of that place, by his wife Charlotte, daughter of William Gell of Lewes in Sussex. Joseph Woolley [q. v.] was his younger brother. His father removing to London a few years after his birth, he was educated at the Western grammar school and at Brompton, and in 1830 entered London University (afterwards University College), where he won a first prize in logic and otherwise distinguished himself. He matriculated from Exeter College, Oxford, on 26 June 1832, and, after being elected to a scholarship, graduated B.A. on 9 June 1836, M.A. on 28 Feb. 1839, and D.C.L. on 26 April 1844. He held a scholarship at University College, Oxford, from 1837 to 1840, and a fellowship at Exeter from 1840 to 1841. While at Oxford he formed a warm friendship with Arthur Penrhyn Stanley [q. v.], then a fellow of University College. In 1840 he published an 'Introduction to Logic' (Oxford, 12mo), which was much used for some years, and which attracted the notice of Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856) [q. v.] On Trinity Sunday in the same year he took holy orders. In 1842 he was appointed headmaster of King Edward the Sixth's grammar school at Hereford, and in 1844 he was elected headmaster of Rossall. In this post he was not successful, for, though an able scholar, he was a poor disciplinarian. In 1849 he was appointed headmaster of Norwich grammar school, and in January 1852 he was chosen principal of Sydney University. He arrived in June, and delivered an inaugural speech at the opening of the university in October in the hall of the new Sydney grammar school. Besides filling the post of principal, he discharged the duties of professor of classics and logic in the university. He was one of the original trustees of the Sydney grammar school, and spent much time and labour in organising it. He was the first to propose the scheme, since established, for connecting the primary schools of New South Wales with the university by a system of public examinations. In 1865 he visited England, and during his absence in 1866 he was elected president of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. Woolley was lost on his return voyage in the steamship London, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay on 11 Jan. 1866. A public testimonial amounting to 2,000*l.* was collected in New South Wales and presented to his widow as a tribute to his services. On 14 July 1842 he married, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Mary Margaret, daughter of Major William Turner of the 13th light dragoons. There are portraits of Woolley in Sydney University and in the Mechanics' School of Arts.

Besides the work already mentioned, Woolley was the author of: 1. 'The Social Use of Schools of Art,' 1860. 2. 'Lectures delivered in Australia,' London and Cambridge, 1862, 8vo. He also published some single sermons and lectures.

[Article by Samuel Neil, from materials supplied by Dean Stanley, in the British Controversialist, 1866, xvi. 161–78; Heaton's Australian Dictionary, 1879; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Boase's Reg. of Exeter College, pp. 219, 372; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Beechey's Rise and Progress of Rossall, 1894, pp. 12–22 (with portrait).] E. I. C.

WOOLLEY, JOSEPH (1817–1889), naval architect, born at Petersfield in Hampshire on 27 June 1817, was the younger brother of John Woolley [q. v.] He was educated at Brompton grammar school, and afterwards, it is stated, at St. Paul's school, though his name does not occur in the admission register. In 1834 he matriculated from St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1839 was elected a scholar, graduating B.A. as third wrangler in 1840 and M.A. in 1843. He was in-

corporated M.A. at Oxford on 28 May 1856. In 1840 he was elected a fellow and tutor of St. John's College. Among his pupils was the astronomer, John Couch Adams.

In 1846 Woolley married, relinquished his fellowship, and was ordained a curate in Norfolk. In the following year he was presented to the rectory of Crostwight in the same county by Edward Stanley (1779–1849) [q. v.], bishop of Norwich. In 1848 he was appointed principal of the school of naval construction, newly founded by the admiralty, at Portsmouth dockyard, retaining this post till the abolition of the school in 1853. During this period he had under his tuition many well-known naval architects, including Sir Edward James Reed and Sir Nathaniel Barnaby.

Woolley's mathematical attainments and the interest which he took in applying his scientific knowledge to the solution of problems connected with ship design and construction enabled him to render valuable services to the science of naval architecture. While in the position of principal of the school of naval construction he devoted his attention to advancing technical knowledge. In 1850 he published 'The Elements of Descriptive Geometry' (London, 8vo), which he intended as an introductory treatise on the application of descriptive geometry to shipbuilding. The second volume, however, though almost ready for press, never appeared owing to the abolition of the Portsmouth naval school. On quitting his post at Portsmouth Woolley was appointed admiralty inspector of schools, and in 1858 he was nominated a government inspector of schools.

In 1860 Woolley had a large share in founding the Institution of Naval Architects, and he afterwards assisted to carry on the institution. One of the earliest efforts of the new society was directed to influence government to re-establish a technical school for naval construction. In 1864 the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering was founded, and Woolley was appointed inspector-general and director of studies. This post he held until the school was merged in the Royal Naval College at Greenwich in 1873. Shortly after the loss of the Captain in 1870 he was nominated a member of Lord Dufferin's committee which was appointed to consider many doubtful points concerning the design of ships of war. In 1874 and 1875 he was associated with (Sir) E. J. Reed as editor of 'Naval Science,' a quarterly magazine for promoting improvements in naval architecture and steam navigation. Woolley remained a clergyman until 1865, when he took advantage of the clergy relief bill to divest himself of his orders. He died on 24 March 1889 at Sevenoaks in Kent. In 1846 he married Ann, daughter of Robert Hicks of Afton in the Isle of Wight. Five papers by Woolley on naval architecture are printed in the 'Transactions' of the Institution of Naval Architects.

[Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects, vol. i. pp. xv–xx, vol. xxx. pp. 463–465; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Times, 26 March 1889.] E. I. C.

WOOLMAN, JOHN (1720–1772), quaker essayist, son of Samuel Woolman, a quaker farmer of Northampton, Burlington county, West Jersey, was born there in August 1720. He was a baker by trade, when, about the age of twenty-three, he began a lifelong testimony against slavery. He learned tailoring in order to support himself simply, became a travelling preacher in the states, and journeyed on foot handing payment to the wealthy host, or to the slaves themselves, rather than accept hospitality from slave-owners (Brissot, *Nouveau Voyage*, Paris, 1791, ii. 9). To his exertions, joined with those of the eccentric Benjamin Lay [q. v.], may be traced the abandonment of slave traffic by members of the yearly meetings of New England, New York, and Philadelphia during the years following 1760. In 1772 he embarked for England, and on landing at London on 8 June he proceeded straight to the yearly meeting of ministers and elders. His peculiar dress (he wore undyed homespun) created at first an unfavourable impression on the more conventional English quakers; but as soon as they knew him better he won their friendship, and passed on to work in the English counties. He reached York at the end of September 1772, and almost immediately sickened of smallpox. After little more than a week's illness, he died there in the house of Thomas Priestman on 7 Oct. 1772. He was buried on the 9th in the Friends' burial-ground, York. He had been thirty years a recorded minister. By his wife Sarah Ellis, whom he married in 1749, Woolman left a son John and other children.

Woolman's 'Journal,' his most memorable work, reflects the man. Its pure and simple diction is not its greatest charm. It is free from sectarianism, and there is a transparent guilelessness in the writer's recital of his experiences in the realm of the unseen. It has appealed to a large circle of divergent minds. John Stuart Mill was attracted by the 'Journal;' Charles Lamb says 'Get the

writings of John Woolman by heart;' Henry Crabb Robinson writes of its author as a *schöne Seele*, and of the exquisite purity and grace of his style. Ellery Channing pronounced it the sweetest and purest autobiography in the language; Edward Irving called it a godsend. From its appearance in 1775 it was reprinted at least ten times before 1857, besides selections, abridgments, and the editions of 1832, 1833, and 1838, in Friends' Library, Lindfield, edited by William Allen (1770–1843) [q. v.] It was included in vol. iv. of Evans's 'Friends' Library,' Philadelphia, 1817. The most popular edition is that with a valuable introduction by the poet Whittier, Boston, 1872, 8vo; this has been reprinted with an 'Appreciation' by Alexander Smellie, London, 1898, 8vo. The 'Journal' was translated into German, 'Tagebuch des Lebens,' &c., London, 1852, 12mo. 'Mémoire de Jean Woolman,' extracted from his journal, was issued London, 1819, and often reprinted.

Several of Woolman's essays are reprinted in his 'Works,' Philadelphia, 1774, 8vo (new edit. 1800); also in 'Serious Considerations on various Subjects of Importance, with some Dying Expressions,' London, 1773, 12mo; reprinted (with the next) New York, 1805. His finest essay, written a few months before his death, 'A Word of Remembrance and Caution to the Rich,' Dublin, 1793, 12mo (reprinted, London, 1794, 12mo), was issued by the Fabian Society as a tract, 1898, and widely circulated. It was translated into French by Jacques Desmanoirs (Dublin, 1800, 8vo).

[Journal with Whittier's Introduction; Lives by Thomas Green, Dora Greenwell, and D. Duncan; Letters in Comly's Miscellany, vol. i.; Crabb Robinson's Diary, i. 403, 406, ii. 14, 136; Eclectic Review, June 1861; Saint John Woolman, an article reprinted as a pamphlet, London, 1864; Appleton's Encyclopædia of American Lit. vi. 605; Hildeburn's Cent. of Printing; articles in Good Words, i. 528, 715, and in several other English and American periodicals; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Smith's Cat. and Suppl.; Irish Friend, v. 62; Leeds Mercury, 13 Oct. 1772.] C. F. S.

WOOLNER, THOMAS (1825–1892), sculptor and poet, son of Thomas Woolner and his wife Rebecca (born Leeks), was born at Hadleigh in Suffolk on 17 Dec. 1825. He received his first education at Ipswich, but in his boyhood his father removed to London on obtaining an appointment in the post office, and at the age of twelve young Woolner, who had shown much ability in drawing and modelling, was placed as a pupil in the studio of William Behnes [q. v.] So great was his promise deemed that Behnes agreed to receive him without a premium, on condition that, when sufficiently advanced, he should work for him at something less than the usual rate of pay. He continued with Behnes four years, and in December 1842, at his master's recommendation, entered the schools of the Royal Academy, continuing to be employed by Behnes in his spare time. In 1843, aged only 17, he exhibited his first work, a model of 'Eleanor sucking the Poison from the arm of Prince Edward.' In 1844 a life-sized group, representing 'The Death of Boadicea,' was exhibited in Westminster Hall. In 1845 he gained the Society of Arts' medal for a design representing 'Affection,' a woman with two children. In 1846 a graceful bas-relief of 'Alastor' was exhibited at the academy. The now well-known statuette of Puck, afterwards cast in bronze for Lady Ashburton, was exhibited at the British Institution in 1847, when it attracted the attention of Tennyson.

During all this period Woolner had been in very narrow circumstances; his models, though admired, brought him few commissions, and he gained his livelihood by working for Behnes. In 1847 he made the acquaintance of Rossetti, through whom, though even less known than himself, he became a member of a circle destined profoundly to influence English art. Rossetti introduced him to Mr. F. G. Stephens, who found him 'encamped in a huge, dusty, barn-like studio, like a Bedouin in a desert.' Ere long he became one of the original 'pre-Raphaelite Brethren.' In this capacity in January 1850 he contributed to the first number of 'The Germ' two cantos—'My Beautiful Lady' and 'My Lady in Death'—of the poem subsequently expanded and known by the former title, which subsequently obtained celebrity. Two short poems from his pen also appeared in the second and third numbers. 'My Beautiful Lady' was accompanied by a striking etching by Holman Hunt, the quintessence of pre-Raphaelitism. Woolner, however, said to William Bell Scott, who made his acquaintance about this time, 'Poetry is not my proper work in this world; I must sculpture it, not write it. Unless I take care, my master Conscience will have something to say that I shan't like. I have noticed his eye glaring at me already.'

Immediately before his initiation into the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood Woolner's exhibited work had been of a highly idealistic character, comprising 'Eros and Euphrosyne' and 'The Rainbow,' shown at the academy

in 1848, and 'Titania and the Indian Boy' at the British Institution in the same year. He now, however, from the lack of encouragement for idealistic sculpture, devoted himself chiefly to portrait medallions. Among these was one of Carlyle, to whom and to Mrs. Carlyle he became greatly attached. He also, through Coventry Patmore, made the acquaintance of Tennyson. A visit to him at Coniston in the autumn of 1850 led to his executing the medallion of Wordsworth now in Grasmere church. He also competed for a monument to the poet, and produced a fine seated figure, with a spirited bas-relief in illustration of 'Peter Bell' upon the pedestal. The design, which is engraved in Professor Knight's edition of Wordsworth, was not accepted, and Woolner weary of ill success, embraced, in common with many other struggling Englishmen, the idea of trying his fortune at the Australian goldfields. He sailed for Melbourne on 24 July 1852, accompanied by two friends, one, Mr. Latrobe Bateman, nephew to the governor of Victoria. The Rossettis, Madox Brown, and Holman Hunt accompanied him on board, and his exodus inspired Madox Brown's noble picture, 'The Last of England.' He arrived at Melbourne in October, and in November proceeded to the diggings, his object being to provide sufficient resources to tide him over the first difficulties of the artistic career which he looked forward for a time to following in Melbourne or Sydney. He could procure, however, little beyond a bare livelihood, and, upon establishing himself at Melbourne in the following May, found himself obliged to depend solely upon his professional exertions. These were not unfruitful. At Melbourne he executed a medallion of Governor Latrobe, and at Sydney fine portraits of the governor-general, Sir Charles Fitzroy, and of the father of Australian self-government, William Charles Wentworth [q. v.] A colossal statue of Wentworth was to have been executed, but the money was ultimately devoted to endowing a fellowship in Sydney University, much to the disappointment of Woolner, who had returned to England hoping to obtain the commission. He arrived in October 1854. On the way home he read a pathetic story of a fisherman, which he imparted to Tennyson, who founded 'Enoch Arden' upon it. The plot of 'Aylmer's Field' also was derived from him.

During Woolner's absence a great improvement had taken place in the position of English art and artists. Ruskin and the pre-Raphaelites between them had raised the standard of taste, and several friends whom Woolner had left poor and struggling were now celebrities. The turning-point of his career may be said to have been the fine bust of Tennyson, now in the library of Trinity College, executed in 1857. In the same year he exhibited the celebrated medallion portraits of the laureate and of Thomas Carlyle, and one equally fine of Robert Browning. The statue of Bacon in the New Oxford Museum was also executed in this year; and in 1858 Woolner modelled in alto-relievo figures of Moses, David, St. John the Baptist, and St. Paul for the pulpit of Llandaff Cathedral, then under restoration, for which Rossetti also laboured.

From this time Woolner's position was assured, and the history of the remainder of his life is little else than the chronicle of his successes. In 1861 he was commissioned to design and model the colossal Moses and other sculptures for the assize courts, Manchester. Among his most remarkable works were Constance and Arthur, children of Sir Thomas Fairbairn, 1862; Mrs. Archibald Peel and son, in Wrexham church, 1867, and in the same year a mother and child for Sir Walter Trevelyan; bust of Gladstone in the Bodleian Library, with three splendid bas-reliefs from the 'Iliad,' 1868; 'In Memoriam,' children in Paradise, 1870; Virgilia, wife of Coriolanus, 1871; 'Guinevere,' 1872; monument to Mrs. James Anthony Froude, in St. Lawrence Church, Ramsgate, 1875; 'Godiva,' 1876. Among the colossal and life-size statues the most important are: John Robert Godley, for Christ Church, Canterbury, New Zealand, 1865; Lord Macaulay, for Trinity College, 1866; Sir Bartle Frere, for Bombay, 1872; Dr. Whewell, Trinity College, 1873; Lord Lawrence, Calcutta, 1875; John Stuart Mill, Thames Embankment, 1878; Captain Cook, Sydney, 1879; Sir Stamford Raffles, Singapore, 1887; Bishop Fraser, Manchester, 1888. Among busts of distinguished men, besides those already mentioned, may be named the bearded bust of Tennyson, modelled in 1873, and those of Darwin, Newman, Maurice, Keble, Carlyle, Charles Dickens, Kingsley, Sir Hope Grant, Archbishop Temple, Professors Adam Sedgwick and Huxley, Rajah Brooke, and Archdeacon Hare. He also executed recumbent figures of Bishop Jackson in St. Paul's, and of Lord Frederick Cavendish in Cartmel Priory church.

Woolner was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1871, and academician in 1874; his diploma work, exhibited in 1876, was an ideal group—'Achilles and Pallas shouting from the Trenches.' In 1877, upon the death of Henry Weekes [q. v.], he was

appointed professor of sculpture, but never lectured, and resigned in 1879. In 1864 he married Alice Gertrude Waugh, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. His death on 7 Oct. 1892 was somewhat sudden, following an internal complaint from which he seemed to be recovering. The fact that he died within a few days of Tennyson and Renan served to divert much of the notice which his disappearance would otherwise have occasioned. One of his most beautiful works, the statue of 'The Housemaid,' had been completed a few weeks previously. He was interred in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Hendon.

Woolner occupies a distinguished and highly individual place in English art, both as the chosen transmitter to posterity of the sculptured semblances of the most intellectual men of his day, and as filling more conspicuously than any other artist the interval between Gibson and the younger sculptors under whom the art has revived so remarkably in our own day. His open-air statues are reckoned among the ornaments of the cities where they are erected; that of Mill is perhaps the best in the metropolis for animation and expression. The finest of his busts, especially the two of Tennyson, are characterised by peculiar dignity. He restored the neglected art of medallion portraiture, and illustrated it by fine examples. Being chiefly known as a portrait-sculptor, he is regarded as in some measure a realist; it may be doubted, however, whether his genius was not in reality rather directed to the ideal. A graceful fancy characterised his earliest efforts, and when he could escape from portraiture, he gratified himself with such highly ideal works as 'Guinevere' and 'Godiva.' Perhaps the most beautiful work he ever wrought is not a sculpture at all, but the vignette of the flute-player on the title-page of Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury,' a gem of grace and charm. His last work, 'The Housemaid,' proves of what graceful treatment a homely and prosaic subject may admit. The maiden is simply wringing a cloth in a pail, but her attitude realises in sober earnest what, nearly half a century before, Clough had said in burlesque:

> Scrubbing requires for true grace frank and artistical handling.

Woolner's poetry is that of a sculptor; he works, as it were, by little chipping strokes, and produces, especially in descriptive passages and in the expression of strong feeling, effects highly truthful and original, though scarcely to be termed captivating or inspiring. The recension of 'My Beautiful Lady' published separately in 1863 was very considerably expanded from the original version in the 'Germ.' It reached a third edition in 1866 (with a title-page vignette by Arthur Hughes). 'Pygmalion' was published in 1881, 'Silenus' in 1884, 'Tiresias' in 1886, and 'Poems' (comprising 'Nelly Dale,' written in 1886, and 'Children') in 1887. 'My Beautiful Lady' (in 3 parts, 17 cantos in all), together with 'Nelly Dale,' was issued in 1887 as volume lxxxii. of 'Cassell's National Library.'

Woolner was a thoroughly sterling character; manly, animated, energetic; too impetuous in denouncing whatever he happened to dislike, and thus creating unnecessary enmities, but esteemed by all who knew his worth, and could appreciate the high standard he sought to maintain in the pursuit of his art. His appearance throughout life corresponded with Mr. F. G. Stephens's description of him as a young man, 'robust, active, muscular, with a square-featured and noble face set in thick masses of hair, and penetrating eyes under full eyebrows.'

The print-room at the British Museum has a portrait engraved from a photograph and a drawing of Woolner in his studio after T. Blake Wirgman (see also *Illustrated London News*, 15 Oct. 1892).

[F. G. Stephens in the Art Journal for March 1894; Justin H. McCarthy in the Portrait, No. 5; Magazine of Art, December 1892; Athenæum, 15 Oct. 1892; Autobiographical Notes of the Life of W. Bell Scott, 1892; Miles's Poets and Poetry of the Century, v. 263; Saturday Review, 15 Oct. 1892; private information; personal knowledge.] R. G.

WOOLRIDGE, JOHN (*fl.* 1669), agricultural writer. [See WORLIDGE.]

WOOLRYCH, HUMPHRY WILLIAM (1795–1871), biographer and legal writer, was the representative of an ancient Shropshire family [see WOLRICH, SIR THOMAS]. His father, Humphry Cornewall Woolrych, purchased in 1794 and 1799 an estate at Croxley in Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, and died there on 25 March 1816. He married on 12 Sept. 1793, at the church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, London, Elizabeth, elder daughter and coheiress of William Bentley of Red Lion Square, London.

Their son, Humphry William, was born at Southgate, Middlesex, on 24 Sept. 1795. At the election of 1811 Woolrych was in the fifth form, upper division, at Eton (STAPYLTON, *Eton Lists*, p. 67), and he

matriculated from St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, on 14 Dec. 1816, but did not proceed to a degree. He was admitted student at Lincoln's Inn on 24 Nov. 1819, and called to the bar in 1821. In 1830 he was called *ad eundem* at the Inner Temple; he was admitted at Gray's Inn on 13 July 1847, and in 1855 he was created serjeant-at-law. His love of the order of the coif prompted the publication of 'Remarks on the Rank of Queen's Serjeant,' 1866; 'The Bar of England and the Serjeant-at-law,' 1867; and 'Lives of Eminent Serjeants-at-law,' 1869, in two volumes; and he laboured zealously, but in vain, for the maintenance of the body. Woolrych dwelt at Croxley and at 9 Petersham Terrace, Kensington. He died at Kensington on 2 July 1871, and was buried in Rickmansworth cemetery. He married, on 3 July 1817, at Abbot's Langley, Hertfordshire, Penelope, youngest daughter of Francis Bradford of Great Westwood, Hertfordshire. She died at 9 Petersham Terrace on 23 Sept. 1876, aged 76, and was also buried at Rickmansworth. They had issue three sons and four daughters. His third daughter, Anna Maria Raikes Woolrych, married, on 2 July 1862, John James Stewart Perowne, the present (1900) bishop of Worcester.

Besides the works mentioned above, Woolrych wrote: 1. 'Winter: a Poem,' 1824, which was inspired by Thomson's 'Seasons.' 2. 'A Series of Lord Chancellors, Keepers, and other Legal Officers from Queen Elizabeth until the Present Day,' 1826. 3. 'The Life of Sir Edward Coke,' 1826; and 4. 'Memoirs of the Life of Judge Jeffreys,' 1827. The permanent value of his biographical volumes is small.

His legal textbooks and tracts comprise: 5. 'Rights of Common,' 1824; 2nd edit. 1850. 6. 'Law of Certificates,' 1826. 7. 'Law of Ways,' 1829; 2nd edit. 1847. 8. 'Commercial and Mercantile Law of England,' 1829. 9. 'Law of Waters and Sewers,' 1830; 2nd edit. 1851. 10. 'History and Results of Present Capital Punishments in England,' 1832. 11. 'Our Island: a Novel' [anon.], 1832, 3 vols. 12. 'Four Letters on Bill for General Registry of Deeds,' 1833. 13. 'Law of Window Lights,' 1833. 14. 'New Highways Act,' 2nd edit. 1836. 15. 'Treatise on Criminal Statutes of 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict. 1837.' 16. 'New Inclosure Act,' 1837; with notes and indexes, 1846. 17. 'Treatise on Misdemeanours,' 1842. 18. 'Law of Party Walls and Fences, including the New Metropolitan Buildings Act,' 1845. 19. 'Treatise on Sewers and Drainage Acts;' 2nd edit. 1849; 3rd edit. 1864. 20. 'Public Health Act,' 1849. 21. 'Legal Time, its Computations and Reckonings,' 1851. 22. 'Metropolitan Building Act,' 1856; 2nd edit. 1877; 3rd edit. 1882. 23. 'Game Laws,' 1858. 24. 'Criminal Law as amended by Statutes of 1861,' 1862. 25. 'Private Executions,' 1867. He published in 1842 a 'second edition, revised with additions,' of Charles Penruddocke's 'Short Analysis of the Criminal Law of England,' was a frequent contributor to the 'Globe and Traveller,' and read many papers before the Law Amendment Society.

[Gent. Mag. 1793 ii. 861, 1816 i. 376; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Robinson's Herefordshire Mansions, p. 100; Cussans's Hertfordshire (Rickmansworth), pp. 131–2, 153, 160; Shirley's Noble Men of England, 1866 ed., p. 99; Lincoln's Inn Reg. ii. 59; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1894; information from Mr. W. R. Woolrych of Croxley House, Hertfordshire, and Mrs. Perowne.] W. P. C.

WOOLSTON, THOMAS (1670–1733), enthusiast and freethinker, fifth son of Henry Woolston (*d.* 1705), currier, was born at Northampton early in 1670. He got his schooling at Northampton and Daventry, and on 11 June 1685 was admitted to Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, as minor pensionary. On 16 Jan. 1685–6 he was elected a scholar; he graduated B.A. on 11 Jan. 1688–9, M.A. on 12 Feb. 1691–2. Having been elected a foundation fellow on 17 Jan. 1690–1, he took orders, was elected prælector 1694, ecclesiastical lecturer 1697, and graduated B.D. 1699. He bore the repute of a sound scholar, a good preacher, a charitable and estimable man. His reading led him to study the works of Origen, from whom he adopted the idea of interpreting the scripture as allegory. Applying this to the Old Testament he preached in the college chapel, and before the university, that the Mosaic narratives were to be taken as prophetic parables of Christ, and that as Moses proved his authority to Pharaoh, so our Lord proved his to the Roman emperors. His discourses were reduced to a volume, 'The Old Apology for . . . the Christian Religion . . . revived,' Cambridge, 1705, 8vo, printed at the university press.

He left the university in 1720; proceeding to London, he printed anonymously three Latin tracts. The first, dedicated to William Wake [q. v.], by 'Mystagogus,' was a 'Dissertatio de Pontii Pilati ad Tiberium Epistola,' 1720, 8vo, devoted to proving against Dupin the reality of a (lost) rescript of Pilate, a point already laboured in his 'Old Apology' (pp. 35 sq.) The 'Epistola,' 1720, 8vo, and 'Epistola Secunda,' 1720,

8vo, addressed to Whitby, Waterland, and Whiston, by 'Origenes Adamantius,' are in support of the allegorical exegesis favoured in the 'Old Apology.' An attack upon quakers, as pagans, in the 'Delphick Oracle' (January 1719–20, p. 46) led him to send to that periodical, writing as a quaker, and signing 'Aristobulus,' a challenge to a disputation, which was accepted (February 1719–20, p. 17). 'Aristobulus' forwarded a letter opening the discussion, and defending the quakers as allegorists. He affirms (*Letter to Bennet*, 1720, p. 19) that, being unable to meet his argument, the 'Delphick Oracle' did not publish another number; but his letter (abridged) with a long reply appears in the 'Delphick Oracle,' March 1719–20, p. 58 (the first and only number of an enlarged issue). He then turned to Thomas Bennet [q. v.], who had published a 'Confutation of Quakerism' (1705), and addressed to him 'A Letter . . , upon this Question: Whether . . . Quakers do not the nearest . . . resemble the primitive Christians,' 1720, 8vo, and 'A Second Letter,' 1721, 8vo, on the general question of the allegorical sense of scripture. Both are signed 'Aristobulus,' who claims to be 'a foreigner' in search of true religion; in these letters, especially in the second, he opens his peculiar vein of irreverent jocularity (not without real humour, but on subjects where humour is out of place), and his references to his own publications betray a disordered self-estimate. Bennet took no notice of either letter; an 'Answer' (1721, 8vo) 'by a country curate,' signed 'N. N.,' was by Woolston himself, and meant to provoke controversy. His friends, with some reason, thought him crazy; to rebut the imputation he presented himself at his college, and was at once called upon to resume residence in accordance with the statutes. Peremptorily refusing, he was deprived of his fellowship, contrary to the wish of the master, Bardsey Fisher, and in spite of the intercession of William Whiston [q. v.], whom he had abused. He complains (*Defence of the Thundering Legion*, 1726, p. iv) of 'being deprived of my fellowship for my late writings.' After his deprivation his brother, Alderman Woolston of Northampton, allowed him 30*l.* a year.

He next published 'A Free-Gift to the Clergy' (1722, 8vo), dedicated to the hierarchy. In this he attacks by name John Frankland, fellow of Sidney-Sussex, and others; and declares his intention 'to be the founder of a new sect.' He had a few disciples 'called ænigmatists.' His friends advised him to print his exercises in 1699 for B.D. (repeated in the university pulpit, 1702). They appeared as 'The Exact Fitness of the Time in which Christ was manifested' (1722, 8vo), with a blatant dedication to Fisher, contrasting with the tone of an able and ingenious treatise; at p. 37 is the germ of the argument of his 'Old Apology.' 'A Second Free-Gift to the Clergy' (1723, 8vo) complained of no replies to the first; it was followed by 'A Third Free-Gift' (1823, 8vo, dated 7 Sept.; in this he states (p. 32) that he had been carried up in a vision, and had an interview with Elias); by 'A Fourth Free-Gift' (1724, 8vo, dated 1 June), and by an 'answer' again 'by a Country Curate,' entitled 'The Ministry of the Letter vindicated' (1724, 8vo, dated 9 July). Rushing into the controversy between Anthony Collins [q. v.] and Edward Chandler [q. v.], he published 'A Moderator between an Infidel and an Apostate' (1725, 8vo; dedication to Wake, dated 10 Feb.), with two supplements, same year, dedicated (2 Nov.) to Joseph Craven, who succeeded Fisher as master of Sidney-Sussex, and (12 Nov.) to Peter King, first lord King [q. v.] (the whole came to a third edition, 1729–32, 8vo). In these he carried allegory to the length of questioning the historic reality of the resurrection and the virgin birth of our Lord. The government indicted him (between 2 and 12 Nov.) for blasphemy. Whiston made interest with the attorney-general, Sir Philip Yorke (afterwards first Earl of Hardwicke [q. v.]), to stop the prosecution; offering, if it went on, to give evidence on the subject of allegorical interpretations. The case was not proceeded with, for Woolston now attacked a posthumous dissertation of Walter Moyle [q. v.], in 'A Defence of the Miracle of the Thundering Legion' (1726, 8vo), dedicated to Whiston, who had written on the same side. 'I had used you,' he says, 'with such freedom in my "Moderator" as would have provoked another man to resentment, and even to rejoice at any sufferings that could have fallen on me; but it is manifest that you are of a more Christian temper, and can forgive any treatment from an adversary; for which I shall always esteem you a brave and a good man; and I hope nobody, no, not those who were most zealous for my prosecution, will think the worse of you.' The 'Defence' is a remarkable *tour de force*, and ends with a fine appeal for liberty of publication, on the ground that 'it is the opposition of others that sharpens wit and brightens truth.'

Woolston's 'Discourse on the Miracles of Our Saviour,' 1727, 8vo (dedicated to Edmund Gibson [q. v.], 17 April), was followed

by a 'Second,' 1727, 8vo (dedicated to Edward Chandler, 13 Oct.), a 'Third,' 1728, 8vo (dedicated to Richard Smalbroke [q. v.], 26 Feb.), a 'Fourth,' 1728, 8vo (dedicated to Francis Hare [q. v.], 14 May), a 'Fifth,' 1728, 8vo (dedicated to Thomas Sherlock [q. v.], 25 Oct.), and a 'Sixth,' 1729, 8vo (dedicated to John Potter (1674?–1747) [q. v.], 15 Feb.) The 'Discourses' speedily ran to six editions, and were received with a storm of replies. Gibson issued a pastoral letter, Smalbroke preached against them, Whiston withdrew his countenance. The vigour of the 'Discourses' is undeniable, and it has been said with some truth that they anticipate the mythical theory of Strauss. The government resumed the prosecution after the publication of the fourth 'Discourse;' Woolston was tried at the Guildhall on 4 March 1729, by Robert Raymond [q. v.], lord chief justice. He speaks highly of Raymond's fairness. He told Raymond that the expression 'hireling clergy,' in his title-pages, was 'where the shoe pinched.' Birch, his counsel (who had gratuitously undertaken the defence), argued that Woolston had written as a sincere Christian. The attorney-general replied that 'if the author of a treasury libel should write at the conclusion, "God save the king," it would not excuse him' (*An Account of the Trial*, 1729, fol.) Woolston was found guilty on four counts, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 100*l.* He purchased the liberty of the rules of the king's bench, and there remained till his death, being unable to pay the fine (he had 70*l.*, of which he lost 30*l.* in 1732 by a tradesman's failure). Clarke tried in vain to procure his release.

Meanwhile Smalbroke and others were publishing replies (*The Comedian, or Philosophical Enquirer*, 1732, v. 24), and Woolston issued two 'Defences,' the first (October 1729) dedicated to Queen Caroline. Besides his second 'Defence' (May 1730) he is almost certainly the author of 'Tom of Bedlam's Short Letter to his Cozen Tom W—lst—n' (1728, 8vo), and inspired, if he did not write, 'For God or the Devil; or, Just Chastisement no Persecution, Being the Christian's Cry . . . for . . . Punishment of . . . that Wretch Woolston' (1728, 8vo), and 'Free Thoughts on Mr. Woolston,' 1729, 8vo (November); 2nd edit. 1730, 8vo, with lists of books in 'the Woolstonian controversy.' Woolston thought the best answer to him was in 'Two Discourses' (1729) by George Wade. In purely doctrinal matters he does not seem to have been heterodox; he had no sympathy with Whiston's arianism.

He died (unmarried) on 27 Jan. 1732–3, and was buried (30 Jan.) in the churchyard of St. George's, Southwark. He was in his sixty-fourth year (*The Comedian, or Philosophical Enquirer*, 1733, ix. 31). His portrait, by Dandridge, was engraved by Van der Gucht; another portrait was by Vanderbank.

[The Life of Mr. Woolston, with an impartial account of his writings, 1733 (ascribed by Woog to Thomas Stackhouse (1677–1752) [q. v.]); Woog's De Vita et Scriptis T. Woolstoni, 1743; Whiston's Memoirs, 1753, p. 197; Biogr. Brit. 1763, article by 'P.' (? William Nicolls, D.D.); History of Northampton, 1817, p. 109; Graduati Cantabr. 1823; Hunt's Religious Thought in England, 1871, ii. 400; Edwards's Sidney-Sussex College, 1899, pp. 142, 163, 190; extracts from the records of Sidney-Sussex, per Rev. G. A. Weekes.] A. G.

WOOLTON or WOLTON, JOHN (1535?–1594), bishop of Exeter, born at Whalley in Lancashire about 1535 (according to Godwin he was born at Wigan), was the son of John Woolton of Wigan, by his wife Isabella, daughter of John Nowell of Read Hall, Whalley, and sister of Alexander Nowell [q. v.] He was admitted student of Brasenose College, Oxford, on 26 Oct. 1553, when 'aged 18 or thereabouts,' and supplicated for the degree of B.A. on 26 April 1555. Soon afterwards he repaired with Nowell, his uncle, to Germany, and remained abroad until the accession of Queen Elizabeth. The bishop of London ordained him as deacon on 25 April 1560, when he gave his birthplace as Whalley, and he proceeded priest on 4 June 1560 (Strype, *Life of Grindal*, pp. 58–9).

Woolton found warm patrons in William Alley [q. v.], bishop of Exeter, and in Francis Russell, second earl of Bedford [q. v.] He was appointed to the rectory of Sampford Peverell (15 Aug. 1561), to the rectory of Whimple, the vicarage of Braunton (4 May 1570), and to the rectory of Kenn (15 Oct. 1573), all in Devonshire. A canonry at Exeter was conferred upon him in March 1565. At Exeter he 'read a divinity lecture twice a week and preached twice every Lord's day,' and during the plague which raged in that city during the summer of 1570 he was exemplary in his attendance on the sick.

By the new charter, dated 28 July 1578, Woolton, probably through his uncle's influence, was constituted the first warden of the collegiate church of Manchester. On 11 Oct. in that year Bridget, wife of Francis, earl of Bedford, recommended him to Lord Burghley as a fitting person to fill the vacant

bishopric of Exeter. He was duly appointed to the see, supplicated for the degrees of B.D. and D.D. at Oxford on 25 May 1579, and was consecrated in the archiepiscopal chapel at Croydon on 2 Aug. 1579. As the bishopric had become of small value, Woolton was allowed to hold with it the place of 'arch-priest' at Haccombe in Devonshire (20 Oct. 1581) and the rectory of Lezant in Cornwall (1584).

Woolton remodelled the statutes at Exeter Cathedral. In 1581 he deprived Anthony Randal, parson of Lydford, a follower 'of the Family of Love,' and made others who were imbued with those doctrines recant in the cathedral. Many strong accusations, some amounting to fraudulent misgovernment, were made against his rule of the diocese to the archbishop of Canterbury in 1585, but his answers to the charges were satisfactory, although he was obliged to admit his comparative poverty, and to confess that he had placed his son 'for his lewdness in a common jayle with irons upon him.' His death took place at the palace, Exeter, on 13 March 1593–4, and he was buried in the cathedral on the south side of the choir on 20 March. The bishop was married and had a large family. His eldest son, John Woolton, M.D., a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, placed a monumental inscription to his father's memory in the south tower of the cathedral; he retired from practice at Exeter to the estate of Pilland in the parish of Pilton, North Devon, which his father had purchased. Francis Godwin [q. v.], bishop successively of Llandaff and Hereford, married Bishop Woolton's daughter.

Woolton was author of the following theological treatises: 1. 'An Armour of Proofe,' 1576. 2. 'A Treatise of the Immortalitie of the Soule,' 1576; the dedication to 'Lady Bryget, Countesse of Bedforde,' mentions her husband's kindnesses to him. 3. 'The Christian Manuell,' 1576; reprinted by the Parker Society, 1851. 4. 'The Castell of Christians and Fortresse of the Faithfull,' n.d. [1577]; the dedication to Walsingham is dated 'the last day of May 1577.' 5. 'A new Anatomie of the whole Man,' 1576. 6. 'Of the Conscience: a Discourse,' 1576. 7. 'David's Chain;' said to have been dedicated to the Earl of Bedford.

John Vowell, *alias* Hooker, dedicated to Woolton, as bishop, and to the dean and chapter, his 'Catalog of the Bishops of Excester.'

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, i. 600–1; Wood's Fasti, i. 146, 214; Raines's Manchester Rectors and Wardens (Chetham Soc. new ser. vol. v.), pp. 84–9; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 379; Rymer's Fœdera, xv. 752; Oliver's Exeter City, p. 204; Oliver's Exeter Bishops, pp. 140–2, 272; Stubbs's Reg. Sacrum Anglic. p. 85; Churton's Nowell, pp. 255–9 and pedigree; Oliver's Eccl. Antiquities in Devon, 1840, i. 40, 161; Strype's Annals, III. i. 31–2; Strype's Whitgift, i. 419–22, iii. 153–60.] W. P. C.

WOOTTON. [See also WOTTON.]

WOOTTON, JOHN (1678?–1765), animal and landscape painter, was born about 1678. He studied under John Wyck [q.v.], and first became known at Newmarket, where he painted the portraits of all the favourite racehorses of his time. He was equally successful as a painter of dogs, also of hunting and battle pieces and equestrian portraits. During the latter part of his career he painted many landscapes in the style of Claude and Gaspar Poussin. Wootton was one of the most esteemed artists of the period, and his works, which are usually on a large scale, are to be met with in many of the great county houses. Some admirable hunting pieces by him are preserved at Althorp and Longleat. In the royal collection are his 'Stag Hunt in Windsor Park,' 'Siege of Tournay,' 'Siege of Lille,' and portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, with the battle of Dettingen in the background. His portrait of Flying Childers, the fleetest horse that ever ran, is the property of Messrs. Tattersall. Five of his pictures which belonged to Sir Robert Walpole were engraved for Boydell's 'Houghton Gallery.' In 1726 Wootton published, by subscription, a set of four plates of his hunting subjects, engraved by B. Baron, and another set of seven, engraved by P. C. Canot, appeared in 1770. His portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, with the battle of Culloden in the background, was engraved by Baron, and that of Tregonwell Frampton, the 'father of the turf,' by J. Faber. Wootton made the designs for the majority of the plates in the first volume of the first edition of Gay's 'Fables,' 1727. His collections were sold in 1761, and he died at his house in Cavendish Square, London, in January 1765.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Dallaway and Wornum; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Armstrong; Vertue's collections in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 23076, ff. 21, 23; Cat. of Sports and Arts Exhibition, 1891.] F. M. O'D.

WORBOISE, EMMA JANE, afterwards MRS. GUYTON (1825–1887), author, the eldest child of George Baddeley Worboise and his wife, Maria Lane (her father possessed pro-

perty in Birmingham), was born in Birmingham on 20 April 1825. She early developed a strong turn for story writing, and by the time she was twenty had amassed a large quantity of manuscripts both prose and poetry. Her first book, 'Alice Cunningham,' appeared in 1846. Between that date and the year of her death she issued about fifty volumes, chiefly stories and novels of a religious and domestic character with commonplace plots and personages. Nevertheless the books won for their author a large circle of admirers, went through many editions, and are wholesome and readable. Of many popular novels by her no fewer than three appeared in 1873, viz. 'Husbands and Wives,' 'The House of Bondage,' and 'Our New House, or Keeping up Appearances' (7th edit. 1891). Among work of a more ambitious kind is her 'Life of Thomas Arnold, D.D.,' 1859 (2nd edit. 1865), and 'Hymns and Songs for the Christian Church,' 1867. She edited for some years the 'Christian World Magazine,' and was a constant contributor to the 'Christian World.'

Miss Worboise married Etherington Guyton, of French descent, who predeceased her. She died at Clevedon, Somerset, on 24 Aug. 1887, and is buried in the cemetery there.

[Allibone's Dict. iii. 2837, Suppl. i. 734 (under 'Guyton'); Athenæum, 10 Sept. 1887; private information.] E. L.

WORCESTER, second MARQUIS OF. [See SOMERSET, EDWARD, 1601–1667.]

WORCESTER, EARLS OF. [See PERCY, THOMAS, *d.* 1403; TIPTOFT, JOHN, 1427?–1470; SOMERSET, CHARLES, first earl, 1460?–1526; SOMERSET, WILLIAM, third earl, 1526–1589; SOMERSET, EDWARD, fourth earl, 1553–1628.]

WORCESTER or BOTONER, WILLIAM (1415–1482?), chronicler and traveller, was son of William de Worcester, a substantial burgess of Bristol, and Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Botoner by his wife Matilda, who died on 20 July 1402, leaving her son-in-law one of her executors (*Itinerarium*, p. 276). Thomas Botoner seems to have come to Bristol from Buckingham (*ib.* p. 172, cf. p. 277). His grandson, who was born in St. James's parish, Bristol, in 1415, sometimes signed himself Botoner, frequently introducing the unexplained letters H. R. into or above his signature (*Paston Letters*, i. 291; the first letter may possibly stand for Hibernicus; see below). He went to Oxford in 1431, and became scholar of Great Hart Hall, then attached to Balliol (*Itinerarium*, pp. 178, 222; TANNER, p. 115). The manuscript of the 'Cosmographia' of John Phreas [q. v.] in Balliol College Library was presented by Worcester. His expenses at Oxford, which he left about 1438, are said to have been defrayed by Sir John Fastolf, who subsequently took him into his service; but this is an erroneous inference from his note in the book just mentioned (cf. *Liber Niger*, i. xxvi). For many years down to Fastolf's death Worcester acted as his secretary, and was sent by him on missions to London and to hold his courts at Castlecombe in Wiltshire (*Paston Letters*, i. 289, 430). After his master's settlement at Caister Castle in 1454, he resided there when in Norfolk. But, useful as he was to Fastolf, the close-fisted and irritable old knight would not assign him any fixed position or salary, 'and so,' wrote Worcester to John Paston, 'I endure inter egenos ut servus ad aratrum' (*ib.* i. 300, 371). Between his master's arbitrary ill-humour and his fellow-servants' jealousy he had, according to his own account of it, but a poor time (*ib.* i. 369, 404). Fastolf had no legitimate issue, and as he drew near to his end his wealth was an apple of discord among those who surrounded him.

Worcester found some relief in literary and historical pursuits. Being detained in London in the summer of 1458 by one of Fastolf's many lawsuits, he seized the opportunity to carry on his studies. 'Worcester,' wrote a fellow-servant, 'hath goon to scole, to a Lumbard called Karoll Giles, to lern and to be red in poetre or els in Frensh; for he hath byn with the same Karoll every day ii tymes or iii, and hath bought divers boks of hym, for the which, as I suppose, he hath put hymself in daunger to the same Karoll. I made a mocion to William to have known his besiness, and he answered and said that he wold be as glad and feyn of a good boke of Frensh or of poetre as my Master Fastolf wold be to purchace a faire manoir; and thereby I understand he list not to be commynd with all in such matiers' (*ib.* i. 431).

Worcester's frequent absences from Caister during the last two years of Fastolf's life probably injured his prospects. John Paston [q. v.] obtained great influence over the old knight, and after his death on 5 Nov. 1459 Paston with Thomas Howes, parson of Blofield, propounded a will said to have been made two days before which left him residuary legatee. A barren executorship was all that fell to Worcester, though he afterwards asserted that Fastolf had orally declared his intention of providing for him and

his family, and had asked Howes, whose niece Worcester had married, to choose the land (*ib.* i. 509). At first he hoped that Paston, who was under some obligation to him, would remedy the injustice, and it was only when that keen man of business, against the advice of his brother, refused to do anything for the unfortunate Worcester that he joined Sir William Yelverton [q. v.], another of Fastolf's executors, in disputing the will of 3 Nov., and propounding an earlier one dated 14 June 1459 (*ib.* i. 494, 508, iii. 438). 'I have lost,' he said, 'more thanne x mark worthe londe in my maister servyce, by God and not I be releved, all the worlde schal knowe it elles that I have to gret wrong' (*ib.* i. 509). Friendly attempts to bring about a reconciliation were of no avail owing to Paston's reluctance to make any provision for him, and in 1464 Worcester and Yelverton began their suit in the archbishop's court, which was still proceeding when Paston died two years later (*ib.* ii. 154, 271). In June 1467 Sir John Paston entered a counter suit, in which he charged Yelverton and Worcester with bribing witnesses in the previous trial (*ib.* ii. 443). But Howes had now deserted the Pastons, and Bishop Waynflete, who had conceived the idea of diverting the endowment left by Fastolf for a college at Caister to a new foundation of his own at Oxford, used his influence in favour of peace. Ultimately Worcester obtained some lands near Norwich called Fairchilds, and two tenements and gardens called Walles in Southwark; in return for all documents relating to Fastolf's lands in Worcester's possession, and his assistance in securing those estates appropriated to his new college, Waynflete covenanted (7 Dec. 1472) to pay him 100*l.* and an allowance upon all sums of money recovered by him (*ib.* ii. 397, iii. 73). Some two years before Worcester had been urging that the college ought to be at Cambridge as nearer Norfolk and Suffolk (*ib.* ii. 312). In 1470 he had himself announced an intention of removing to Cambridge, as a cheaper place of residence than London, but whether he actually lived there is not clear (*ib.* ii. 397). It is probable that the last years of his life were mainly spent in Norfolk, though he frequently visited his property in Bristol (*Itinerarium*, pp. 208, 210, 212). After his death he was described as 'late of Pokethorp by Norwich, gentleman' (*Paston Letters*, iii. 296; Tanner, p. 115). He devoted a good deal of his time, however, to the journeys of which he has left a record in his 'Itinerarium.' A detailed account is given of those he made in the summers of 1478 and 1480 respectively. On 17 Aug. 1478 he left Norwich, and travelling by Southampton and Bristol, whence he visited Tintern Abbey, to St. Michael's Mount, he returned to London on 7 Oct. (*Itinerarium*, pp. 142 sqq.) In 1480 he spent September in Bristol, visiting Kingston and Oxford on his way (*ib.* pp. 275, 296, 298). While at Bristol he rode out to Shirehampton to reclaim two of his books, the 'Ethics' and 'Le myrrour de dames,' which he had lent to one Thomas Young. These last years of his life were probably comparatively free from troubles, though in 1475 he was arrested at the instance of John Monk, a neighbour at Pokethorp, and a former witness in the suit against Paston (*ib.* p. 368; cf. *Paston Letters*, ii. 272). The exact year of his death is unknown, but seems to have been between 1480 and 1483, as his collection of documents relating to the Duke of Bedford's regency, which he dedicated to Edward IV, was re-dedicated by his son to Richard III (*Wars of the English in France*, ii. [521]). The three concluding entries of his 'Annals,' which belong to 1491 and were written after October 1500, must therefore be by another hand. The continuous narrative ends with 1468 (*ib.* ii. [792]). His wife Margaret survived him (*Paston Letters*, iii. 296). By her he had several children, of whom a son William, referred to above, is the only one whose name is known.

According to Friar Brackley, Worcester was blind of an eye and of a swarthy complexion (*ib.* i. 523, iii. 479). His letters betray some sense of humour. His accomplishments were varied (including a knowledge of medicine and astronomy), and his zeal and industry in collecting historical and topographical information praiseworthy, but he had no literary skill. Both his Latin and his English are ungrammatical, but he was keenly interested in the classical revival, and entered in his commonplace-book notes as to Greek terminations and pronunciations derived from his friend Prior William Celling [q. v.] The 'Annals,' though a valuable authority where authorities are scarce, are jejune and uninteresting. The 'Itinerarium' is a mass of undigested notes of very unequal importance, but interesting if only as an anticipation of Leland's greater work. The survey of Bristol it contains is exceedingly full, and has been of the greatest service to local topographers. It is the basis of the map which forms the frontispiece to the 'History of Bristol' in the 'Historic Towns' series.

The following works were written by, or have been ascribed to, Worcester: 1. 'Annales rerum Anglicarum' (1324–1468, 1491), the only manuscript of which is the author's holograph in Arundel MS. 48 at the College

of Arms. It was first printed by Hearne with the 'Liber Niger Scaccarii' in 1728 (reprinted 1771), and again in 1864 by Rev. Joseph Stevenson in the Rolls Series at the end of 'Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France' (vol. ii. pt. ii.) 2. A collection of documents (1447–50) relating chiefly to the cession of Maine to Charles VII, printed by Stevenson (vide supra) from Arundel MS. 48 in Worcester's own hand. 3. A collection of documents (1427–52) mainly relating to the Duke of Bedford's regency in France, with a dedication originally addressed to Edward IV, but clumsily altered into a dedication to Richard III by Worcester's son; printed by Stevenson from Lambeth MS. 506. 4. 'Acta domini Johannis Fastolf' (TANNER, p. 115; cf. *Paston Letters*, i. 545). The *incipit* shows that this was not identical with 3, but it is not now known to exist. 5. Antiquitates Angliæ' (TANNER, p. 115). This is said to have been in three books, and an *incipit* is given; but Nasmith doubted whether Worcester ever did more than plan such a work. 6. 'Itinerarium.' The portions of historical and topographical interest were printed by James Nasmith [q. v.] in 1778 from the manuscript in Worcester's hand in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. 7. 'De agri Norfolciensis familiis antiquis.' Tanner notes that a manuscript formerly belonged to Thomas Allen. 8. 'Variorum autorum deflorationes.' Cotton MS. Julius F. vii. (TANNER, p. 115; cf. Worcester's own reference to a 'magnus liber,' *Ann.* p. 771). The 'Deflorationes' may include those in Arundel MS. 48, a few of which were printed by Hearne at the end of the 'Annals.' 9. 'Registratio sive excerptio versuum proverbialium de libro Ovidii de arte amandi, de fastis et de epistolis' (A.D. 1462), Cotton. MS. Julius F. vii. 5 (TANNER). 10. 'De ordinibus religiosorum tam nomine quam habitu compilatus de diversis cronicis in civitate Lond.' Written for Nicholas Ancrage, prior of St. Leonard's, close to Pokethorpe (A.D. 1465), Cotton. MS. Julius F. vii. 40 (TANNER). 11. 'Polyandrum Oxoniensium' (TANNER, p. 115). 12. A translation into English of Cicero's 'De Senectute,' which he presented to Waynflete at Esher on 10 Aug. 1473 without eliciting any response (*Itinerarium*, p. 368; cf. *Paston Letters*, iii. 301). Caxton printed a translation, generally identified with this, in 1481, part of which he attributed to Tiptoft, earl of Worcester. 13. 'Epistolarum acervum.' 14. 'Abbreviationes doctorum' (TANNER, p. 115). 15. 'De sacramentis dedicationis' (*ib.*) But this is not by Worcester, who merely presented it to Waynflete (*Liber Niger*, i. xxv). It is in Magdalen College Library. 16. 'Collectiones medicinales' (Sloane MS. 4, Brit. Mus.); Worcester's authorship inferred from internal evidence; according to Hearne mainly derived from the papers of John Somerset [q. v.] 17. 'De Astrologiæ valore' (*ib.*); Antony Wood questioned this attribution. 18. 'Unificatio omnium stellarum fixarum pro anno 1440.' Drawn up at the instance of Fastolf, and 19. 'Abbreviatio tractatus Walt. Evesham de motu octavæ sphæræ,' both in Bodleian MS. Laud B. 23, in his own hand.

[Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner; Itinerarium Willelmi de Worcestre, ed. Nasmith; Wars of the English in France, ed. Stevenson (Rolls Ser.); Tanner's Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica; Liber Niger Scaccarii, ed. Hearne; Scrope's History of Castlecombe; Hunt's Bristol (Historic Towns); Gasquet's An Old English Bible and other Essays (Note-Books of William Worcester), 1897.] J. T–T.

WORDE, WYNKYN DE (*d.* 1534?), printer and stationer, came originally, as his name denotes, from the town of Worth in Alsace. His real name was Jan van Wynkyn ('de Worde' being merely a place name), and in the sacrist's rolls of Westminster Abbey from 1491 to 1500 he figures as Johannes Wynkyn. While still a young man he came over to England and served as an apprentice in the printing office of William Caxton. Probably he accompanied Caxton from Bruges in 1476. Before 1480 he married his wife Elizabeth, an Englishwoman; she appears on the rent-roll of Westminster Abbey on 4 Nov. of that year as holding a tenement in Westminster of the dean and chapter, Wynkyn being incapacitated as an alien from holding real estate (*Athenæum*, 1899 i. 371, 1900 i. 177).

When Caxton died in 1491 Wynkyn succeeded to his materials, and continued to carry on business at Caxton's house in Westminster. In the first two years he did little, printing, so far as is known, only five books, and using for them the founts of type which had belonged to Caxton. At the end of 1493 in his edition of Mirk's 'Liber Festivalis' he introduced a new type, and from that time onward his business increased in importance. Unlike Caxton, he does not appear to have taken any interest in the literary side of his work, and we cannot point to a single book among the many hundreds which he issued as being translated or edited by himself. On the other hand, he seems to have been very successful as a business man, and the output of his press was far larger than that of any printer before 1600. Between 1493 and 1500 Wynkyn issued at least

110 different works, and since the existence of more than half of these is known only from single copies or even fragments, the real number must be considerably larger. A few of the books printed during this period are worthy of notice. In 1493 was issued the third edition of the 'Golden Legend,' and in the following year the 'Speculum Vitæ Christi,' of which one perfect copy is known. In 1495 appeared the 'Vitas Patrum' 'whiche hath been translated out of Frenche into Englisshe by Wylliam Caxton of Westmynstre, late deed, and fynysshed at the laste daye of his lyff.' About 1496 Wynkyn issued Trevisa's translation of the 'De proprietatibus rerum,' by Bartholomæus Anglicus [see GLANVILLE, BARTHOLOMEW DE], and in 1498 the second edition of the 'Morte d'Arthur,' the fourth edition of the 'Golden Legend,' and the third edition of the 'Canterbury Tales,' besides numerous smaller books. Finding his own presses unable to cope with the increasing demand for books, Wynkyn began about this time to give out some of his work to other printers, and we find Julian Notary [q. v.], who had printed a book for him in London in 1497, moving out to King Street, Westminster, in 1498, and there printing for him an edition of the 'Sarum Missal.'

At the end of 1500 Wynkyn gave up Caxton's house at Westminster and removed to Fleet Street, where he occupied two houses close to St. Bride's Church, one being his dwelling-house and the other his printing office. This move was probably made in order that he might be nearer the centre of trade in London, and better able to compete with his rival, Richard Pynson [q. v.], who lived almost opposite on the other side of Fleet Street, near St. Dunstan's Church. Wynkyn before moving got rid of a considerable portion of his printing material, both type and wood-blocks. Much was probably melted down and recast, but many of the woodcuts are found later in books printed by Julian Notary, and other woodcuts and even type make their appearance in such distant places as Oxford and York.

No doubt most of 1501 was spent in preparing the new printing office, for at present we know of only one book printed in that year, while in the year following there are at least twelve. Wynkyn clearly saw that the way to succeed was not to produce large folios for the rich, but small and popular books of all classes for the general public, so that the main produce of his press from this time forward consisted in small service-books, such as the 'Horæ ad usum Sarum,' religious treatises like the 'Ordinary of Christian Men,' or 'Fisher on the Penytenciall Psalms,' small school books and grammars, and popular tales like 'Olyver of Castile' or the 'Four Sons of Aymon.'

The succession and coronation of Henry VIII in 1509 naturally caused a large influx of sightseers into London, and Wynkyn doubtless found a ready market, for we know of at least twenty-four dated books issued in that year, besides a number which, though undated, were clearly printed at the time. In 1509 began also the close connection between Wynkyn and the stationers and printers of York, for in that year Hugo Goes, the first printer in York whose work has come down to us, printed his first book, an edition of the 'Directorium,' in a type obtained from De Worde, and the latter also printed an edition of the 'Manual' for the York stationers Gatchet and Ferrebonc. The pressure of business in 1509 seems also to have been responsible for causing Wynkyn to open a shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, the recognised locality for booksellers. We find in the colophons of some books of this year a notice that they were to be sold by Wynkyn de Worde either at the 'Sun' in Fleet Street or at the sign 'Divæ Marie Pietatis' in St. Paul's Churchyard.

About this time Wynkyn appears to have had in his employment Henry Watson, Robert Copland [q. v.], and John Gough (*fl.* 1528–1556) [q. v.], the latter leaving in 1526 to start a business of his own. The two former, besides helping to print, are responsible for most of the translations from the French issued from the press at the 'Sun.'

From 1501 to the close of his career Wynkyn printed over six hundred books, of which complete copies or fragments have come down to our time, and this probably does not represent more than one half of his work. A considerable number of books, however, which bear his name, were apparently printed for him by other printers; a few indeed have varying imprints, some with Wynkyn's name and others with the name of the real printer.

Wynkyn died at the end of 1534 or beginning of 1535. His will was made in 1534, and was proved on 19 Jan. 1535 by his executors, James Gaver and John Byddell. No mention whatever is made of any relatives. The Elizabeth de Worde who died at Westminster in 1498 was doubtless Wynkyn's wife, and the Julian de Worde who died at the same place in 1500 was possibly his son. Wynkyn made bequests to a number of persons either in his employment as apprentices or who worked for him. He

was buried in the church of St. Bride in Fleet Street, before the high altar of St. Katherine, and left to the church a large bequest for religious purposes. No portrait of him is known; that usually given in books on printing being taken from a drawing by W. Faithorne, copied from a portrait of Joachim Ringelberg of Antwerp.

His two executors seem both to have carried on business after his death in his old premises at the Sun in Fleet Street, and for some years before his death Byddell carried on business at his other shop in Paul's Churchyard. Gaver, who was originally a bookbinder, printed one book at the Sun in 1539.

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. ed. Herbert, pp. 117–237; Bibliographical Society's Hand-lists of English Printers, pt. i.; The Sandars Lectures, Cambridge, for 1899; Mr. Edward Scott's letters to the Athenæum, 10 and 25 March 1899, and 10 Feb. 1900.] E. G. D.

WORDEN. [See WERDEN.]

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